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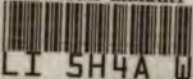
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FROM

The Brotherhood

Vol. XII

The LEATHER WORKER'S JOURNAL

SEPT., 1909.



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF LEATHER
WORKERS AND HORSE GOODS

NOTICE.

Secretary-Treasurers Who Will Carefully Observe These Instructions Will Save Themselves a Great Deal of Worry and Time.

In ordering due books for new members, please use the regular Order Blanks furnished all local branches. In all cases give the member's full name, occupation, and exact date of election. Also use the Order Blanks when ordering supplies, etc. Do not mix orders for supplies, etc., in communications, if you wish to receive same without delay.

When reporting members suspended, expelled, retired, transferred, sick or deceased, please give the member's full name, his book number and all necessary information pertaining to said member, such as dates, etc.

After accepting a member by transfer, immediately notify the secretary-treasurer of the local where the member last held membership, on "Post Card" furnished you by headquarters.

Demand a clearance card from all members transferring to your local branch.

Be sure to report all members received by transfer, retired, expelled, suspended or deceased, in the proper space on monthly reports.

See to it that all stamps sold are cancelled by placing the date of sale on each stamp, and instruct shop collectors accordingly.

The secretary-treasurer is the only person allowed to handle Out-of-Work stamps, and members are only entitled to same after they have complied with the provisions of the Constitution. At the meeting of the local branch is the proper place to secure you Out-of-Work stamps, as per Article XIII, Section 3.

The stamp account is the most important part of your work. You should not allow any stamps to go out of your possession unless you receive cash or a receipt from shop collectors, who are in turn responsible to you for all stamps placed in their possession. Keep a strict account with your shop collectors. When reporting to headquarters the number of stamps on hand of the different kinds, be sure that the report is correct.

Close your books on the last day of the month. You will then have plenty of time to make out your monthly report properly and get it to headquarters on time. Do not get into the habit of waiting for members to pay up.

Dues of new members begin the Saturday following their election to membership, regardless of date initiated.

Members cannot become members-at-large until they have had their due books signed by the General Secretary-Treasurer, and their names properly recorded at headquarters.

Accept no dues from members until they have been properly transferred.

Members entitled to retiring cards should make written application to the local union for same. After same is granted the member's due book must be properly signed, in addition to issuing card.

When a due book is lost, a new one will be issued by headquarters upon payment of ten cents by the member losing same.

Always be prompt and businesslike, and read carefully all instructions sent out from headquarters.

Send all communications of a financial nature and make all drafts and money orders payable to John J. Pfeiffer. Do not send your personal checks, but make all remittances with draft, postal or express money order. Always remit when the per capita tax is due, not failing to send with same the detailed monthly report as per Constitution.

Members are requested to note the above instructions to local secretary-treasurers, and to cordially co-operate with them in carrying out these rules.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,

General Secretary-Treasurer.

THE LEATHER WORKERS' JOURNAL

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IRRESISTIBLE.

THE GOD-GIVEN RIGHT TO WORK.

How often have you heard the above expression used by an unfair employer of labor when a committee would visit him with the complaint that Mr. So-and-So did not belong to such and such an organization, and that unless he joined the other men would refuse to work with him? Invariably would the answer come, "He has a right to work," and the employer would then branch out and tell you about everybody's God-given right to work.

Did you ever give this expression any thought, to really find out if you have a right to work? We doubt it very much. Let us see if we have, as they try to tell us, a God-given right to work, and that nobody can take this right from us. Why is it that we must go to the employer's office and ask—yes, beg—for work? And after submitting recommendation as to our ability to do the work that this employer may have to do, we are told in some cases that we are not wanted; in other cases, "not just now; maybe sometime in the future I can use you. Just leave your name and address and what wages you are willing to work for and in the distant future, if we need you, we will send for you. No; it is not necessary for you to call again. If we want you we will send for you."

In other places it is an impossibility for you to even see the party who does the hiring. You are received by some poorly paid hireling who is placed on guard at the outer door to see that no one but the select few gets in the office. This party will ask you your business, which, by the way, the only answer you could give them would be that your business is hunting a job, and that business in that line is very slack. He will hand you an application which you will be compelled to fill out to receive any consideration whatever. In this application you must state where you were born, where your father was born, also your mother, and your mother's mother, and, in fact, all your forefathers; also where you were employed before, the reasons for leaving that place, what wages you were getting, what wages you expect to get, if you were ever convicted of any sort of a crime, whether you drink intoxicating liquors, and, if so, to what extent (as if anybody would admit that they were excessive drinkers), do you smoke cigarettes? Do you gamble? Are you a married man? How many children have you? And, in fact, give a complete history of your life, and leave it with them. Then it is referred to their spies or inspectors, as they call them, to hunt up your past life, find out if what you say is true and if you make any misstatement of the slightest kind your application is rejected, but not thrown away. It is placed on file for future record, and it is no use for you to ever make application there again. If your application is found to be absolutely correct, what is the result? You are placed on their list as being eligible to work for them, and in case they

are ever in need of any one you are sent for. This time (which is not very often) you get past the guard of the door and are ushered into the office, where you are confronted by a stern-looking individual who asks you to have a seat. Here again you must go through another so-called civil service examination. Then if everything is satisfactory, this is about what you get: "Well, we have room for another man or so, but the wages you ask are entirely too much. While we would like to employ you, as you appear to be in need, it would be impossible for us to make any money by paying you such wages; but if you are willing to work for a little less money (which is generally one-third less than you ask), we will give you a chance. Our work is steady, and you will be better off working all the time than having too much time for pleasure."

Then, if you really must work, you will find that you are face to face with the situation of accepting the proposition as submitted by the kindly disposed employer, whose only desire is to help you to support your family or yourself, or facing the proposition of becoming a public charge, or actual starvation. And the result is only too often that a man is compelled to accept the most unfair proposition so as to be able to provide the most meager existence for his family.

This condition exists throughout this great land of the free, and is growing worse every year, and then to be told that everyone has a God-given right to work is enough to make almost anyone's blood boil. There is no right to work in this or any other country. If you do not believe this assertion, just try it. Get up some morning real early, have your wife pack your dinner bucket, if there is anything left in the house to put in it, and go to any mill, factory or workshop of any kind that you wish; go in (if you can get in), hang up your coat and go to work and see how long you will be working before somebody comes along and has you thrown out. They will not even allow you to work if you would offer to do so for nothing. Then try the next place, and so on, and you will find out that you have no right whatever to work; that the only right you have is to ask for work, and let me say that all your rights end by asking for work. You immediately find out that the employer is the one who has the right to say whether you will work or not.

I do not believe that there is any sane working man who will deny the above assertions. There may possibly be some who will say, "Well, we can work for ourselves." But can you? Just try it, and you will again find that you are up against practically the same propositions. Some party may want you to do a piece of work for them, but before you secure the contract for doing it you must state how, when and at what price and what material you will use to do it, and then you are again told in the great majority of cases that you want too much.

How, then, you ask, is this state of affairs

to be remedied? And, I answer, in the same manner as it was created: By organization. If every man or woman would join an organization of the craft or trade or calling that they are engaged in, these conditions could be eliminated. In no other way can they be eliminated. It came into existence by the organization of capital, by the combining of interests all over the country, and you know full well that it has given capital absolute control of the industries. If the working man and woman of the country would only adopt the same tactics as the employers, the doctors, the lawyers, the bankers, the merchants, yes, and even the ministers of the gospel, they all have an absolute closed shop, then, and only then, will they be able to eliminate the most damnable system ever established; and through the power of collective bargaining they will be able to say that to a certain extent they have the right to work. They can at least specify the condition under which they will work and by presenting a solid front the employer will be compelled to grant their just demands, or give way to someone who will.

This is the great task that organized labor has placed upon itself to solve; and how easy it would be to solve it if the working class would only realize their power. In place of the few controlling the many, as at present, it would be the many controlling the few. They could elect all public officers and make laws that would govern the employer as well as the employee, and force equal conditions on all; and it would then indeed be the land of the free.

Working people, awake! Study the condition of absolute slavery that is gradually being forced upon you. Take action before it is too late. Join the organization of your calling; put your shoulder to the wheel, and do your part to bring about a condition where you will have the right to work.

THE IDEAL WORKDAY.

No effort has yet been made to crystallize thought on the "ideal of a short workday." Evolution will, from time to time, make condition which will dictate to the thoughtful and progressive mind what should constitute a rational workday.

The onward trend from the condition of the worker toiling in drudgery to the more intelligent method whereby he or she may utilize his or her brain value, indicates that the working men and women, whether in factory, mill or commission house, who are now enjoying a shorter workday than was the custom 30 years ago, are greater producers than formerly and are doing it in a more satisfactory and intelligent way.

About the time that the ten-hour workday became prevalent, the workers, especially in the hardest kinds of employment, hoped to live to see the introduction of eight hours' work as a maximum of toil in a 24-hour day,

and in many instances the change has not only taken place, but has proved its utility.

When those yet working 10 and 12 hours per day have their hours of labor reduced to the eight-hour maximum, the change will carry with it new wishes, greater desires and higher aspirations. Intelligent workmanship begets intelligent thought, and vice versa. So the increased leisure time will be as intelligently applied for social and economic betterment, as will be apparent in the improved workday output of the toiler.

With this new condition will come a better citizenship, a desire for a brighter home life and, in time, circumstances may make it necessary, in order to measure up the improved civil and mental status, to reduce the standard or recognized working day below the maximum eight hours, but I question if for many centuries the workday will be made shorter than six hours.

The recognized business hours of a number of professions are already placed at about five or six hours per day, and while in several of those professions men and women do certain kinds of work connected therewith outside of their regular workday, the labor, mental or otherwise, is not of a regulation nature, is almost voluntary, at least to the extent of being undertaken or not undertaken in any one day, and may be termed more a labor of love than the customary task or workday allotment of labor.

There should only be such reduction of the actual working hours below eight per day as to give all willing to work opportunity to supply the needs of the public, economically but wisely practiced, and such a reduction can only amount to public or general good when accompanied by the intelligent betterment already referred to and which should be in proportional ratio—that is to say, the workday should only be shortened in proportion to the cultivated tastes of the public for the proper application of the so-called leisure time, because if the ratio failed mortality would suffer and the necessary progress to continue anything like ideal life would be destroyed.

We need, therefore, the cultivation of the higher aspirations of human activity, coequal with the improved ability to produce, and when the two ideas are so interwoven to make the one dependent on the other, an ideal short work day will be established, and the process with the desires of the people thus uplifted and thus materially and morally bettered.

This can only come about by evolution, in which the tastes of the working people will gravitate from the mere muscular to the mental and muscular, and during which the desire for a beautiful home life, for art in its better aspect, for a general love of nature and pure and dignified thought, will force themselves so much on the attention of the people that it will be found necessary to give the higher concepts of life more and more attention, while the laborious duties of life will be less practiced by some, part of

the burden borne by others now perforce idle or forming the idle rich, but in any event better divided, and in which all will have greater opportunities, both scientifically to produce and intelligently to consume.—Boston Globe.

THE HATTERS VICTORIOUS.

Label Goes in Union Made Hats and 25,000 Strikers Resume Work.

An agreement for the settlement of the strike which has kept 25,000 union hat makers out of employment for seven months has been reached between the executive council of the United Hatters of North America and representatives of the Hat Manufacturers' Association.

The agreement, which was brought about through the intercession of Gov. Fort of New Jersey, has been ratified.

Both sides made concessions. The union label, which was a point of serious contention, will be restored in all factories under the agreement. Non-union workmen who have been filling strikers' positions will be discharged and the union employes who went on strike will be re-employed at the old scale. An agreement will be signed, effective for three years, whereby disputes will be submitted to arbitration. Union employes who refused to join the strike in January will be allowed to rejoin the union and only union men will be employed during the life of the three years' agreement.

This agreement affects only the hat makers in Newark and Orange, N. J., and does not include the New York men.—News item.

LABEL MUST BE USED ON ALL THE HARNESS.

The coming Labor Day celebration will be unique in one respect. It will probably be the only parade ever held in which all horse equipment used will bear the union label.

The Leather Workers' Union introduced a resolution to that effect in the Miscellaneous Section of the Central Labor Council, and that body promptly indorsed the same. Last Friday night the matter came up in the Central Labor Council.

There was considerable argument on the matter, but the sentiment prevailed that in duty to the organization affected, and in justice to ourselves as union men, the resolution should pass. It is as follows:

"Resolved, That in any parade controlled by this Central Labor Council no harness, saddle or other horse equipment be allowed except those bearing the union label of the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods; and be it further

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to examine all horses in any such parade, and if any are found with equipments which do not bear the label they shall be put out of the parade."—Portland Labor Press.

ONE LAW FOR THE RICH; ANOTHER FOR THE POOR.

A few days ago the hat manufacturers of Danbury, Conn., came to an agreement with the Hatters' Union to settle the strike.

Almost immediately the Associated Hat Manufacturers brought suit against the Danbury manufacturers for violation of certain terms of agreement.

It appears that the hat manufacturers have a union. They sign contracts and agreements and put up bonds to abide by the decision of the association.

It is a closed shop, and the Manufacturers' Union have decided to boycott union labor.

Attachments aggregating more than \$300,000 are being placed upon the real estate and bank accounts of the Danbury bosses.

Now, we want union labor from one end of this country to the other to consider these facts:

You will remember that Sam Gompers was enjoined for boycotting the Buck Stove and Range Company. He and his associates were held for contempt of court and may in the fall be sent to prison.

They were held in contempt of court because they informed union men that the Buck stoves and ranges were made by non-union labor.

That is the sole offense. Now, consider these facts:

The Hatters' Association agrees not to employ union labor. They not only make such an agreement, but they enforce the agreement by heavy financial penalties.

They not only demand that the members of their union shall blacklist the Hatters' Union, but that they shall boycott unto destruction union labor.

And that is not all. They not only use the blacklist and the boycott, but they use the power of the state and the courts to enforce the blacklist and the boycott.

Sam Gompers never sought to spy out members of the American Federation of Labor who bought Buck stoves and ranges.

He never endeavored to have a union man expelled from his union for buying a Buck stove and ranges.

He never haled a single man into court to punish him for violating the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor.

But the courts drag Gompers and his associates before them, read them an insulting tirade and sentence them to prison for doing what is much less offensive than what the courts are now assisting the hat makers to do in blacklisting and boycotting union labor.—Robert Hunter, in the Call.

At the International Typographical Union convention held in St. Joseph, Minneapolis won the 1910 convention after a close contest with Atlanta and Salt Lake City. It is said the southern city could not overcome the feeling against holding a meeting in a "dry" town during the month of August.

TORTURING MEN IN FREE AMERICA.

What goes on behind prison walls? Terrible things, inhuman punishments and despicable tortures are common to not a few penal institutions, according to the report made by that veteran investigator and social philosopher, Charles Edward Russell. Hampton's Magazine, now thoroughly recognized as our most fearless periodical, Mr. Russell is writing a series of articles on the evils of some prisons, and the hopeful progress upward in others.

Of the worst type Mr. Russell considers the Ohio State Penitentiary a fair sample. He thus describes a part of it:

The first buildings are cell houses. Here is one built in 1834. It is a frightful place, very dark, damp, and to the senses pungently suggestive of long and odorous occupation. The ventilation is so bad that even when the tenants are gone forth the air is heavy and foul; what it must be when the 500 cells are occupied with breathing and perspiring men is a suggestion to jostle complacency.

There is the first outer wall with barred windows, few and narrow; then a space of ten or twelve feet, then the cells in five tiers. At noon barely so much light enters the corridor that one may see one's way about. No light enters the cells. Into these black caves, where the chill of old stone walls strikes one like a palpable thing, and where the heavy air is stifling always, not one ray of natural light has penetrated for seventy-five years. And 500 men sleep in these caverns.

The many remarkable articles which Mr. Russell has been, from time to time, contributing to Hampton's Magazine have been one of the forces that have made that publication the most talked of periodical in America, but none of them have excelled in interest this series, which he has now begun in that magazine. Especially does he attack "the contract system." Under this, in the Ohio State Penitentiary, he says, the convicts worked in shops under the direction and control and practically at the mercy of the contractors, who were irresponsible to the state or in this matter to any other human authority.

Each convict must each day produce a certain amount of work called his "task." If he fell short the contractor's foreman reported him to the guard who forthwith took him to the "cellar."

This was the place of judgment—and of torture. The deputy warden sat as the court; on the report of the guard swift sentence was pronounced. Usually the offender was condemned to be paddled, sometimes to the bull rings, sometimes to the water cure, and in the case of old offenders to all three—one after another.

Punishment by the paddle is managed in this fashion: The prisoner is seized, stripped

and bent over the edge of a bathtub, his legs being manacled to the floor and his hands chained before him. A guard takes a flat instrument, ash, three and a half feet long, two inches wide, fitted with a handle. He soaks it in hot water. Then he beats the prisoner with it a prescribed number of times—four or five according to the prison officers, ten to thirty according to the prisoners.

"Bull-rings" means that the prisoner is strung up by the wrists in a dark cell and thus left hanging, like a carcass of beef. Sufferers from this device and other witnesses have declared that the chains are sometimes so adjusted that the delinquent's feet barely touch the floor. This is denied by the prison officers. There is no reason why it should not be true; the guards are a law unto themselves. The cell is perfectly dark except for what light filters through a few narrow slits in the door and is otherwise unventilated. At night the victim is usually lowered and allowed to sleep on the floor—usually, not always.—Hampton's Magazine.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.

There is neither room nor opportunity for grafting in an organization whose agreements are honestly lived up to, even though an individual may be dishonest and disposed to take advantage of every chance to graft. The charge of grafting is seldom honestly made and it is next to impossible to get the ready accusers to do their plain duty in the event of an investigation. The burden of their knowledge simmers down to rumors or stories that they heard, started no one knows where, but invariably traced to vicious enemies or ignorant and irresponsible individuals. The remedy to abolish grafting and other wrong practices is in the hands of the accusers. By being real true unionists and living up to union agreements and principles instead of seeking opportunities to injure their union and obstruct the work of the officers, they can protect their union against dishonest individuals. The individual ever ready to shout grafter is often not averse to doing a little grafting on his own account in the form of secret agreements in violation of union agreements. The organization whose agreements are religiously lived up to has nothing to fear of the nature of grafting or grafters.—Trade Unionist.

A SEVERE JOLT.

The contention of those employers who are continually asserting that American workmen are the best paid received a severe jolt when Senator Stone produced a German government report, in the course of the tariff debate at Washington, which showed many skilled workers in that country received higher wages than in similar American trades.—Typographical Journal.

CHILD STUDY AS A SCIENCE.

The greatest discovery of recent years is the discovery of the child. Somehow or other there have always been children in the world, but also, somehow or other, we have only now found out that children are human beings. The result has been instant action: we have children's hospitals, children's laws, children's aid societies and reformatories, children's civic playgrounds, children's courts, and now Clark University, in Worcester, Mass., has decided to crystallize the entire child-welfare movement by establishing a new department—an institute for studying child-life in all its phases.

Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University, is the man who has made this possible. According to a most instructive account of his work in Hampton's Magazine, Dr. Hall finds in this plan the culmination of an idea that has been growing in his mind for the greater part of his sixty-four years of life.

Work in the new child-life institute will begin this fall. It will form a basis for all philanthropic and educational movements in behalf of children. The effort will be to collect all data, now so scattered as to be inefficient, under one roof so that it may be studied and worked with most effectively. There will be a library for the collection of books, monographs, reports, laws of different countries pertaining to children, etc. There will be a child hygiene department, with apparatus used in schools and nurseries, comprising the study of contagious and infectious diseases, mortality statistics, the influence of various conditions of life, diet, dress, games and work. Heredity, the laws governing birth-rate, social and industrial conditions will be studied. Then there will be a department of child anthropology, child lore, myth, custom, belief, gangs, etc. Also departments for studying subnormal children, juvenile vice and crime and moral and religious education.

Dr. Hall considers that one of the most important results of the work will be to guide aright legislation in behalf of children. No provision is ever likely to be made by the government for the scientific study of children, and it is a sort of clearinghouse for accurate information along these lines that Dr. Hall is founding.—Hampton's Magazine.

SENTIMENTALITY OR JEALOUSY?

At the recent convention of the Western Federation of Miners a few delegates who prated much of their love of the working class and desire to aid them in every possible way to better their industrial condition, offered a proposition to do away with the president, vice president and all paid officials except the secretary-treasurer, who would become a mere clerk. All manner of agitation and organization work would be done in a voluntary way, and in this

manner the organization would be built up and managed. How little some of these would-be saviors of the working class really know of human nature and human organization. If they know anything at all about the building and maintaining of a large labor organization they know that it is absolutely impossible for most wage earners to do any such voluntary work, and that the Federation itself or any other labor union would have amounted to nothing had there not been men selected and paid to do the work of organizing. The business of a labor union is alike to a private business, and what is everybody's business is no one's business, and what little foundation there may have been soon crumbles away. At first blush one would charge such a move to that sickly sentimentality that exudes from some of the incompetent labor saviors, and which is as destructive as any other force, but after due consideration we are going to believe that we hit the nail right on the head when we charge it to jealousy against those who have shown their capability to fill such positions and honestly earn their salaries, and a purpose by underhand methods to throw them out of office—all because the sickly incapables cannot either get or fill such positions—Spokane Labor World.

THE KNOCKER'S CREED.

Man comes into the world without his consent, and leaves it against his will. During his stay on earth, his time is spent in one continuous round of contraries and misunderstandings. In his infancy he's an angel; in his boyhood he's a devil; in his manhood he's everything from a lizard up; in his duties he's a damn fool; if he raises a family he's a chump; if he raises a check he's a thief, and then the law raises hell with him; if he's a poor man, he's a poor manager and has no sense; if he's rich he's dishonest, but considered smart; if he's a politician he's a grafter and a crook; if he's out of politics you can't place him as he is an undesirable citizen; if he goes to church he's a hypocrite; if he stays away he's a sinner; if he donates to foreign missions, he does it for show; if he doesn't he's stingy and a tight wad.

When he first comes into the world everybody wants to kiss him; before he goes out they all want to kick him. If he dies young there was a great future before him; if he lives to a ripe old age, then, of course, he's living to save funeral expenses.

LIFE'S A DAMN FUNNY THING, ISN'T IT?

Gov. Hadley of Missouri has signed the woman's nine-hour law. The law regulates the employment of girls and women in factories, restaurants and other such places. Employment is limited to nine hours a day and prohibits their employment later than 10 p. m. or earlier than 5 a. m.

"SECONDARY" BOYCOTT LAW.

One of our highest courts has broken away from the absurd distinction in labor cases, that while a "primary" boycott is lawful a "secondary" boycott is unlawful. That is—observe ye, oh puzzled reader—that Jones's strikers may ask their friends not to patronize Jones, but they must not ask their friends not to patronize Smith if he continues to patronize Jones. It is the Supreme Court of California that has "kiboshed" this jurisprudential tomfoolery. The decision is summed up as follows by the San Francisco Coast Seaman's Journal of July 28th: "This court recognizes no substantial distinction between the so-called primary and secondary boycott. Each rests upon the right of the union to withdraw its patronage from its employer and to induce by fair means any and all other persons to do the same, and in exercise of those means, as the unions would have the unquestioned right to withhold their patronage from a third person who continued to deal with their employer, so they have the unquestioned right to notify such third person that they will withdraw their patronage if he continues so to deal." Law is indeed the essence of common sense, but it takes judges a good while to get down to its essence when new kinds of quarrels arise between mass and class.—The Public.

WAGES MUST FLUCTUATE.

"A man works for ten hours. He is worn out. Let those who have never worked for that long at one time with their hands try it. Well, the man whom we are using as an illustration drags his weary body home. He eats his supper, but has no time to shave or change his clothes. In two hours at most he will be in bed. Perhaps he reads a newspaper. Possibly he slips around the corner for a glass of beer; it is not necessary to put on a clean shirt to do that. Such is his day. With eight hours at the factory or at the mills, he is tired, but he is not exhausted to the point that he doesn't care. He puts on his best suit of clothes and goes out with his wife to visit a neighbor, or he goes into his garden, or he begins a book from the public library. He is a self-respecting and hopeful man, a citizen who believes society is pretty well organized after all. To say that eight hours will be whittled to six, and six to four, and four to the vanishing point is no argument whatever, and is unworthy of a serious answer."

"But what else is there besides the length of the day?" I asked.

"Wages," Mr. Mitchell answered. "There can be no permanent price for wheat or pig iron. Wages will go up and down with the fluctuations of other things. The working-man understands that his earnings will be less in bad times than in good times. He

is willing to take the lean in company with his employer, but he also wants some of the fat. Consequently, wages will never be a settled question."

"Have organized capital and labor become economic necessities?"

"Surely. Old conditions have been left behind. We may regret the employer's personal presence and his family sympathy and fondly remember when he knew us by name, inquired about our families, and bargained with us individually, but we are working with new methods and strange men. The old mill or mine is now the part of a large corporation, and a hired manager has been sent from somewhere to make dividends. He doesn't know us and we don't know him except under the operations of cold business as practiced by unsentimental men. Capital had to organize to do big things, and labor was compelled to combine as a measure of self-protection. Neither will ever turn back."

THE TWO SHOPS COMPARED.

An article on the open shop by A. J. Portner in the Independent concludes as follows:

"Open shop—destruction of trades unions—unchecked competition for the opportunity to work—consequent loss of wages—increase of working hours—decreased purchasing powers of the masses—less employment in store and factory, making still more difficult the struggle for existence.

"Union shop—more employment for more men, under better conditions, for higher wages—more money to be spent for the things that add refinement to life—work for the men that make and handle these things—a more general diffusion of the products of industry—a distinctly higher standard of living, with the mitigation of the most terrible feature to our industrial system—competition between the have-nots for the opportunity to work.

"And if further justification of trades unionism is required it can be found in the altruism which prompts it to care for its sick and aged; to bury its dead and protect its widows and orphans. Yes, it can be found in the fights it has made and will make for everything that tends to the uplifting and betterment of the race; for the children it has saved from the devouring maw of Moloch in mine and factory; for the efforts it has made to destroy the reeking sweatshop and the filthy tenement; for the advanced political stand it has always taken.

"We know the conditions which gave birth to trades unionism. Open shop means a reversion to those conditions. Union men understand this clearly enough, and however they may mask behind the high sounding phrases, employers are equally cognizant of the truth.

"The fight against the open shop is a fight for life. The bundle of sticks shall not become a heap of breakable twigs."

WHAT LABOR DAY SHOULD MEAN TO THE ORGANIZED WORKER.

(By H. E. Steiner, Local No. 46.)

Within a few days after this issue of The Journal reaches its readers, we, the organized workers, will once again be massed in the various cities and towns of the United States, to pay tribute to our early agitators, the eight-hour movement and our movement in general. On this day, the one day in the year the organized worker will truly realize that his interest is that of a worker. Things must have the label on that day if on no other. Members must turn out in parade, or pay a fine! In fact, everything must be done to show the master class who may be sitting in their places of business, on the streets or in their homes watching the parade, what a grand body we are. We are not afraid on this one day to show ourselves or speak our voice, for this is Labor Day and we are supposed to own the world for just this one day, but on the morrow all will have changed. We will find some of those fellow workers who were the loudest in voicing their opinion, kneeling to the orders of the boss, knifing his fellow worker in order to gain a little concession for himself. These and a hundred other things that should be the last thoughts to enter the brain of the worker, and at least the organized worker, for by organization, those belonging to their union have showed that they know that more can be accomplished by uniting than by each one fighting for themselves.

I have known union men who would use non-union tobacco and make their brag that they would always use it. And on Labor Day go about the line of men seeing if the canes that the men carried bore the union label. And there are hundreds of men who do not know what a union label looks like only on this one day. Oh! how consistent these fellow workers are. Their heads would make good product for a tack factory, their brain resembles one so much. But these poor creatures should not be blamed! They have not taken the time, nor has any one else who they associate with taken the time to get that brain straightened out. The only thing they see is their own self! They seem to think that if all the rest of the people got off the

earth they would still live and have a jolly good time. They do not consider that each one of us plays a certain part in society and that an injury to one affects the whole human family.

As we meet this year to listen to the speakers who may deliver the Labor Day addresses, let us just for a moment cast our thoughts down into the states of Pennsylvania and Wisconsin and numerous other states, and there see what is being done by the union haters, simply because we are only union men in reality one day of the year. Let us see what has happened to the tin workers of Pennsylvania.

In October, 1901, J. Pierpont Morgan told Theodore Shaffer, then president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, that in four years he would smash his union, and on July 1, of this year, after eight years (instead of four) the steel trust, with Mr. Morgan, have just about made good their word by the following figures:

In 1901, when the trust organized, its mills employed as skilled workers 60,000 union men, 40,000 non-union.

In 1902, after the great strike of 1901, there were 46,000 union men, 55,000 non-union.

In 1904, after the Youngstown strike, 36,000 union men, 70,000 non-union.

In 1905, after the National Bridge Company had banished the Amalgamated, there was left 24,000 union and 84,000 non-union men.

In 1906, the trust told the people of New Kensington, Pa., that if they compelled them to run a closed shop, they would dismantle their plants and move away; the result being an open shop and left 21,000 union and 87,000 non-union men.

In 1907, after the National Tube Mills had become non-union, except one, we find left 15,000 union and 94,000 non-union men.

In 1908, the National Tube Company shut down its last union plant to starve the strikers; we then have left 8,000 union and 118,000 non-union men.

So today we see this once powerful organization with 60,000 men crushed by the hand of greed to 8,000 and what will it mean if the trust wins out in this battle, which there is no doubt but that they will, because they have non-union plants enough to get out all their work at present. While

the workers stand and starve, for all that these masters of the steel trust care, we will probably before another Labor Day see the Amalgamated Association put to death simply because the workers have not risen high enough in understanding to stop such damnable work. Awaken, ye slaves! Cast off the chains that hold you and your families in bondage, and declare yourselves free men and women. The world is yours and why should you have to beg for one crumb of it. Just think, as we are enjoying ourselves on September 6, of these few fellow union men in Pennsylvania who are grasping the last thread that is left. Then ask yourself, how can I enjoy myself as long as such things are allowed, and I stand idly by and offer no protest.

As I sit and read the account of the strike of the tannery men at Kenosha, Wis., telling how these poor workers were rioting, destroying property and everything else to bring prejudice against these, my fellow workers, I thought after reading it: what a damn lie. Then I thought, is there no love of justice in the workers today, that they will allow such lies to go out to the world while we stand by and comment on the ball games, yacht races, excursions and a thousand other things which our trustees furnish us to keep our minds off the real issue (our own interest).

Hardly a day passes by but that you can read where some of our brother workers are in trouble, and we don't seem to pay any attention to it unless a request comes in for funds, then, we dive down in our treasury and give a few dollars and pat ourselves on the back and think we have done something wonderful.

We have got so used to reaching out our hand for money every time we do anything for the cause of labor, that we think all that is needed in a labor dispute is money.

What we have got to learn is what causes these labor disputes. Why is it that even if the dispute is settled in our favor, in a short time we find ourselves back in the same old rut where we can hardly exist, while the fellows on the other side of the dispute, continue to live in more luxury. These things to some, seem awful hard to understand. But they are not, once you get on the right track. But just so long as the workers continue to read and study the stuff put out by our capitalist masters just so

long will the brain of the workers be worked, and just to the extent that the worker gets his brain straightened out, just to that extent will the club cease to play upon the heads of the workers, just to that extent will the public press quit lying about your strike, and to that extent will we get industrial peace.

If we ever expect to get industrial peace we must start at home, in our own locals. We must learn to render some service to the cause without being compensated for it. It seems in the last few years that if a member of a union steps across the street to do a little committee work why he thinks that there should be some coin go with the work. Just think of the time and money the early leaders in the labor movement spent and never looked to get one cent in return. No! They worked for the cause and not for themselves, and some of that old time spirit must be brought back in order to give us a real labor movement. We must also learn to steer clear of organizations supported by the master class. Take for instance, the Civic Federation, which is supposed to bridge over the chasm between labor and capital. Who do we find at the head of this supposed friendly organization? Such men as August Belmont, Andrew Carnegie, John Rockefeller, Prof. Eliot, who considers a scab a hero. And nearly all the trust magnates you will find on the roster of this organization.

What has Mr. Belmont done for organized labor? The employees of his street railway in New York City can tell you! for these men time and again have met with defeat at the hands of this lover of the working class. Take Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Morgan, in what rank do we find these noble gentlemen? At the head of course. All one has to do is to look to the strike at McKee's Rocks, Pa., and there you will get the opinion of these gentlemen on organized labor.

Now, has the labor movement of America come to the point where its representatives can keep their self-respect while accepting the continuous hospitality of the men who employ the notorious strike breaker, Farley, and his thugs to destroy our unions? Has the labor movement fallen so low as to support the schemes of these trust magnates and their hirelings whose only desire is to crush the movement so many noble men have given up their lives to maintain?

These are facts which the labor movement must soon look into if it wishes to preserve the organizations, for this germ is simply eating the foundation out from under us and if we are not very careful some day our movements will fall with a crash. But this is not the only germ that organized labor must drive from the system. Take the germ commonly called taxation! Here is a germ that is eating the very life out of the workers, for every tax that is levied must be paid by the workers. The master class pays no taxes, for they shift them all off on the workers, by adding a little on the goods that labor must buy. Take for instance, the tax on tobacco during the Spanish-American war. That tax was removed shortly after the war, but the users of tobacco were still paying the tax until a short time ago in the form of one-third ounce on each paper of tobacco, and I dare say if you happen in some back country town you will find there yet tobacco containing only two-thirds ounce. And so we find that any tax levied we as workers must pay. We hear a great deal about a tax on corporations just at present. The corporations are putting up a big howl, but they are not howling because they fear that the tax would reduce their incomes any. Oh, no! Not a bit; they are afraid that if they tack any more on to the workers, they may get wise and oh, then, what a time there would be in camp.

And just at present we hear a great deal about the tariff. At present it resembles the elevator man going up! going down! Now it makes very little difference to the worker whether it goes up or down, for he will be no better off. A result of this is already noticeable all over the country. We see wages getting sliced here and there, and why? Simply because some of the masters are afraid that the tariff may take a slide down a few notches.

Those fellows down at Washington are not worrying their heads about us workers. They are not there to protect our interests, although the workers put them there, they are taking orders from further up. So, don't let any worker get excited and think that any of these honorable gentlemen will work overtime fighting for any bill because it will benefit labor.

The great trouble with the workers is that they waste too much time with matters

pertaining to the master class and not enough to matters pertaining to their own class. If they would spend half the time studying the problem of labor that they do with nonsense they would understand something of tariffs and taxes. But such is the progress of labor, slow but sure. Many things done by the labor movement that may on the surface look as going backward, will, when clearly analyzed, show progress.

Those members who hate a progressive member of the union, who never lose an opportunity to rip him up the back, who never wants to see him take any active part in the union, will find that he is aiding that cause more than he knows, for every time that he makes an attack he simply opens the eyes of some one who has been doing some thinking for himself. So, with this continual performance, in the near future we will be able when we meet on Labor Day to clasp the hand of every worker and rejoice. We will then know each other as brothers, not as Dagoes, Micks, Jews, Dutchmen, Poles, Fins, or any other capitalistic expression. But we will be one, working for a grand and noble cause, which will know no backward move, but will continue to march onward to the industrial democracy. No bull pens, prisons, chain gangs or injunctions will then be facing us on every turn we make, for we will then have learned to vote as we march and strike.

All hail with glory this Labor Day.

UNION LABOR INVESTIGATED.

Notwithstanding the many efforts made by the enemies of organized labor to malign and traduce us, we occupy a higher position with the thinking public than ever before. Our enemies seemed to feel that our acts would not stand for the light of investigation. Organized labor has been thoroughly investigated and the verdict rendered is that it is a public necessity; that it is doing more for the uplifting of men, women and children than any and all other organizations combined. No man is so poverty stricken that he is not entitled to admission into our organization. The hand of brotherly love and good fellowship is extended to him and he is made to feel the peer of one and all of his brother members.

It is this broad policy that has made trade organization a success. As long as it continues along these lines it will be impregnable against the attacks and slanderous assaults of its enemies.—The Plasterer.

TRADE NOTES

HORSES IN BELGIUM.

Horse fairs, held almost continuously, have helped to make Belgium the greatest horse-breeding country of its size in the world. The fairs are largely attended by foreign buyers, especially Germans, who purchase 25,000 horses a year at these exhibitions. It is estimated that there are now 300,000 horses in Belgium, a country not quite as large as the state of Maryland, which has just about half that number of horses.

ANNUAL WORK-HORSE PARADE.

The Boston Work-Horse Parade, held on Memorial Day this year, surpassed all previous exhibitions in the number of entries, appearance of horses, and public attendance. Over eleven hundred horses in forty-four classes formed a procession six miles in length, which required over four hours to pass the reviewing stand, every horse not only a credit to its employer but a faithful witness to the kindness and careful treatment of its drivers and keepers.

With each succeeding parade there is manifested an increasing regard for the work-horse whose welfare the Boston Association has so markedly promoted in the past seven years.

IMPORTANCE OF THE HORSE.

The automobile has failed to banish the horse. There is a ready market for him everywhere. He has been crowded out of some lines, but in other directions he is more sought after than ever. Whatever drop there has been in the price of horseflesh has not been caused by the introduction of motor cars, but by the financial depression which compelled owners to sacrifice their animals at a time when the demand was at the lowest.

The tendency in this country has been toward the improvement of the horse. The cry is for stock with blood. Several states have recently passed laws which have for their intention the distribution of better grades. The automobile will, in time, have some effect, but it will doubtless be for the good of the horse. He will be relieved of the awful slavery of heavy hauling, of the frightful work of constructing camps, and the vigilance of the police and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will make the ownership of dying and starving horses more and more a matter of uneasiness and danger.

The beauty and worth and faithfulness of horses is becoming better appreciated and, with their displacement as agents of transportation, they will enter into their day of freedom and ease, emancipated by invention and exalted by an enlightened sense of kindness and affection.—Toledo Blade.

MILES CITY SADDLERY CO.

C. H. Kathmann, of Miles City, Mont., and F. J. Jelinek, Jr., of Forsyth, Mont., two retired members of Branch No. 19, have associated themselves with B. L. Coleman and purchased the saddlery interests of C. E. Coggsall, Miles City.

The new firm has incorporated under the name of the Miles City Saddlery Co., with a capital stock of \$10,000.

Mr. Coggsall has for years enjoyed the distinction of manufacturing the only saddle best adapted to the rough usage of the Western country, and as soon as larger quarters can be secured the new firm proposes to enlarge the scope of the manufacture of the original Coggsall saddle.

INJUNCTION HELD BACK.

Trouble Between Dunneback and Leather Workers May Be Adjusted.

In the injunction suit started by Henry Dunneback, a harnessmaker on Gratiot avenue, against Local Union No. 127, United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, of Charleston, W. Va., is developed that while Dunneback, who was a member of the union as well as an employer who had a label agreement with the union, had violated it and employed non-union men. He claimed that the union was unable to furnish the men, while the unionists brand that story as false. The label was to be taken away and Dunneback asked for an injunction restraining the union from taking such action. He seemed to think that he could hold the label, violate the agreement and yet avoid any of the consequences. It was also charged by the union that the reason Dunneback did not get union men to work for him was that he did not pay the scale he agreed to pay.

During the trial of the case before Judge Hosmer, a proposition was made that Dunneback should be permitted to retain his membership in the union, and drop all litigation, but this was refused on the part of the local union as the International Brotherhood had been made a party to the suit and no such agreement would be entered into without the sanction of the International. Judge Hosmer thought that would be a good solution and the case is held up pending the advices from the International.

James A. Murtha was attorney for the union men and James H. Pound for Dunneback. Mr. Murtha handled the case in such a way that Dunneback did not seem to have a leg to stand on.



A death benefit ranging from \$75 to \$400 according to the length of membership was adopted by the recent convention of International Typographical Union, and will go to a referendum vote for ratification. This was the most important business transacted at the meeting.

"We ought to parade, not ride. No hacks, no automobiles, no horses," was the declaration of William McKenzie, representing the engineers in the Central Labor Council of Portland, Ore., in discussing the resolution prohibiting the use of any but union labeled harness and horse equipment.

Boston Cigarmakers' Union voluntarily assessed themselves more than an aggregate of \$25,000 during the first six months of this year to assist, in addition to the international benefits, the members out of work during the dull times in the trade and for other purposes. It gave \$19,852.43 to out-of-work members.

The Glass Bottle Blowers' convention decided not to publish an official trade journal. The organization has a system of keeping the members conversant with all the inner workings of the organization, and the publication of a journal would tend to give these facts to persons who are not members, it was said.

The strike, which for four days tied up the Standard Steel Car Company's works, was settled and the 3,500 employees of that plant returned to work. The settlement is a partial victory for both sides. The company officials agreed to take back all of the workmen, and consented to a reduction of the per cent of delinquent rents taken from the pay envelopes of the men each week.

William D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employees, has sanctioned the proposed union of conductors and motormen on the street car lines in New York and will come to New York from headquarters in Detroit in a few days to organize the men. The new union will receive a charter that will entitle it to the support of the American Federation of Labor. Enrollment of members has already begun and 1,500 men are said to have joined the movement.

General Thomas C. Kelsey has turned the keys of the city scales over to his successor. If Lincoln gets as good a man as Kelsey to succeed him it will be entitled to congratulations. Kelsey took the position of

city weighmaster four years ago, and brought the job out of obscurity and made it a source of goodly revenue to the city. His accounts were always in splendid shape, and the scales never run on a more businesslike basis. It is to be regretted that Mayor Love did not see fit to reappoint him, but the mutations of politics prevented. But General Kelsey retires rightfully proud of the record he made in the office. —Wage Worker, Lincoln, Neb.

Employees of the La Crosse City railway, whose grievances have been under investigation by an arbitration board since the recent strike, win every point in dispute in the decision announced by Chairman John Humphrey of Milwaukee, member of the state board of arbitration. The grievance committee will be all union. The wage scale is raised an average of four cents an hour, shorter hours are provided, and better toilet accommodations for the men required. Heretofore the wage scale has been 17 cents an hour for the first year, up to 21 cents maximum for the fourth year and time thereafter. Under the new scale the men get 19 cents the first six months, 20 cents the second six months and 23 cents thereafter. The decision is binding upon the men and the company for one year.

UNION-MADE HOSIERY.

Columbia Knitting Mills,
Philadelphia, Aug. 29, 1909.

Dear Sir—You are a union man. Do you wear Union-made Hosiery? Every employee in our mill belongs to Local No. 696, of the United Textile Workers of America. They work fifty hours per week, and get sixty hours' pay. They are the greatest hosiery workers in this country, and they give us the best made hosiery in the world.

The stocking we want to call your attention to, as the greatest value for the price, is made of 2-ply long staple combed yarn, 36 gauge.

Stocks Bear the Union Label—At retail they would cost you 25 cents per pair, or \$1.50 per six pairs. Buying from us, direct, they will cost you 12½ cents per pair, or 75 cents per six pairs, which is the smallest quantity we ship. If, however, you can get ten or more orders to be delivered at one place, the price will be 70 cents per six pairs, a saving of about 7 per cent additional.

If you don't wear union-made hosiery, take a step in the right direction and start now. Order today, and if our hosiery is not better than the same priced ones at any store, return them and get your money back. They are indorsed by every union man who has seen them. This is the manner of doing business.

Owing to the low price, and to save any additional expense of collecting, money is to accompany order. Yours truly,

COLUMBIA KNITTING MILLS.

A Change of Scene

Entitled to Hero Medal.

Tess—I think I'm entitled to a Carnegie medal. I saved a life the other evening.

Jess—The idea! Whose?

Tess—Jack Manson's; he said he couldn't live without me.—Philadelphia Press.

The Old Adam.

"I wonder why three-fourths of the stenographers in business offices are women?"

"I guess it is because men like to feel that there is at least one class of women whom they can dictate to."—Baltimore American.

Wanton Waste.

The Nurse—You've been badly hurt.

The Victim—Watcha gointer do ter me now?

The Nurse—Rub you with alcohol.

The Victim—Gee, I wish I'd been turned inside out!—Cleveland Leader.

Thought They Had Made a Mistake.

Three Irishmen were stopping at a second-rate hotel, and one of them imbibed so freely at the bar that he had to be carried to his room, in which also slept a negro in a separate bed. His comrades, as a practical joke on him, proceeded to paint the Irishman's face black. In the morning, when awakened by the proprietor, he got up, and happened to catch sight of himself in the mirror. "Oh, bejabbers," he exclaimed, "if the blamed idiots haven't gone and woke the nigger by mistake!"

Practical Device.

"Why don't you mend that large hole in your umbrella?"

"I keep it to put my hand through to see if it is still raining." — Meggendorfer Blaetter.

For Baldheaded Men.

If you are baldheaded, you should never wear your own hair.

If your hair is falling out and you want something to keep it in, get a nice little tin box.

Most baldheaded men keep their hair in their wife's name.

No baldheaded man should wear it pompadour or marcelled.

The bear has more hair than any other animal, yet there is nothing barer than a bald head.

The bald head of a man in the front row

at the theater shines like a good deed in a naughty world.

A bald head should never be covered with fly paper in summer. Just have a cobweb and spider painted on it by some sign painter, and the flies will keep away from it.

An Iron Tip.

"Now, boys," said the teacher, "can any of you tell me how iron was first discovered?"

A hand shot up.

"Yes, sir!" cried Thompson.

"Well, Thompson, just tell the class what your information is on that point."

"Please, sir," replied the scholar, "I heard father say yesterday they smelt it!"

Prepared for the Worst.

"How long had your wife's first husband been dead when you married her?"

"About eight months."

"Only eight months? Don't you think she was in a good deal of a hurry?"

"Oh, I don't know. We had been engaged for nearly two years."

In the Wrong Place.

A one-legged Welsh orator named Jones was pretty successful in bantering an Irishman, when the latter asked him:

"How did you come to lose your leg?"

"Well," said Jones, "on examining my pedigree and looking up my descent, I found there was some Irish blood in me, and becoming convinced that it was settled in the left leg, I had it cut off at once."

"By the powers," said Pat, "it would have been a very good thing if it had only settled in your head!"—London Mail.

Brighter Prospects.

"My dear," said the banker to his only daughter, "I have noticed a young man attired in a dress suit in the drawing room two or three evenings each week of late. What is his occupation?" "He is at present unemployed, father," replied the fair girl, a dreamy, far-away look in her big, blue eyes, "but he is thinking seriously of accepting a position of life companion to a young lady of means."

WATCH OUT.

Be sure that the tobacco you buy for chewing and smoking purposes bears the blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union. Otherwise you are not using union-made goods. Be exceptionally careful in regard to this.

The Leather Workers' Journal.

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Short communications each month upon matters of labor and interest to our friends and readers would be greatly appreciated by the management of the JOURNAL. Mail your copy so it will reach us not later than the 18th of each month.

We desire the following news: Election and Installation of officers; any action proposed by your local as to wages, boycotts, hours, etc.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by Correspondents.

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THE NEW LAWS.

The Following Are the Propositions Adopted by the Referendum.

On another page of The Journal will be found a table showing the number of votes cast for and against the several propositions submitted to referendum vote by the General Executive Council.

Following are the new laws adopted:

Proposition No. 5.

Article 5, Section 1—Any journeyman working at any branch of the trade shall be eligible to membership.

Apprentices shall be eligible to membership after having worked at the trade for

a period of one year. The initiation fee shall be one dollar (\$1.00), and the dues twenty-five cents (25c) per month. They will be allowed a voice but not a vote, except on questions of strikes, when they will be entitled to a voice and a vote. If called out on a strike, they shall receive three dollars (\$3.00) per week, but shall receive no sick or death benefits. After becoming competent as journeymen, they shall be entitled to all privileges and benefits without further initiation fee.

EXPLANATION.

Local Branches can in accordance with this law admit apprentices, who have served one year or over at the trade.

After becoming Journeymen they are recognized as full fledged members, and entitled to all benefits as prescribed by the Constitution, upon payment of the regular dues.

Secretaries, in ordering due books, should state the length of time the apprentice has worked at the trade. The dues of this class of members being 25 cents per month, one stamp shall appear each month in due book.

Proposition No. 16.

Article 11, Section 9—It shall be the duty of all local branches to submit to the General President a true copy of all communications, price lists and agreements passing between the local and firms in their jurisdiction.

It shall be the duty of the General President to correspond with locals two months prior to the expiration of agreements, giving advice and suggestions beneficial to the organization, that all such data be placed on file at Headquarters for the convenience of the Brotherhood and General Officers. Local branches shall, when requested, furnish the General President with information relating to conditions existing in their locality prior to their organization, and what improvements have been made since being organized.

EXPLANATION.

The only change occurring in this section is the addition of the words, "price lists and agreements," after the word communications in the second line.

Proposition No. 18.

Article 12, Section 6—Any member suffering from a chronic or incurable disease, ail-

ment or injury, shall not be entitled to receive more than thirteen weeks' sick benefits for such injury, or ailment, chronic or incurable disease. If he is incapacitated from work by a recurrence of said disease, ailment or injury, he shall be entitled to receive thirteen out-of-work stamps in each year, dating from beginning of first claim for benefits. Local branches shall be reimbursed by Headquarters for all medical fees incurred in any case where there is a doubt as to whether or not a member comes under this law.

EXPLANATION.

By the enactment of this law members suffering from chronic or incurable diseases will only be entitled to thirteen weeks' sick benefits, and no more. Heretofore, there was no limit to the amount of benefits; a member could draw from year to year when suffering from an incurable disease, providing he paid his dues and worked part of the time.

When in doubt as to the proper construction of this law, write Headquarters.

Proposition No. 22.

Article 13, Section 1—The dues of all members, either local or at large, shall be twenty-five cents per week, due and payable each Saturday, and a semi-annual assessment of fifty cents, to be paid on or before June 1st and December 1st of each year. No member shall be exempt from payment of this semi-annual assessment. Said dues to include subscription to the Official Journal.

EXPLANATION.

The only change that occurs in this section is the addition of the last sentence. The change makes no material difference, simply makes provision, so that the law will agree with the printing on our due stamps.

All laws, or parts of laws, in conflict with the above are hereby repealed.

The new laws become effective on September 15, 1909.

New Constitutions are being printed and will be sent to all secretaries as soon as delivered.

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,

Gen'l. Secy-Treas.

All leather workers will stay away from Fort Worth, Tex.; Chicago, Ill.; Pueblo, Colo., and Victoria, B. C., and not heed alluring advertisements. Strike is on.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

The strikes at Kronauer's and Hanisch Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Frazier's, Pueblo, Colo., and T. R. James, Fort Worth, Texas, are still on. Local No. 118 reports the strikes in the shops in Victoria, B. C., in good shape. One shop has settled and the prospects of an early settlement are good.

To make these strikes more effective members will not write or answer ads from any of these places until notified that matters are settled.

STRIKES.

R. T. Frazier, Pueblo, Colo.

T. R. James Co., Ft. Worth, Texas.

Hanisch Bros., Chicago, Ill.

Kronauer Saddlery Co., Chicago, Ill.

F. Norris & Sons, Victoria, B. C.

Wm. Duncan, Victoria, B. C.

All leather workers on horse goods are hereby notified to stay away from all cities where trouble is pending or strikes are on. We have advised members in every case to write the secretary-treasurer of a local branch before communicating with firms or accepting positions in various cities where price lists are pending or trouble is on. Local branches will rigidly enforce Article 16, Section 13, General Constitution, and all members will be governed accordingly.

THE No. 6 HARNESS MACHINE.

A point of great interest in the John O'Flaherty Co.'s No. 6 harness machine advertisement, which you will see on another page, is the way the machine draws off exactly the amount of top thread required for each stitch, the amount varying automatically according to the thickness of the work being done. When sufficient top thread is drawn off for the next stitch it is absolutely locked so firmly that to attempt to draw off more must break the thread. This machine absolutely locks the thread while some others have a tension which, though heavy, varies with the thickness and quality of the work being sewn.

IN MAKING REMITTANCES.

Members will, in forwarding payments for buttons, badges, dues, etc., please send post office money orders or drafts, and not postage stamps, as the present system of vouchers at headquarters will not admit of the receipt of same without a double entry.

Result of Vote on Amendments to Constitution.

| No. of Local. | Prop. No. 1 | | Prop. No. 2 | | Prop. No. 3 | | Prop. No. 4 | | Prop. No. 5 | | Prop. No. 6 | | Prop. No. 7 | | Prop. No. 8 | | Prop. No. 9 | | Prop. No. 10 | | Prop. No. 11 | | Prop. No. 12 | | Prop. No. 13 | |
|---------------|-------------|-----|-------------|-----|-------------|-----|-------------|-----|-------------|-----|-------------|-----|-------------|-----|-------------|-----|-------------|-----|--------------|-----|--------------|-----|--------------|-----|--------------|-----|
| | Ys | No | Ys | No | Ys | No | Ys | No | Ys | No | Ys | No | Ys | No | Ys | No | Ys | No | Ys | No | Ys | No | Ys | No | Ys | No |
| 1 | 5 | 22 | 28 | 1 | 30 | 28 | 26 | 1 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 2 | 29 | 2 | 29 | 2 | 29 | 2 | 29 | 2 | 29 | 2 | 29 | 2 |
| 2 | 18 | 19 | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 1 | 19 | 18 | 16 | 3 | 19 | 18 | 16 | 3 | 19 | 18 | 16 | 3 | 19 | 18 | 16 | 3 | 19 | 18 | 16 |
| 3 | 28 | 2 | 21 | 8 | 30 | 20 | 11 | 41 | 2 | 38 | 39 | 39 | 25 | 14 | 40 | 1 | 40 | 1 | 40 | 1 | 40 | 1 | 40 | 1 | 40 | 1 |
| 9 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 17 | 20 | 3 | 14 | 20 | 14 | 20 | 20 | 14 | 20 | 14 | 20 | 14 | 20 | 14 | 20 | 14 | 20 | 14 | 20 |
| 10 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 12 | 12 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 11 | 1 |
| 14 | 1 | 26 | 1 | 18 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 28 |
| 15 | 12 | 1 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 17 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 18 | 20 | 3 | 13 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 25 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 10 | 15 | 1 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 26 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 30 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 32 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 34 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 36 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 39 | 15 | 2 | 14 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 20 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 44 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 46 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 49 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 17 | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 52 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 54 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 55 | 14 | 3 | 17 | 7 | 11 | 17 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 17 | 3 | 16 | 17 | 1 | 18 | 17 | 1 | 18 | 17 | 1 | 18 | 17 | 1 | 18 | 17 |
| 56 | 11 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 57 | 25 | 1 | 9 | 25 | 10 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 27 | 27 | 10 | 10 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 60 | 10 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 62 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 63 | 13 | 1 | 12 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 64 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 67 | 14 | 14 | 2 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 1 | 14 | 13 | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 70 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 4 |
| 78 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 79 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 80 | 1 | 32 | 33 | 1 | 28 | 1 | 26 | 33 | 1 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 86 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 90 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 93 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 98 | 14 | 2 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 99 | 1 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 100 | 1 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 17 | 2 | 15 | 17 | 1 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 13 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 13 |
| 105 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 108 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 110 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 115 | 15 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 8 | 3 | 14 | 2 | 16 | 2 | 16 | 2 | 16 |
| 127 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 128 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 131 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 137 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 149 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 150 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 155 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 159 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 162 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 163 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 164 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 167 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 168 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 168 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Total | 241 | 617 | 122 | 713 | 108 | 732 | 99 | 739 | 683 | 198 | 49 | 818 | 89 | 783 | 196 | 676 | 77 | 798 | 277 | 601 | 496 | 370 | 297 | 562 | 442 | 115 |

A DEADLY HABIT.

A fault-finding, criticising habit is fatal to all excellence. Nothing will strangle growth quicker than a tendency to hunt for flaws, to rejoice in the unlovely, like a hog which always has his nose in the mud and rarely looks up. The direction in which we look indicates the life aim, and people who are always looking for something to criticise, for the crooked and the ugly, who are always suspicious, who invariably look at the

worst side of others, are but giving the world a picture of themselves.

This disposition to see the worst instead of the best grows on one very rapidly, until it ultimately strangles all that is beautiful and crushes out all that is good in himself. No matter how many times your confidence has been betrayed, do not allow yourself to sour, do not lose faith in people. The bad are the exceptions; most people are honest and true and mean to do what is right.—Success.

Result of Vote on Amendments to Constitution.—Cont'd.

| No. of Local. | Prop. No. 14. | | Prop. No. 15. | | Prop. No. 16. | | Prop. No. 17. | | Prop. No. 18. | | Prop. No. 19. | | Prop. No. 20. | | Prop. No. 21. | | Prop. No. 22. | | Prop. No. 23. | | Prop. No. 24. | | Prop. No. 25. | | Prop. No. 26. | | Prop. No. 27. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----|---------------|-----|---------------|-----|---------------|-----|---------------|-----|---------------|-----|---------------|-----|---------------|-----|---------------|-----|---------------|-----|---------------|-----|---------------|-----|---------------|-----|---------------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|
| | Ys | No | Ys | No | Ys | No | Ys | No | Ys | No | Ys | No | Ys | No | Ys | No | Ys | No | Ys | No | Ys | No | Ys | No | Ys | No | Ys | No | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 5 | 23 | | | 32 | 29 | | | 22 | 27 | | | 10 | 15 | | | 29 | 28 | | | 21 | 1 | 18 | 6 | | | 27 | | 21 | 21 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 12 | 4 | | | 15 | 15 | | | 3 | 11 | 12 | 3 | | 16 | | | 16 | | 16 | 1 | 15 | 4 | 10 | 15 | | | 14 | 16 | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 4 | 31 | 28 | 6 | 24 | 7 | 39 | | 41 | | 11 | 25 | 28 | 6 | | | 40 | 38 | 1 | | 41 | 34 | 3 | 36 | | | 28 | 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | 21 | | | 20 | 17 | 2 | 20 | | 18 | | | 19 | | | | 19 | | 19 | | 18 | | 19 | | | | 19 | 19 | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 2 | 12 | | | 14 | 14 | | | 3 | 11 | 14 | | | 13 | | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | | | 13 | 14 | 14 | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 9 | 2 | | | 11 | 11 | | | 11 | | 11 | | | 11 | | | 11 | | 11 | | 9 | 2 | | | | | 11 | 11 | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | 5 | 17 | 1 | | 23 | 22 | 1 | 28 | | 26 | | | 17 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 1 | 26 | 22 | | 1 | 25 | 4 | 18 | | | 24 | | 17 | 22 | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 10 | 2 | | | 12 | 12 | | | 7 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 8 | | 12 | 1 | 11 | | 12 | 1 | 11 | | | 12 | | 12 | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | 27 | | 23 | | 27 | | | | 27 | | 25 | 1 | 28 | | 26 | | | 28 | 28 | | 4 | 22 | | 27 | | | 29 | 2 | 15 | 28 | | | | | | | |
| 18 | 22 | | | | 22 | 22 | | | 20 | | 2 | 20 | 2 | 1 | 21 | | | 22 | 22 | | 6 | 16 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 11 | 22 | 22 | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | 13 | | | | 16 | 16 | | | 16 | | 16 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 5 | | | 17 | | 16 | 13 | 10 | 4 | 17 | | | 17 | 7 | 6 | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | 15 | | | | 15 | 15 | | | 1 | 14 | 12 | 1 | 15 | | 15 | | 3 | 12 | 14 | | 3 | 11 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 12 | | 15 | 14 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 30 | | | | | 10 | 10 | | | 9 | 1 | 9 | 1 | | 10 | | | 10 | | 10 | | 3 | 7 | | 10 | | | 10 | | 10 | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | | | | | 10 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 10 | | | 10 | | 10 | | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | | 10 | | 10 | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | 11 | | | | 11 | 11 | | | 9 | 2 | 9 | 2 | | 11 | 7 | 4 | 11 | | 11 | | 8 | 3 | 1 | 10 | | | 11 | 2 | 9 | 11 | | | | | | | |
| 36 | 3 | 7 | | | 10 | 10 | | | 10 | | 10 | | 8 | 2 | | | 10 | | 10 | | 9 | 1 | 8 | 2 | | | 10 | | 10 | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | 17 | 3 | | | 21 | | 20 | | 17 | 21 | | | 21 | | 21 | | | 21 | 5 | 16 | | 19 | 6 | 11 | | | 19 | 1 | 18 | 18 | | | | | | | |
| 44 | 8 | | 6 | | 2 | 8 | | 4 | 8 | | | | 2 | 6 | 1 | 7 | | 8 | | 8 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | | | 8 | | 8 | | | | | | | | |
| 46 | 10 | | | | 10 | 10 | | | 10 | | 10 | | 4 | 6 | 10 | | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | | 10 | | 10 | | | | | | | | |
| 49 | | | 18 | | 18 | 18 | | | 18 | | 18 | | 18 | | 18 | | 7 | 11 | 15 | 3 | 18 | | 18 | | | 18 | | 18 | | 18 | | | | | | | |
| 52 | | | 8 | | 8 | 8 | | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | | 8 | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | | | | | | |
| 54 | 3 | 8 | | | 12 | 13 | | | 13 | | 3 | | 13 | | 12 | | | 13 | 10 | | 12 | | 13 | | | 13 | | 13 | 12 | | | | | | | | |
| 55 | 15 | | | | 11 | 11 | | | 11 | 5 | 6 | | 11 | | 11 | | | 11 | 11 | | 11 | | 11 | | | 11 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 56 | 2 | 5 | | | 5 | | 5 | | 8 | | 8 | | 5 | 2 | 5 | | | 6 | | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 | | | 5 | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| 57 | 27 | | | | 27 | 27 | | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | | 27 | 27 | | 20 | 7 | 27 | | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | | | | | | |
| 60 | 10 | | | | 10 | 10 | | | 1 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 10 | | | | 10 | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | | | | | | |
| 62 | 12 | | | | 12 | 12 | | | 12 | 10 | 2 | | 12 | | 12 | | | 12 | 12 | | 12 | 11 | 1 | 12 | | | 12 | | 12 | | | | | | | | |
| 63 | 15 | | | | 15 | 6 | | | 11 | 4 | 14 | | 1 | 15 | 1 | 15 | | 16 | 16 | | 4 | 12 | 16 | | | 16 | | 14 | | 15 | | | | | | | |
| 64 | 12 | | | | 12 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | 12 | | 12 | | 11 | 1 | 12 | | | 12 | | 12 | | | | | | | |
| 67 | 9 | 5 | | | 14 | 14 | | | 14 | 12 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | | | 14 | 14 | | 14 | | 9 | 5 | | | 14 | | 14 | 14 | | | | | | | |
| 70 | 10 | | | | 5 | 5 | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | | 10 | 10 | | 10 | 10 | | 10 | | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | | | | | |
| 78 | | | 8 | | 8 | | | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | | | | |
| 79 | 27 | | | | 27 | 27 | | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | | 27 | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | | | | |
| 80 | 34 | | | | 34 | | | | 32 | | 32 | 15 | 4 | 2 | 7 | | | 23 | 24 | | 1 | 22 | | 23 | | | 20 | 11 | 2 | 22 | | 22 | | | | | |
| 86 | | | 8 | | 8 | 8 | | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | | 8 | 8 | | 6 | 2 | | 8 | | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | | | |
| 90 | | | | | 8 | 8 | | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | | 8 | 8 | | 3 | 5 | | 8 | | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | | | |
| 93 | | | | | 7 | 7 | | | 7 | | 6 | | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | | 5 | 7 | | 6 | | 7 | 7 | | | 7 | 1 | 6 | | 7 | | 7 | | | | |
| 98 | | | 4 | | 14 | 1 | 13 | | 14 | 13 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 14 | | | | 14 | 14 | | 2 | 12 | 1 | 13 | | | 14 | 1 | 13 | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | | |
| 100 | 1 | | | | 14 | 13 | 1 | | 15 | 15 | | | 15 | | 16 | | | 14 | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | | |
| 105 | 10 | | | | 22 | 15 | | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | | 18 | | | 32 | | 32 | 1 | 31 | 2 | 30 | 3 | 3 | | 11 | | 11 | | | | |
| 108 | | | | | 8 | 8 | | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | | 8 | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | | |
| 110 | | | | | 12 | | | | 12 | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | | 12 | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | |
| 115 | 16 | | | | 5 | 11 | 16 | | 16 | 12 | 2 | 14 | | 2 | 12 | 3 | | 11 | 14 | | 9 | 5 | 14 | | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | | |
| 127 | 1 | 5 | | | 6 | 6 | | | 1 | 5 | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | | 6 | 6 | | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | | |
| 128 | 37 | | | | 37 | 37 | | | 37 | 37 | | 37 | | 37 | | 37 | | 37 | 37 | | 37 | | 37 | | | 37 | | 37 | | 37 | | 37 | | 37 | | | |
| 131 | 1 | 11 | | | 12 | 12 | | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 11 | | | 12 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 10 | | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | |
| 137 | | 8 | | | 7 | 7 | | | 7 | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | | 6 | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | | |
| 149 | | 4 | | | 4 | | | | 4 | | 4 | | 4 | | 4 | | | 4 | | 4 | | 4 | | 4 | | | 4 | | 4 | | 4 | | 4 | | 4 | | |
| 150 | 23 | | | | 23 | 23 | | | 11 | 10 | 23 | | 5 | 13 | 1 | 18 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 20 | 7 | 11 | | 23 | | | 23 | | 23 | | 23 | | 23 | | 23 | | |
| 155 | 8 | | | | 7 | | | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | | 8 | 8 | | 8 | 7 | 1 | | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | |
| 159 | 11 | | | | 11 | 11 | | | 2 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 3 | | 11 | 11 | | 11 | | 11 | | 11 | | | 11 | | 11 | | 10 | 1 | 10 | | 10 | | | |
| 162 | 19 | | | | | | | | | | | | 19 | | 19 | | | 19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 163 | 9 | | | | 9 | 9 | | | 9 | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | |
| 164 | 13 | 2 | | | 15 | 15 | | | 15 | | 15 | | 7 | 8 | 9 | 6 | | 15 | 15 | | 1 | 14 | 4 | 11 | | | 15 | 1 | 14 | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | | |
| 165 | 9 | | | | 9 | 9 | | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | | 8 | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | | |
| 166 | 7 | 1 | | | 8 | 8 | | | 8 | | 8 | | 1 | 7 | 7 | | | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | | | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | | |
| 168 | | 16 | 16 | | | | | | 16 | 1 | 15 | | 16 | 16 | | 16 | | | | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | |
| Total | 400 | 485 | 154 | 698 | 677 | 148 | 498 | 346 | 643 | 183 | 341 | 498 | 285 | 541 | 188 | 672 | 509 | 202 | 336 | 478 | 220 | 631 | 77 | 745 | 86 | 705 | 496 | 320 | | | | | | | | | |

OPEN SHOP AND THE LABEL.

Thinking along the lines of a Labor Day soon to come, we are naturally inclined to regard the conditions which are found to prevail about us at this time. Each succeeding Labor Day seems to bring with it some new problem for the organized workers to solve. This year the closed shop and the renewal of the label campaign is the big thing before us. Both contain the essence of the vitality of the labor cause. Take away either of these props and the structure is in danger of falling. It is not per-

missible that labor can endure the downfall of the closed shop any more than can we afford to neglect the power of the label. It is difficult to establish which is the more potent of the two, but if any distinction might be made it would have to be in favor of the label, for if it is allowed to attain the power which it should, practically all other things will follow. Stick to the label through thick and thin, and there will be very few "open shops," for the reason that it will not pay any employer to have one. That is where our duty lies.

MEMBERS ADMITTED.

| Since last issue. | | | |
|--------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
| 97 J Wonnocott. | 21386 | 28 H F Campbell. | 21441 |
| July 16, 1909. | | 28 G W Graves. | 21442 |
| July 20, 1909. | | 28 J C Bliss. | 21443 |
| 52 J C Rivans. | 21387 | 28 A B Allen. | 21444 |
| 52 Monroe Pratt. | 21388 | Aug. 5, 1909. | |
| 52 M H Pantland. | 21389 | 55 W A Stetter. | 21445 |
| June 2, 1909. | | July 20, 1909. | |
| 88 C Winterling. | 21390 | 93 C Secondo. | 21446 |
| July 9, 1909. | | Aug. 3, 1909. | |
| 54 Lenord Born. | 21391 | 93 J T Wrigley. | 21447 |
| 54 C A Kretschmer. | 21392 | 19 L Kammitzky. | 21448 |
| 54 N Cherrek. | 21393 | Aug. 9, 1909. | |
| 54 Fred Voelker. | 21394 | 12 C Van Den back. | 21449 |
| 54 Bennie Kopp. | 21395 | 12 C Paulsen. | 21450 |
| July 19, 1909. | | 12 J P Minard. | 21451 |
| 49 Elmer Greise. | 21396 | Aug. 10, 1909. | |
| 49 Henry Myrase. | 21397 | 17 L Lepofski. | 21452 |
| 49 Michael Fohs. | 21398 | Aug. 6, 1909. | |
| July 22, 1909. | | 165 W W Davis. | 21453 |
| 36 Ross Barnard. | 21399 | Aug. 11, 1909. | |
| 36 W J Conaway. | 21400 | 30 G W Eichhorn. | 21454 |
| 36 W A Slade. | 21401 | Aug. 21, 1909. | |
| 36 W A Trice. | 21402 | 18 Gus Krouse. | 21455 |
| July 21, 1909. | | Aug. 6, 1909. | |
| 79 A Forrester. | 21403 | 97 E C West. | 21456 |
| July 20, 1909. | | Aug. 11, 1909. | |
| 98 Arthur Rudd. | 21404 | 2 T Holland. | 21457 |
| July 12, 1909. | | Aug. 12, 1909. | |
| 60 Chas Habig. | 21405 | 36 R P Carroll. | 21458 |
| 60 Edward Nolan. | 21406 | 164 W M Ellsperman. | 21459 |
| July 24, 1909. | | 1 W L Killough. | 21460 |
| 100 Abe Rubin. | 21407 | 1 M B Turner. | 21461 |
| July 20, 1909. | | Aug. 4, 1909. | |
| 137 Wm Moore. | 21408 | 70 R Morton. | 21462 |
| 137 W H Branyen. | 21409 | 70 D Cook. | 21463 |
| July 23, 1909. | | 70 W Tinkler. | 21464 |
| 9 G A Humphries. | 21410 | Aug. 13, 1909. | |
| 9 R Y Bandy. | 21411 | 54 A B Baker. | 21465 |
| 9 M E Holbrook. | 21412 | Aug. 6, 1909. | |
| July 22, 1909. | | 67 B Beal. | 21466 |
| 61 E Gentry. | 21413 | 67 T J Cox. | 21467 |
| 61 W H Dean. | 21414 | 67 F M Rowlett. | 21468 |
| 61 Triller Ketton. | 21415 | Aug. 11, 1909. | |
| 61 E Dunnlat. | 21416 | 99 A Bourguignon. | 21469 |
| July 28, 1909. | | 99 Hubbard Beth. | 21470 |
| 56 A E Sandstrom. | 21417 | 56 Wm H Hill. | 21471 |
| 30 Hy Schaner. | 21418 | Aug. 12, 1909. | |
| 30 J G Kesner. | 21419 | 35 E J R Wnk'lmyr. | 21473 |
| Aug. 6, 1909. | | Aug. 16, 1909. | |
| M.L. EAMcKnight. | 21420 | 46 G L Osborn. | 21474 |
| M.L. J W Bright. | 21421 | Aug. 16, 1909. | |
| Aug. 3, 1909. | | 49 W Hastman. | 21475 |
| 29 J N Mason. | 21422 | 49 E Mohlman. | 21476 |
| July 24, 1909. | | Aug. 18, 1909. | |
| 49 J Wartman. | 21423 | 49 H Welman. | 21477 |
| 49 L Schuesser. | 21424 | 49 John Gard. | 21478 |
| 49 Chas Bentel. | 21425 | 49 Fred Jasper. | 21479 |
| 49 J Bentel. | 21426 | Aug. 14, 1909. | |
| 49 H Stumpe. | 21427 | 9 E Graham. | 21480 |
| 49 Porter Field. | 21428 | Aug. 18, 1909. | |
| Aug. 1, 1909. | | 49 H Kalbfleisch. | 21481 |
| 49 Wm Luddeke. | 21429 | Aug. 20, 1909. | |
| Aug. 2, 1909. | | 165 F Ballard. | 21482 |
| 79 J B Keith. | 21430 | Aug. 18, 1909. | |
| July 28, 1909. | | 86 Max Gold. | 21483 |
| 28 H O Dixon. | 21431 | 86 Wm Leahy. | 21484 |
| 28 F Brewer. | 21432 | 142 J C Casley. | 21485 |
| 28 M F Saylor. | 21433 | Aug. 19, 1909. | |
| 28 G B Crump. | 21434 | 132 A Castaldi. | 21486 |
| 28 Frank Kora. | 21435 | Aug. 20, 1909. | |
| 28 Gus Windler. | 21436 | 1 H E Gehring. | 21487 |
| 28 P C Wilson. | 21437 | 1 B A Elliott. | 21488 |
| 28 F B Smithson. | 21438 | Aug. 24, 1909. | |
| 28 B C Sundiff. | 21439 | M.L. P J Mackenzie. | 21489 |
| 28 A T Townson. | 21440 | | |

MEMBERS RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.

Members who have deposited their transfer cards with any local branch during the month of July and whose names do not appear in the following list, should immediately call the local secretary's attention to the same and have their transfer properly registered. It has also been brought to our attention that secretaries some times fail to notify the secretary of the local branch where a member last held membership, after receiving said member by transfer. Secretaries should therefore carefully observe this list for any mistakes that may have occurred.

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

| Branch No. | Book No. | Received by Transfer. | From Branch No. |
|------------|----------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1... | 21082 | H. L. Heckman | 10 |
| 3... | 19043 | Loren Mortenson | 29 |
| 9... | 18703 | F. Mathew | 4 |
| 10... | 18026 | J. A. Dittmar | 44 |
| 10... | 16630 | H. N. Fuller | 58 |
| 10... | 14631 | J. M. Stedkam | 3 |
| 11... | 20834 | Geo. Pyle | 1 |
| 14... | 9435 | Jake Loeffler | 30 |
| 15... | 1225 | John Claus | 30 |
| 17... | 1519 | John Schultz | 101 |
| 17... | 7939 | Chas. Koetter | 30 |
| 18... | 20410 | W. H. Foss | 19 |
| 18... | 15906 | N. A. Bugman | 19 |
| 26... | 552 | Joe Brokamp | 131 |
| 29... | 20511 | W. C. Dargel | 32 |
| 30... | 18312 | Lee Jenkins | 4 |
| 30... | 20925 | C. S. Jones | 164 |
| 36... | 20935 | W. R. Sampson | M. L. |
| 52... | 19287 | John Cravens | 9 |
| 54... | 20731 | H. H. Miller | 14 |
| 54... | 13255 | Chas. Ryan | 35 |
| 58... | 20291 | W. S. Hook | 103 |
| 58... | 6333 | G. Swenton | 9 |
| 58... | 90 | J. M. Donahue | 9 |
| 61... | 18190 | J. A. Miller | 14 |
| 61... | 12597 | Frank J. Keller | M. L. |
| 61... | 51 | F. W. Fahder | M. L. |
| 62... | 19521 | G. A. Siedler | 44 |
| 63... | 17005 | Frank Grames | 3 |
| 63... | 20971 | Frank Novack | 80 |
| 67... | 7902 | Sam Whitney | 28 |
| 67... | 20747 | R. L. Lendsey | 108 |
| 70... | 19984 | E. W. Easley | 14 |
| 78... | 20051 | O. Toy | 1 |
| 78... | 16033 | D. M. Curran | 29 |
| 78... | 2886 | H. B. Loyd | 3 |
| 96... | 7046 | John A. Gamble | 17 |
| 97... | 7225 | Louis Sessel | 115 |
| 98... | 11646 | W. H. Tighe | 80 |
| 98... | 16112 | Ivly Bartlet | 29 |
| 99... | 20168 | Joe Stumf | 15 |
| 101... | 1519 | John Schultz | 17 |
| 101... | 643 | Geo. Homberger | 4 |
| 103... | 4237 | Chas. Rohleder | 131 |
| 103... | 952 | Geo. Garten | 3 |
| 103... | 20291 | W. S. Hook | 46 |
| 105... | 17291 | J. Dillon | 79 |
| 108... | 19316 | W. J. Shutt | 29 |
| 131... | 4237 | Chas. Rohletter | 103 |
| 150... | 20781 | Harry Newman | 35 |
| 150... | 20782 | Edw. Barkhan | 35 |
| 150... | 20188 | Ed. Auferheide | 76 |
| 150... | 20785 | Jess Coffman | 35 |
| 150... | 20740 | E. G. Truehart | 80 |
| 150... | 6365 | J. Hansen | 80 |
| 150... | 7701 | F. E. Hurlock | 17 |
| 159... | 20726 | Dick Webb | 98 |
| 161... | 19148 | Everett Evans | 2 |
| 164... | 20651 | Geo. C. Martin | 30 |
| 164... | 1468 | W. C. Watson | 4 |

All leather workers will stay away from Fort Worth, Tex.; Chicago, Ill.; Pueblo, Colo., and Victoria, B. C., and not heed alluring advertisements. Strike is on.

| Branch No. | Book No. | Received by Transfer. | From Branch No. |
|------------|----------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 164 | 14684 | H. M. Brewer | 4 |
| 164 | 20350 | W. O. Kelly | 4 |
| 164 | 3453 | Emil Feala | 53 |
| 165 | 11391 | Clark C. Blake | 12 |
| 168 | 3362 | W. B. Ellis | 9b |
| 168 | 20179 | R. L. Edmonstein | 12 |

ACCEPTED BY RETIRING CARD.

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|-----------------|----------|------------------|----------|
| 9 M Siens | 18056 | 34 Frank Rogers | 9445 |
| 11 P Meyerle | 8061 | 35 C Hazelwood | 9544 |
| 11 P Manwedel | 9480 | 39 B Graham | 20527 |
| 14 G Lindemier | 484 | 40 A C Nipper | 19556 |
| 14 F Diebold | 475 | 58 F H Craycroft | 8300 |
| 14 A Graber | 434 | 63 Wm Brophy | 16003 |
| 15 G Sensing | 4489 | 64 Loyd Haines | 19670 |
| 17 Olaf Finstad | 20688 | 98 J Knudeen | 20610 |
| 18 Thos Powers | 20766 | 103 Oscar Flohr | 16173 |
| 25 W E Kennett | 224 | 142 Al Thomas | 20325 |
| 27 R J Hansman | 12079 | | |

SICK BENEFITS.

Following is a list of members who received sick benefits during the month of July. Members are requested to go over same carefully and report any irregularities to the undersigned without delay.

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,
Gen. Sec'y-Treasurer.

| Branch No. | Member Receiving Sick Benefits. | Book No. | Amount. |
|------------|---------------------------------|----------|---------|
| 1 | Frank Schroder | 15 | \$10.00 |
| 1 | Wm. Rothganger | 20582 | 15.00 |
| 2 | Martin McKenzie | 4835 | 10.00 |
| 2 | Buford Ullman | 4103 | 10.00 |
| 3 | Jas. Dandurant | 822 | 10.00 |
| 3 | Jas. Griffin | 4257 | 15.00 |
| 11 | T. S. Martin | 15726 | 30.00 |
| 11 | David Le Claire | 15723 | 20.00 |
| 11 | E. L. Weaverling | 20216 | 15.00 |
| 12 | H. Williamson | 1217 | 10.00 |
| 14 | John Zulanf | 14653 | 20.00 |
| 14 | Peter Held | 20274 | 10.00 |
| 14 | Chas. Quinn | 2121 | 25.00 |
| 14 | Ed. Herp | 2201 | 10.00 |
| 14 | Henry P. Kolb | 14641 | 10.00 |
| 17 | J. Helmes | 7840 | 15.00 |
| 17 | J. Armstrong | 7167 | 20.00 |
| 17 | J. Peterson | 1229 | 10.00 |
| 18 | A. Ballock | 18940 | 15.00 |
| 19 | Peter Lancot | 19341 | 25.00 |
| 19 | Henry Vlehe | 17153 | 15.00 |
| 26 | Tom Connell | 1347 | 10.00 |
| 30 | P. J. Grossman | 16810 | 20.00 |
| 35 | R. P. Thiecke | 13928 | 5.00 |
| 35 | Peter Kirsh | 12226 | 5.00 |
| 36 | Jas. A. Chastain | 2554 | 10.00 |
| 60 | A. L. Montgomery | 9799 | 20.00 |
| 62 | Harry Palick | 20254 | 10.00 |
| 70 | A. B. Lawrence | 4928 | 5.00 |
| 79 | Joseph Daplica | 13443 | 20.00 |
| 80 | Chas. Bingenheimer | 8794 | 25.00 |
| 95 | Geo. Firth | 15291 | 25.00 |
| 100 | James McNamara | 14081 | 10.00 |
| 101 | John Schultz | 1519 | 10.00 |
| 125 | John T. Kimball | 14043 | 20.00 |
| 156 | J. Anderson | 18257 | 10.00 |
| 156 | Wm. Ray | 6629 | 20.00 |
| 161 | W. H. Holman | 17455 | 20.00 |
| 161 | Ernest Priest | 20159 | 10.00 |

Let the Slogan be 8 hours in 1910.

MEMBERS RETIRED.

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|---------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| 1 C N Goetschl | 136 | 46 C J McDowell | 7043 |
| 1 A G Henschki | 6720 | 49 H Mickol | 19423 |
| 1 Wm Viner | 20070 | 54 H Kleckbush | 19557 |
| 10 J D Kuhl | 18900 | 56 J J Carrey | 4600 |
| 10 Dan Maage | 17987 | 58 W M Sines | 20463 |
| 11 J L Meyer | 2176 | 58 J J Foster | 11530 |
| 17 T Szc hajkowski | 3918 | 62 H Fleenor | 20849 |
| 17 M Jourdain | 10085 | 62 W H Hubbard | 4089 |
| 17 W H Dlxen | 3128 | 85 H F Reissing | 7956 |
| 17 L Breedman | 12383 | 86 Wm Bosler | 8042 |
| 17 S Opatriel | 20027 | 103 Oscar Flohr | 16173 |
| 17 J Barkmowski | 14237 | 110 S Pierce | 19478 |
| 18 F Stienhauer | 21237 | 118 H Hodson | 20705 |
| 18 A Silver | 21283 | 118 W E Pierce | 19996 |
| 19 L Bayones | 15479 | 131 T W Cooper | 20278 |
| 25 A M Hughes | 21319 | 165 W R Sterner | 20981 |
| 36 G C Sewall | 20311 | 165 B Sutton | 19398 |
| 39 A G Kattenbacher | 8638 | 168 Ed James | 21161 |
| 46 Louis Bubl | 19542 | | |

IN MEMORIAM

MEMBERS DECEASED.

| Branch No. | Since Last Report. | Book No. |
|------------|--------------------|----------|
| 17 | E. W. Thompson | 7837 |
| 36 | J. W. Parks | 17491 |
| 70 | G. W. Broad | 8610 |
| 79 | James Barnes | 13446 |
| 131 | Louis Schreiber | 19284 |

OFFICIAL RULES GOVERNING THE PAYMENT OF SICK BENEFITS.

Members making claim for sick benefits must have been in good standing and good health for the first six months of their membership. After that a member must be in good standing three months prior to making claim.

No benefits are allowed for one week's sickness, but if a member is sick two weeks or over, continuously, to draw the full amount, providing, that a member who becomes sick or disabled reports either in writing or verbally to the local or sick committee. Sickness or disability to be dated from the date on which he reports himself sick or disabled.

Any member failing to comply with this section shall not be entitled to benefits.

DEATH BENEFIT.

In making claims for Death Benefit you must use the form provided by the General Secretary-Treasurer. Should the claim be allowed, the G. S.-T. will forward a draft for the amount.

To be eligible to death benefits the deceased must have been in good standing three months prior to his death.

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

AN IDEAL LABOR LEADER.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Earliest of labor leaders was Moses, the man who delivered from a cruel bondage the millions of Israelites who served the Pharaoh of Egypt.

The development of a leader is always a slow process. This is particularly true in the industrial world. For in the labor movement there is so much at stake, and there are so many interests involved, that the raw enthusiast cannot be entrusted with the power of leadership.

Enthusiasm there must be, but it must be an enthusiasm founded upon intelligence and a genuine experience.

It required forty years of solitude in the land of Midian to transform the hot-blooded Moses, the adopted son of Pharaoh's daughter, into the modest Moses whose name has become a synonym for meekness.

"Learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptian," nevertheless he needed the solitary life of the shepherd on the hillside to prepare him for the great task of leading out into liberty the slaves of the Egyptian ruler.

If ever Moses was a glib talker, he forgot how to use this weapon of the spellbinder, for when he was called to his work, we are told that he himself protested, saying that he was "slow of speech." Perhaps both his modesty and inability to speak fluently were in his favor as a labor leader, for his task was one which demanded not burning orations, but patient endurance. When he appeared before the oppressor of his brethren, his symbol of power was a shepherd's crook—typical of his former occupation, and witness that he, too, came from the ranks, and that his heart beat true to that of his suffering kinsmen.

He came, too, with the consciousness of a sure victory, because he knew that his cause was just. But more than that, he was confident because he came in the spirit of a strong moral faith. This emancipation which he was about to witness was more than an economic deliverance dependent upon brute strength, and the ability of a mere man to exercise unusual power. He had back of him the Omnipotent God of Abraham, of Isaac and of Jacob, the forefathers of the affiliated Israelites.

It was the religious element in this movement which made it all-powerful. The deliv-

erance was to come so that the Israelites might worship more freely the God of their fathers. He was to become their leader.

This day awaits another Moses—aye, many such. For again the masses need to be led out of bondage. Not always the bondage of the ancient Israelites, although there is still a call for such service, but the bondage which enslaves man to his lower self.

The qualities that were so conspicuous in Moses must be found in the modern leader. He must be of the people, for he must understand their needs. He must have had an experience which sobered him, so that he is familiar with the deeper, truer things of life. He must depend not so much upon his speech as upon his character. He must have the power which can come alone through the consciousness that his cause is just, and that back of him, too, as He was back of Moses, stands the God of the common people, who is saying through him: "Let my people go."

HOW TO JUDGE.

Unionism should not be judged by its worst features, but by its general characteristics. It does not ask to be judged by its best qualities. There is good and bad in all institutions. Their real value lies in their general attributes. Unionism has objectionable features, but even these, when properly understood, lose much of their objectionableness.

The real test of an institution lies in its helpfulness to those who need help. The union stands for the progress of the plain people. Its word is personality. Its aim is to lift the standard of toiling manhood and womanhood. It has done much and will do more to make the multitude happier and better. To criticize it apart from a recognition of this purpose is to do it an injustice.—The Chronicle.

The first roll call vote at the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen's convention was necessary to decide a question as to an increase of pay for the Deputy Presidents, formerly called Deputy Grand Masters. An increase was allowed from \$8 to \$10 per day. The President's salary of \$7,000, his assistant's salary of \$5,000, the Grand Secretary and Treasurer's salary of \$5,000, and the Vice Presidents' salaries of \$4,000 each remain unchanged.



Correspondence Must Reach the Editor on or Before the 18th of the Month.

Local Journal Correspondents must send in monthly items for publication not later than the 18th of the month. Correspondence reaching the Journal office later than the above date must wait for publication until the next regular issue. Items must be neatly written on one side of paper provided for that purpose. Correspondents should be careful and send in only such matter as will be of interest to the **UNITED** organization. The right of **REVISION OR REJECTION** of correspondence is reserved by the editor.

BRANCH No. 1, KANSAS CITY, MO.

The members of Local No. 1 have decided that their Commercial Club is organized to get results, and they further recognize the fact that each individual is a necessary section of that club and must get busy. A meeting of enthusiastic, intelligent, and determined men who labor for the benefit of their fellowmen, is certainly inspiring. I notice that it was stated on the floor of the late convention of the N. S. M. A. in St. Louis that harmony amongst the various members whereby each one gave way for the common good, was the first and great cause of their success, and it was hoped they would be firmly united in the future. And it might well have been added that lack of unity, petty quarrels and strength, (aye! giant's strength) wasted on many little fights wherein the employers played the men as a fisherman plays a bass, giving it a little line here and pulling it up short there.

I ask you as men and brothers, are you going to help them succeed this coming year? Are you going to wrangle over the bones whilst they stand shoulder to shoulder around the banquet board and raise their glasses on high to the toast: "No Recognition to the Brotherhood of Leather Workers."

My brother, that toast ought to rouse the manhood in a serf. If we have a spark of self respect left in us, shall we not demonstrate to all men that we can unite, that we are broad enough to forget our personal dislikes and unite for the common good of all. Shall we not raise ourselves up to that plane where we can ride home on the same car with the printer or the hod carrier.

You brothers of No. 17 are wrong when you insist on your plan being adopted regardless of all else. There is a time to advocate your ideas and work for their adoption with all your strength, and there is a time to lay your plan on the table until a future time, and with a broad understand-

ing and a firm will, put your shoulder to the wheel and work for your comrade's plan just as you would have him work for your plan. Don't forget, brothers of No. 17, and elsewhere, that if your plan is adopted and we should refuse to support you, that you would have just cause to censure every man who failed to support you.

There can be no question but that the piece system is at the very bottom of our conditions, for it fosters selfish and hostile feeling and makes men who ought to be as firm as a rock as unreliable as the sands of the sea.

Show me the man who will refuse to work eight hours, or who will refuse to give up piece work.

Until such time as we can abolish the well-named infamous piece system let us exert ourselves to control and regulate as far as may be, not only the firms who employ such piece workers, but to restrain and control the men employed. This can be done only by an efficient shop committee.

Has a man the right to ruin his work and thereby injure the reputation of the firm? No. Has a firm the right to bribe or force its employees to put more work on a job than the piece calls for? No. Does the firm or the men ever do these things? Yes. And they are the cause of endless trouble to our organization. Such trouble can be averted by having a good shop committee who will regulate the firm and the men, with equal justice to all, that is, if the local stands behind the shop committee; and at the same time refuses to be drawn into a controversy between the firm and any piece worker who has not submitted the contested point to the action of the shop committee.

The sucker currying favor with the foreman or the firm, and the firm using unfair means to get more work than they agreed to pay for, should be ruled with an iron hand by the shop committee. We can do it and we must do it. Then instead of having a costly strike or lockout where the points at issue are so obscured by personal

feeling, we shall have a clear-cut issue that can not be side-stepped by the firm.

These two points which I have tried to consider demand the careful consideration of all good union men, and especially the one in regard to our duty to be united and not pull in opposite directions to the immense advantage of the employers' association.

Hoping these few lines will be taken in the fair spirit in which they are offered, I remain, fraternally yours,

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 2, PADUCAH, KY.

We meet every second and fourth Wednesday. All brothers are invited.

At our last meeting our worthy correspondent tendered his resignation, giving as an excuse that he was going to wage a war on convict labor in Kentucky. The undersigned was elected in his stead.

Brother Simon was afraid to write correspondence for the Journal, fearing that he would make someone angry. There is where he made his mistake. If he had written something only a few would take exceptions to it, but as he wrote nothing, we all got angry.

Now brothers, in regard to getting offended at your officers. Let me say this: that as Journal correspondent I intend to do my best, and anyone who feels so disposed may knock all they want to. But remember, a word of encouragement is worth more than a knock, so let us all start in together once more, rally 'round our local officers; give them every assistance they need.

If you boys who have always knocked on No. 2 had been at our last meeting and heard some of the speeches and seen how we voted, you would have said that No. 2 is all right.

To the executive board, let me say: Move onward, fear not; we are with you and are awaiting your demands.

Those who knew Brother Albert Womble will be sorry to hear that on Saturday, Aug. 14, his wife who has been sick for several months, departed this life, death having come to relieve her sufferings. She was buried August 15. Many leather workers attended the funeral. This leaves Brother Womble in a sad condition with four small children.

As this is my first attempt, will close.
O. ALLEN.

BRANCH No. 3, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Very good attendance at our last meeting. Everything went like clock work.

Local No. 3 bought a new banner for \$90. It is a fine one and the committee must be complimented for their choice. It will be in service at our turn-out on Labor Day, for No. 3 is going to turn out in grand style, and from what I can learn St. Joseph will have this year a monster Labor Day

demonstration, such as they never had before.

Brother C. W. Krumm, president of No. 1, dropped in at our last meeting and received a royal reception. He gave us a short address on the good of our order, which was very much appreciated. Come again, Brother Krumm, the door is always open and you are welcome.

Brother Fred Strange left suddenly, and has landed in Cairo, Ill. So strange, Bro. Strange, and we are so sad and lonely. Come back; we miss you. Anyhow, good luck to you, and No. 164 is the winner of a good man.

C. V. Schwab resigned as organizer, and Brother Hugo Grevels, our shop collector, was elected in his place. Brother Grevels is the right man for that office, being better acquainted and gets around among the boys. However, I will assist the boys all I can.

Brother E. Oest is appointed as assistant organizer at Aniser's shop, and will look out for strangers there.

A few applications are pending and more in sight.

Brother Harry Kohlweiss, machine operator for the Wyeth Saddlery Co., went back home again to Milwaukee. So sudden, Harry. Best wishes go with you, and No. 54 will have a faithful member back again.

Brother Robert Beck was elected delegate to the Central Labor Council to fill the vacancy left by Brother Kohlweiss; a good and handsome man in the right place.

Brother Rolly Moore has been operated on for appendicitis. The operation was successful and the brother is on his way to recovery, and we hope that he will soon be with us again.

Brother Chas. Tracie was also operated on for the same trouble, and he is doing nicely, and we wish to see him on his bench again soon.

Brother Wm. Plaff returned from a three weeks' trip from the West, which he spent climbing Pike's Peak, roaming among the deserts and encountering quite a number of hairbreadth adventures in the rocky country of Colorado and Utah. But none of his hairs turned gray; he looks fine.

Brother Peter Keller spent his vacation at home, very quiet, not even a fish story leaked out.

Well, this is enough for this time, this 97 in the shade weather; it makes a fellow wish more and more about that eight-hour reality. Let it come. It cannot come too soon to suit me and I think that I have a lot of partners who feel the same way about it. You know I like the fresh air, the beautiful sunshine, and once in a while like to read a morning and evening paper and see what is going on on this mother earth. Can you do it under the present system? Hardly, when you have to go to work so early in the morning, and come home late at night, all tired and worn out. And how much better will it be for those married men; they will have an opportunity to do a little work at

home, and get better acquainted with their families. I can never forget the story that I heard once of a little boy in Chicago, who asked his mamma "Who is the strange man that goes out so early every morning, and comes home so late in the evening?" "Why," she said, "Johnnie, that's your papa." And I think there is more truth in this than fiction.

Fraternally yours,

C. V. SCHWAB,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 4, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Business in this town is very dull, and then some. The Elk is managing to keep all his slaves employed at their usual vocation and hire.

The Hawk Saddlery is about to move into new quarters, but not much doing with them.

Brother Frank Brown has hit the pike for old Saint Louis. They say he is with Sickles.

Brother Walter Wilkins is, or has been, in Cairo.

Brother Henry Zobel has drifted down nearer home. He was at Meridian, Miss., the last report.

By the way propositions were sent in during June. It seems that some of our members wish to turn our organization into a sick, death and accident association, instead of an industrial organization. We leather heads in this town believe that if we can keep up wages and shorten hours, we have got about all that is coming to us. There are plenty of sick, accident and death benefit associations in existence, but none of them take the chances our Brotherhood does at the price we pay. We need the dough or "mazuma" to shorten the hours, and prevent the cause, not cure the effect of, long hours and small wages. The capitalistic element in concentrating the nation's wealth, are sacrificing the working people and their posterity, pauperizing, degrading and enslaving the masses of free-born American citizens. The moneyed class professes respect and loyalty to the government which their greed would pollute, bribe and forever disgrace with graft, whose glorious banner of blood-bought liberty, a monarch of wealth would flaunt in mockery over a nation of industrial slaves. The working man, or wage slave's declaration, should be:

Freedom's soil hath only place, for a free
and fearless race,
Then would all serfs and slaves enjoy in-
dustrial liberty,
And reverence the Star Spangled Banner.
When there are no children's faces at the
spindle or loom
They are out in sunny places, where the
other sweet things bloom;
God has purified the alleys, He has set the
white slave free,
And they own the hills and valleys in the
government to be.

ONE OF THE SLAVES.

BRANCH No. 9, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Branch No. 9 still meets at the Trade Council Hall on Alamo street. All visiting brothers invited to attend the meeting, as the eight hour movement is in order. I think it would be well for all to attend so you will know what is going on.

Some of the brothers say the meeting does them no good; and others, what is the use of going for they can find out what was done by "so and so". We have changed our meeting nights to the first and third Thursday.

Business is fair on collars and saddles, but in the harness shop two harness makers were laid off. Don't know whether they are going to leave the city or not. They were Brother Tapping and Brother Graham. Wish you both luck, whatever you do.

Brother Rogers, one of our members who has been sick for some time, came back and has accepted a position in New Bramfels. Also Brother J. Coulon. Good luck to you both.

I understand that there is a new foreman in New Bramfels, by the name of Rister, who was ex-foreman of T. R. James at Fort Worth.

They say they are going to set the state on fire with collars when they get their water power started, but I think there is room for all.

Our general president paid us a visit and woke up some of us; he made us a good talk and brought out all points plain so we could all understand them. We think we have the right man in the right place. After the meeting we had some beer and cigars, and had a good time.

I saw in the Journal that when the general president was in Waco, that local had ice cream and cake. I think that was a good move to show that we are not all booze fighters.

The Trade Council is pushing our label. All marshals are to see that the saddle used in the parade have the leather workers stamp on them; also the harness.

We hear that No. 28 has again awakened, and have taken in something like 40 new members. That shows that they are working.

With best wishes to all sister locals in trouble,

Fraternally yours,

W. H. S.,
Correspondent.

Let the Slogan be 8 hours in 1910.

BRANCH No. 10, ATCHISON, KAN.

The trouble at the Kessler-Barkow Saddlery plant has been settled. President Baker came out to Atchison on Aug. 2, and after a short conference succeeded in having one man who was discharged re-instated in his former position.

This firm wants a few harness makers, and brothers out of employment should write them.

At the regular election of the local trades council held recently Bro. A. C. G. Hansen was re-elected president; Bro. Max Goslin, secretary-treasurer, of that organization.

The local trade organizations are making extensive preparations for a grand celebration at Forest Park on Labor Day.

Brother H. N. Fuller represented Local Branch No. 10 at the recent convention of the Kansas State Federation of Labor which was held in Leavenworth, Kan., Aug. 9 to 11. Among other things, the State Federation indorsed the eight hour movement of the Brotherhood.

The question of the Woman's Label League was also discussed and I hope that in a short time I will be able to say that Atchison has a Woman's Label League.

In the August number of our Journal, Brother August C. Jennrich of No. 80, says: 'I do not consider a bar buckle haruess-maker nor a rivet machine operator a good mechanic. Let's call them hod carriers, and pay them hod carriers' wages.' Brother Jennrich, someone has to make this class of goods. His blood is just as warm as yours. He is what the Almighty and the foreman make him.

In 90 per cent of the factories throughout the United States there are a lot of home guards; they get the cream, in other words, and the nice light work when the business is good. But when it is dull they take what they can get. The new-comer or rounder, no matter how much skill he has, takes the bar buckle work, and hopes that after awhile he also will get some of the cream. He holds on, makes the halters, check lines and hame straps and gets his \$9.00 per week, and finally when patience ceases to be a virtue, he quits in disgust and goes to the next town and repeats the performance. Why? Because this aforesaid lot of home guards keep boosting the prices on the cream and keep cutting the prices on the cheaper work. I say to all locals when you next select a price list committee, be sure to put a bar buckle and rivet machine man on that committee.

Brother G. A. Line and Harry Woodruff of Leavenworth are the new men at the Kessler-Barkow plant.

Brother Hugh Heckman has removed to Kansas City, Mo.

Brothers Rufus Harper and Geo. M. Stidham left for Springfield, Mo.

Brother Frank Gain has returned to his home at Des Moines, Ia.

We had the pleasure to meet, a short while ago, Mr. Thos. P. Menton, Deputy State Factory Inspector. This gentleman was here looking after reported violations of the child labor law. We understand that he reports conditions in Atchison very unsatisfactory.

With the thermometer flirting around the 100 mark for the past few days, it is almost

impossible for me to concentrate my mind on this letter, and I must ask the brothers to overlook my short comments.

With best regards to all locals, I remain,
Fraternally yours,

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 11, DAVENPORT, IA.

Having been elected Journal correspondent from Branch No. 11, I will make my first attempt at this line of the U. B. work.

To begin with, I can say that business is fairly good. All U. B. men are working.

Brother Geo. Pyle who has been working at the Sears-Frizzell Co., packed his kit and left for Des Moines.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. M. Sellers; vice president, Gus Hirsteen; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Homberger; recording secretary, W. H. Peters; Chaplain, H. A. Hoffman; marshal, Louis Zabel; guard, H. Stacy.

Fraternally yours,

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 12, OMAHA, NEB.

We meet every second and fourth Monday. The following officers have been elected: President, Joe Prado; vice president, P. A. Geyer; secretary-treasurer, T. H. Williamson; recording secretary, H. B. Brown; chaplain, A. Chambers; marshal, E. Clark; guard, F. Koeingesky; trustees, E. Blessing, Joe Haffey and O. Murrell.

Brother Gezer has gone to St. Joe. We feel it our duty to give him credit for his ever readiness to share the duties of the local. He will spend only a few days in St. Joe.

We have a jolly bunch of boys here. Everyone looks forward to 1910.

Business is slow but all union men are at work. Just as soon as a brother begins to feel like he is being imposed upon, he comes to the meeting with all the argument of a lawyer. After having one or two beers he can beat a phonograph talking.

If we would come to meeting more often we would be posted on the many things which come up before the local; and brothers, do not ask so many questions in the shops. The arguments are held in the shops by the knockers; the boosters go to the meetings and do the best they can to make conditions better.

Are you afraid to come to meeting in the dark? If so we will see you home. We need you at our meeting.

I would be very much pleased if all the members would turn out at the next meeting, and we could settle a few very important matters now pending. If we do not get busy now we might just as well make up our minds to die in the poor house.

As this is my first correspondence, I will ring off.

Brother Blake, I received your postals.

JOE HAFHEY.

BRANCH No. 14, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Branch No. 14 meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at Germania Hall, Jefferson, near First street. All members invited to attend. ●

The advocates of eight hours have no doubt the welfare of the U. B. at heart, but we find that they are over confident in their aims, and the usual result is a general defeat.

The working men have no protection at law; the only means of protection is a good large treasury. Unless we have the financial backing the usual result will be our defeat, and it must be admitted that our demands will not be granted just for the asking. Therefore, the victory will go to the one who has the largest financial backing. Let us take the printers into consideration, and the amount of money that was spent in gaining their point.

We also note in the correspondence the small attendance at meetings which is not very encouraging. Members should attend meetings more regularly which will promote their interests. Some of our members do not attend but one meeting, and that is when they are admitted. In other words, they may be called invisible members.

Sometime ago Will White was a pitcher with the Cincinnati baseball club which was then, as now, in the National league. Mr. White was able to put a grapevine twist on the ball, but he was short sighted, had to wear glasses and could not bat. He struck out with grace and regularity. One season the Cincinnatians had played twenty-three games, winning every one of them, and in the twenty-fourth and last game, by some odd chance White, swinging wildly at the atmosphere, collided safely with the ball and reached first base. The game was called while the umpire introduced the first baseman to White. They had never met before.

This touching incident in the history of the national game sets us to thinking about invisible members of the U. B. They have various excuses for not attending. You hear about him once when his application is acted upon.

The financial secretary may be aware that he exists, but to the rest of the members the invisible member is like a thousand dollar gold certificate. Should he show up at a meeting some time everyone would have to be introduced to him.

The invisible member is by far too modest and thoughtful to frighten any outsiders by speaking to them about the U. B. He pays his money, however, and which is supposed to help keep it going and growing. By the way he acts, or rather, does not act, you would think that the obligation he took when he joined contained a most solemn pledge not to mention the U. B. to any living soul, and that he is bound to live up to that pledge or perish in the attempt. He not only keeps the secret of his local, but

keeps the local itself and its benefits secret. But when the invisible member gets sick his benefits are promptly paid, heedless of the fact that during his entire membership his most important obligation has been neglected. That obligation is to promote in the U. B. that growth upon which it depends.

Brother Geo. Kolb is back at work after an attack of typhoid.

Business is on the hummer with not much prospects of any improvement at present.
CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 15, LINCOLN, ILL.

Branch No. 15 meets the second and fourth Friday of each month at the usual hall.

Lincoln has accepted the invitation to celebrate Labor Day in the capitol city, and the different trades unions are busy arranging for a great turn out with the organized forces of that city, and as a token of honor, Lincoln will have the leading position in the great march around the city, and No. 15 will be in line.

Brother B. Lohr has gone to Chicago.

Brother L. Shephart has gone to Kansas City, Mo.

Arrivals are John Claus from No. 30 and Ben Winkelmeyer from No. 35.

This local has decided for the last time through the columns of the Journal, to request those brothers owing local dues to pay up. We feel that we have been very patient but it seems that you are trying to do us, and unless you make a remittance within a short time your account will be placed with your local for collection.

Brother W. H. McNamara came over from Decatur Sunday, the 15th, to spend the day with the members of his local.

Brother John Hatch reports fishing good.

Business is fair, all U. B. men at work.

Fraternally yours,

O. WICH,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 17, CHICAGO, ILL.

Business in Chicago is very dull and I must again remind members to please write before coming for work.

The strike at the Kronauer and Hanisch shops is still on, but not neglected.

It seems hard to understand how, and why one's article is so often misconstrued. The undersigned has always said that before any general demand is made, it is only common sense to be prepared and organized. Headquarters mention the fact editorially, and correspondents regularly, and still some writers will take exceptions to something they do not see at the moment, although it has appeared often before, and say, "How can we make a demand when not organized sufficiently?"

It is only reasonable to assume that we must place ourselves in the best possible position before a demand is made.

It must not be considered to put all demands off until such a time when all non-members have joined hands with us in our effort to better human conditions and treatment.

The larger number will come only after they see what is accomplished. Although it is realized that the world was not made in a day, it must be remembered that as a whole not nearly enough has been gained, considering the length of time that we have been organized.

Before we join an organization of any kind we question what it has gained. Although we must admit considerable progress in a way, we find ourselves still in the gutter.

So long as men work piece work, and get \$6.00 to \$9.00 per week, at a yearly average, we should be ashamed to think of waiting for anything.

We should have a minimum by this time of \$3.00 per day of 9 hours with no piece work. Many simple and much less important trades have as much and more.

It seems that we are standing as one waiting for something, and we should see that nothing is coming unless we go after it. In my opinion our membership follows the Golden Rule too closely to the disadvantage of their employers. We permit direct discrimination too often without retaliation, which causes loss of grounds.

Take Rockford, for instance. Three good mechanics working in a shop for years did their work right and were good employees in a financial sense, but they attended the union meetings and knew where they belonged as working men, and as a result they were discharged. The firm said they had three men too many, and when told of rolling stones, or last men hired who should have been let go, Mr. Hopkins felt that the men were trying to run his business. If they had all quit until these men were restored to their positions, as should have been the case, he would have found that he certainly cannot run it alone.

The same thing occurred here a few years ago at Morley Bros., but it took just four weeks to find out whether the men were dogs at the mercy of a master or whether they had a right to sell their labor without discrimination.

It seems that in Rockford the foreman is trying to squeeze every drop of blood into ten dollar bills, at the expense of the men, to the credit of the poor firm.

It is hard to comprehend how anyone will sell his body and soul to a firm for wages and work against his fellow workmen, who try through their union to better conditions, wages and hours, in which the foremen are always included. No foreman ever continued twelve hours a day after the men won the condition of ten. Neither did a foreman's wages remain stationary when the men in the shop succeeded in getting more.

They do not, however, like to be classed that way.

We all know that although a foreman thinks he is making his job solid, that a firm will never hold him, or a scab, either, should either let his foot slip.

I further assume the liberty to say that unless these bulldog tactics are stopped in Hess & Hopkins' shop, they will either be minus the old foreman or the men who do the work. No shop collecting is permitted there. There should have been a loud rumble, and after the smoke had cleared away it is 10 to 1 there would have been collectors and a foreman who realized that men worked there.

The foreman has a brother who is working on the saddle bench and he refuses to join the organization; this is further proof that the rumble was due.

When a foreman wants to know what a strike tastes like, let him taste it. It will be more than all committees can do to prevent trouble in another year.

When he finds other houses sending salesmen in his territory during his trouble and taking work from him, which he considered a good customer for years, and seven out of ten which he never will regain, it is a hard pill to swallow.

On Sunday we see these same employers in church for advice as to how they should treat others, etc. Beginning Monday morning at seven o'clock they scheme a thousand different ways in which to change a job number so as to have the same job made in a way that pays the man on the bench less wages.

If you draw \$3.00 a day for a while, something is going to happen because YOU ARE MAKING TOO MUCH MONEY.

The sooner we realize these things and go to the bottom with an effort to improve these conditions, the case of discrimination, and dog and master will cease, not before.

Rally around the flag of the Brotherhood and do what you can, attend the meeting and do your share, and remember there are more ways than one to kill a cat.

Brother Jennrich, the card system you show is good for many purposes, but the only way to get day work, if that is your final object, is to make a demand for it and go after it with as little argument at the base as possible. He could not see the question in the same light as we do, anyway, if we showed him a million cards.

I am very much surprised at the way in which Brother Belz of No. 54 views the question which was before the organization. He says: "The piece work system is convenient to the employers as they know just exactly what it costs them to manufacture any given article, and they buy it and set their selling price accordingly. The employers lose almost nothing materially by granting the eight-hour day, as all their increased expenses are summed up on one-fifth more rent and a fractionally higher light bill. Were we to change the day work, it would

certainly work a hardship on our employer." My dear brother, you are mistaken when you try to figure expenses and hardships of employers. As men I have the same respect for my employer as I do for the man I call my friend on the bench; but when it comes to dealing with them from the standpoint of business men, I have none, because business, as practiced now, is a case of pull the other fellow down and get what he has and leave him lie for the birds.

When a workman has a wife or child at home sick, and in debt about seventy-five dollars, and he works piece work, making, let us say, \$12.00 weekly, suppose he goes to his boss and explains the situation and asks to be put on day work for just a few months at \$18.00 a week. Will he do it? Will he, or will one of fifty call at the house to pay a bill for the man who worked for him ten or fifteen years? Will he do so, saying, "My man is working under a hardship"? Let this very man approach the boss while in this condition, in the interests of the men in the shop, and see how quick he will be sent to his family to go to the bone pile together, unless the men in the shop stick and prevent it with threats of striking.

Let us figure our own profits and systems and go after them. The man who can not and will not stay in line falls behind regardless of who or what he is. That is Twentieth-century civilization, but not brought on by the workman.

Wishing all locals success, I am,

Yours for day work,

EDWARD A. SCHULTZ,
Correspondent.

All leather workers will stay away from Fort Worth, Tex.; Chicago, Ill.; Pueblo, Colo., and Victoria, B. C., and not heed alluring advertisements. Strike is on.

BRANCH No. 19, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Local No. 19 meets as usual on the first Tuesday of each month, at the same old place.

At our last meeting we had a grand turnout, had forty members and they all seemed to take great interest in the consideration of the new amendments. Some of them are good, while others are, to say the least, "surp."

Since my last letter there has been a few changes made in the city. John Haberhost left the K. & G. Co. and is now cutting for the R. S. Co. Our foreman at the K. & G. Co., F. C. Schott, is now at Duluth, with M. & W. A.

Brother Fred Hoy, one of our boys, and a good union man, has been promoted to the foremanship and is holding his own with all dignity.

Brother Shorty Hansey left the Saints and is now in Fargo.

Business is better than it was a short

time ago and the prospects are for a good trade this fall.

Brother Sullivan has left the K. G. Co. and is at Minneapolis.

Brother Wm. Lass, Minneapolis, has started a shop in St. Paul, where he is prepared to make anything in the harness and saddle or belt line; hand carved belts a specialty. He is another good U. B. boy.

Brother Spead, Minneapolis, was over at our last meeting. Come again, Brother Spead, and make yourself known, as I did not know you were in the house.

I want every brother when visiting our local to make himself known.

I will have to plead guilty of neglect in not having any letter in last month's Journal. I was taking my two weeks' vacation, viz.: at home sawing wood, digging potatoes, etc.

Three of our brothers are now working at Minneapolis, but they are still in St. Paul. They are Brothers Gardner, Bergans, and Foss.

No. 19 is going to hold an open meeting for the purpose of interesting the collar makers. Refreshments will be served at our hall on August 29. All collar makers will be asked to come. Some of these men have signified their willingness to come in, hence the open meeting.

Fraternally,
B. F. MORLEDGE.

BRANCH No. 25, DENVER, COLO.

We meet the first and third Mondays, at No. 1549 California street. All brothers welcome.

Well, brothers, our picnic has come and gone and the next is Labor Day. We all expect to be in line as usual in our best dress.

Business is good in all branches, all boys working.

Brother Lutolf had the misfortune of losing his sister. Brother Lutolf has the heartfelt sympathy of Local No. 25 in his hour of bereavement.

Brother A. Bruderlin, Jr., has gone to work at the Colorado Saddlery Co., after an absence of about three years.

Brother W. E. Bennett, from Pueblo, Colo., No. 27, has racked his kit at H. H. Heiser's saddle shop.

Brother Carter and Brother Staples have returned from their fishing trip. Brother C. Henry started out on his trip yesterday. Some class to the leather workers.

Business seems to be quite good in the Western shops. Quite a few jobs open at present at various places in Wyoming and Colorado in all lines.

Local No. 25 would like to hear from Brother Griff Williams, also John Breen. Write to Brother Armstrong, our secretary, when you get a chance.

Quite a few of our brothers have been a little backward in paying up their dues. I want to tell you, brothers, that no union is

any good when only half of the members are in good standing, so wake up, boys. It is easier to pay 25 cents per week than \$1.00 per month.

Brother Traber is still on the sick list; just ten months since the brother has been able to work.

Local No. 25 still sticks to her old motto: "Never let a brother go down and out." Stay with it, boys; you might need it yourself some day.

Colorado is harvesting the largest crop of grain and fruit that she has ever had.

Brother John Repurtis made a flying trip to his old home in Kentucky.

Brother Frague has been elected as chaplain again.

We have had very good meetings lately. Boost is the only dope, boys, so keep it up and put the label on all goods. Some of our leading firms think that an article does not look good any more unless there is a label on it, so boost again. It only takes one lick with the snob hammer to make it please everybody.

Fraternally yours,
P. L. A.,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 27, PUEBLO, COLO.

Local No. 27 is still alive and kicking. Things at Frazier's scab dump must be pretty rotten, as several of his scabs have quit and some of them tried to get a job at our shop. After scabbing for about ten days, H. L. Corley has quit Frazier's scab heaven and gone back on the road selling whips for an Omaha firm. He likes to scab and loves Frazier, but had to finish his contract with the whip company in order to get some commission which he had already earned. By the way, the above named scab is a member of the U. T. C. and sports an emblem of that order so that all may know his occupation. Last week Frazier in his automobile was driving around Lake Minnequa with a certain gentleman when suddenly the machine made a dash for the water. It looked as if someone was going to get wet or drowned. Later developments showed that the gentleman whom he was driving with was a saddle hand of wide reputation and that he had just refused to scab.

While speaking of automobiles, here is a joke that applies to the above: Mrs. Branson: "I don't see how the Browns can afford an automobile." Mr. Branson "They can't; but he is so hard up at present that he can less afford not to own one."

Here is a list of the scabs: A. B. Burroughs, Lawrence Johnson, Mr. Robertson, Chas Goettel, Chas. Oleman, Will Cooley, John Moran, Ed. Jesse, H. J. Hooger, Dave Atchison, Chas. Kessler, Percy Hollowell, Geo. Glass, J. L. Harbough, Mr. Winters, J. B. Williams.

Business is a little better.

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 28, DALLAS, TEX.

We meet on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month and are always glad to see new faces.

Since my last writing we have added 18 new members to our flock, with more coming. I hope we will keep the good work going until we get every man in Dallas who works at the leather business into the fold.

If some of these men who are not pulling with us would stop for one minute and think that we are the lowest paid and work the longest hours of any tradesmen in the United States, they would not hesitate a minute but would join us for the betterment of all.

Brother Paul Marwedel has left us for Davenport, Ia.

Brother Danner, who was sick for two weeks, is back at his bench again.

We are trying to ship Brother Dobson to New Mexico for his health, as it is very poor.

Brother Cunduff has lost his mother. We extend our sympathy to him in his bereavement.

Brother Geo. Hyne has gone to New Mexico to join his wife, who is there seeking health. We hope she will be benefited by the change.

Business is about the same; nothing rushing; all U. B. men at work.

In my last writing I forgot to state that Brother Byers had a good shop of his own. He and Brother Hyne had bought out the Lehman shop, but Brother Byers is alone now, with Brother Bush working for him.

Our old brother, Mr. Leo Marder, called on us last week. He looks like a 50-year-old boy—now in his 83d year and is good for many more years, as he is enjoying life better than most of these hungry millionaires.

Yours truly,
A. K. R.

BRANCH No. 35, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

I was not represented in Journal last month, as the views of our local on certain things did not agree with our editor, so he banished the whole thing. Now, with all due respect to the greater wisdom of our editor, I will offer my humble opinion on the course he took last month. You see I was elected to the office of Journal correspondent in this local and am supposed to produce an article each month. Now, if my language is such that the editor sees fit to blue pencil the whole article, he ought to have enough respect for a brother's effort to mention the fact in the space allotted to the local's correspondent.

Well, business here is nothing to brag of. A little doing in both shops in the collar line.

Brother Schwegel is working at Holliday's. Brother Ben Winklemeyer has gone back to his old haunts in Lincoln. Good luck to you, Ben. Ben's son shows he is a chip off the old block. He joined No. 35 August, 13

and says the date is not going to be a 'hoodoo' to him.

Brother Joe Stumpf had a hard time getting out of our town. It was a stunt of the Hooligans. Big Larry McInerney as "Gloomy Gus"; Skinny played the dude, "Montmorency," and Stumpf was "Uncle Happy." He missed three trains and when Montey Crofford gave up the job "Gloomy Gus" got him away on the noon train. "Christmas" claimed that Stumpf was afraid to ride on the cushions as he might get seasick. We don't know whether he ever got there or not, as no one has heard from him.

Big Larry is working here at the saddlery company and is worried almost to death as he has not heard from Mickey Apjohn since he left him in Memphis four years ago.

Ex-Brother Gebhardt of Evansville is here. He and Larry will return to the fold.

I would like to say something about the slogan, but I do not want to cause any ill feeling between the powers that be and myself. My remarks are not the ideas of a few members, but the entire local. I have heard some say that when the horn blows on that proposition they will have gone suddenly deaf.

Hope I have not said anything offensive.

Faternally yours,

DAVID F. NEWMAN,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 36, WACO, TEX.

What is the most important question before the United Brotherhood at the present time? This is certainly a pertinent question for us to consider. To what should we give our greatest attention? Let us not make any mistake about this business.

It seems to me that the most important and all absorbing question before us is the one of thorough organization. Will we like men open our eyes and see this problem, face it and then conquer, or will we keep our eyes closed, shirk our duty and then lose in the end. We must consider this question if we want to win. If we want to accomplish great things we must be prepared both numerically as well as financially. The immortal Henry Grady told the following story in one of his speeches. I give it here as it fully illustrates my point:

"A soldier lay wounded on a hard fought battle field; the roar of the guns had died away, and he rested in the dreadful stillness of its aftermath. Not a sound was heard as he lay there, sorely smitten and speechless, with the exception of the shriek of wounded and the sigh of the dying soul, as it escaped from the tumult of earth into the unspeakable peace of the stars. Off over the field flickered the lanterns of the surgeons with the litter bearers, searching that they might take away those whose lives could be saved and leave in sorrow those who were doomed to die with pleading eyes in the darkness. This poor soldier watched unable to turn or speak, as the lanterns drew near. At last the light flashed in his

face and the surgeon, with kindly face, bent over him, hesitated a moment, shook his head and was gone, leaving the poor fellow alone with death. He watched in patient agony as they went from one part of the field to another. As they came back the surgeon bent over him again. 'I believe if this poor fellow lives to sundown tomorrow, he will get well,' and again leaving him, not to death but with hope. All night long these words fell into his heart as the dew fell from the stars upon his lips, 'If he lives till sundown he will get well.' He turned his weary head to the east and watched for the coming sun. At last the stars went out, the east trembled with radiance and the sun, slowly lifting above the horizon, tinged his pallid face with flame. He watched it inch by inch, as it climbed slowly up the heavens. He thought of life, its hopes and ambitions, its sweetness and its raptures and fortified his soul against despair until the sun had reached high noon. It sloped down its slow descent; and his life was ebbing away, and his heart was faltering. He needed stronger stimulants to make the struggle until the end of the day had come. He thought of his far off home, the blessed house resting in tranquil peace, with the roses climbing to its door and the trees whispering to its windows and dozing in the sunshine, the orchard and the little brook running like a silver thread through the forest.

"If I live until sundown I will see it again; I will walk down the shady lane; I will open the battered gate, and the mocking-bird shall call to me from the orchard, and I will drink again at the old mossy spring."

"And he thought of the wife who had come from the neighboring farmhouse and put her hand shyly in his and brought sweetness to his life and light to his home."

"If I live until sundown I shall look once more into her deep and loving eyes and press her brown head once more to my aching heart."

"He thought of the old father, patient in prayer, bending lower and lower every day under his load of sorrow and old age."

"If I but live till sundown I shall see him again and wind my strong arm about his feeble body, and his hands shall rest on my head while the unspeakable healing of his blessing falls into my heart."

"And he thought of the little children that clambered on his knees and tangled their little hands into his heart strings, making to him such music as the world shall not equal or heaven surpass."

"If I live till sundown they shall again find my parched lips with their warm mouths and their little fingers shall run once more over my face."

"And then his thoughts were of his old mother, who gathered these children about her and breathed her old heart afresh in their brightness and attuned her old lips anew to their prattle, that she might live till her boy came home."

"If I live until sundown I shall see her again, and will rest my head at my old place on her knees and weep away all memory of this desolate night."

If we, like this dying man, live till we get thoroughly organized we will realize some of our fondest hopes and sanguine expectations. If we live until we get organized we can make our homes full of happiness, peace and sunshine. And can elevate our trade to the standard of other trades. We certainly need as much as they do; enough to maintain our families in decency and to educate our children. The labor question is a struggle, and if we want to make progress we must face its issues with determination and zeal. We can sit down and fold our hands until we go back like slaves. What are you going to do about this, Mr. Non-unionist? Will you continue making excuses and as fast as you are dislodged from one thing fall on some other subterfuge? We ask you to come and join us in this great struggle. Put your hand in ours and march with us in one solid phalanx to better our conditions. Don't listen to those who tell you that the non-unionist is as well off as those inside; who tell you that the union has never accomplished anything for its members. Look at the other trades which have shorter hours and better conditions than we have, then make up your mind to come into the union that will do the same thing for you. Don't listen to those opposers of the labor movement, it is the song the siren sings. Open your eyes and unstop your ears, see and hear hosts as they march on to victory! Come thou and go with us, we will do thee good! Now, my brother, will you do your duty towards getting every man into the union who is eligible. Did you ever stop to think that it is your union? Many members of a labor organization join a union, then ever sit still, trusting others will do all the work. It is well in the calm to prepare for the storm. The strength of any labor organization lies largely in its being well organized. Let us realize this to the fullest extent and be content with nothing less. Some of our locals are not ready and it does not seem that they will ever be ready. Would it not be stupendous folly for us to make a demand for the eight-hour day in a condition that is half organized in some localities? Let us meet this issue with resolute determination; let's get organized first, by all means. Avaunt! Avaunt!

Our fathers to their graves have gone;
Their strife is past—their triumph won,
But sterner trials wait the race
Which rises in their honored place.
A moral warfare with the crime
And folly of an evil time.

So let it be. In God's own might
We gird us for the coming fight,
And strong in Him whose cause is ours
In conflict with unholy powers
We grasp the weapons He has given—
The fight, the truth and love of Heaven.

I failed to mention in my last correspondence who our organizer was. It is Brother Claude Cheneval, a most genial brother.

Business is fair in harness and saddles, but slow on collars, with prospects fair.

If anyone knows where a good collar maker can get on, let him write to Brother Frank Poore, North Waco, Tex. We remember him as a first class stitcher and buckler. Help him out.

With best wishes to all sister locals, I am
Fraternally,

THOS. B. HYATT.

Let the Slogan be 8 hours in 1910.

BRANCH No. 39, JANESVILLE, WIS.

Brother W. A. McBeth has returned from his vacation in Saginaw and has taken a position as head cutter in the J. C. Nichols factory.

Brothers Laecke and Steere of Louisville are also working at the Nichols factory. Glad to have the brothers with us.

Brother Jake Donavant has taken a short vacation and is visiting his parents in Tennessee. Jake will probably get a few fish on the "side."

Brother Darden of Rockford has accepted a cutting job at the Bassett & Echlin Co. Cutters look good to us at the present time.

Brother W. C. Hanna has been installed head cutter at Bassett & Echlin's. Mark is right at home at that job and is kept busy digging up jobs for the boys, as the cutting force has been a little too small lately.

I have been instructed by No. 39 to write up Chas. Hauenstein, a suspended member, who worked here for a while. He paid \$2.000 on an old national loan, but forgot to pay his board bill and several other small loans that he got from the brothers here.

Brother T. A. McBeth of Rockford is spending a short vacation with his parents. He is doing a little sailing and motorcycling on the side.

Brother Edward A. Yuengst met a very tragic death. He is supposed to have fallen from a viaduct which was about thirty feet high and was picked up while unconscious after about thirty-six hours, judging from the time he was last seen alive. He was taken to a hospital, but died a few hours later. He was badly mashed. We had a good turnout at the funeral.

Brother Arthur Kaltenbacher has retired from the business and gone to Louisville, Ky. Sorry to lose the brother.

CORRESPONDENT.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, God in His wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst our beloved brother, Edward A. Yuengst, who passed away on August 5, 1909; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 39, U. B. of L. W. on H. G., extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Journal for publication and a copy spread on our minutes.

W. C. HANNA,
S. H. DORN,
J. A. McBETH,
Committee.

BRANCH No. 44, WICHITA, KAS.

Local No. 44 still meets at the same old place, 119 North Emporia, on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. All visiting brothers welcome, as well as "stay at homes."

Business in this locality is still dull.

Brothers, as our head officials have gotten busy and placed before us the one great thing which we are so much in need of, and which we must have, viz: the eight-hour day, let's show them that we appreciate their good work by getting up in the collar and starting things to moving. By working as a unit there is no reason why we should not get what we ask for, but if we go at it like a herd of stampeded cattle, the best we will get will be the worst of it.

I notice in the circular just received from headquarters that only about one-sixth of the members voted on the new amendments. Now, brothers, this is a very poor showing, as it shows a lack of interest in the Brotherhood affairs. Our officers are put at the head of our great Brotherhood by us, and we expect good results from them, but unless we give them the proper assistance we will never get any results, so open up, brothers, and lend a helping hand.

As the undersigned was a delegate to the Kansas State Federation of Labor, which convened in Leavenworth on the 9th of August, I wish to state that it was a grand success, many important questions being thoroughly discussed. They also secured the convention for Wichita in 1910. The members of the delegation showed us that they were not asleep, as every spare moment was spent in enjoying the many different things which they had prepared for us, all of which were highly appreciated. One point in the leather workers' favor at this convention was the endorsement of the Kansas State Federation of Labor for their moral support of our eight-hour demand in case we need it.

I wish to correct a statement made by me in the Journal some time ago. Brother W. E. Bryan has been appointed chief clerk of the Bureau of Labor and Industry in the state of Kansas and is now permanently located in Topeka, instead of being deputy factory inspector. Keep climbing, Brother Bryan, we are for you.

Well, brothers, as our Labor Day parade will be in full swing about the time the Journals are out, I hope that every brother will turn out and show his true colors.

Wishing all sister locals success and prosperity for the coming year, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

H. E. KOHN,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 46, WATERLOO, IA.

This branch meets on the first and third Mondays of each month. Visiting brothers welcome.

After an absence of several months, No. 46 will again try and have its correspondence in the Journal each month.

Business seems to hold up good here, with all U. B. men working full time.

The Waterloo Saddlery Co. has been enjoying a splendid trade. Perhaps the slogan of "Waterloo way wins" has something to do with it.

Brother Grover Weise has returned to work after having enjoyed a two weeks' visit with his parents in South Dakota.

Brother Emil Salfer has returned after spending a week at his old home in Illinois.

Being asked to fill this office on short notice, I beg to be excused, and will try and do better next month.

With best wishes to all locals.

CORRESPONDENT.

LOCAL No. 49, CINCINNATI, O.

Local No. 49 meets at the same place, Richlieu Hall, corner 9th and Plum, every first and third Mondays of each month.

In the last month's issue of the Journal I failed to mention that we elected for chaplain C. F. Ulrich. This brother has held this office ten consecutive terms, or about five years, and I believe he has obligated more members than any one chaplain throughout the entire Brotherhood.

Business in this section of the country is very dull at present. Here are the names of some of the custom shop bosses who use the label in their business: Max Kurzynski, 1608 Central ave.; Fred Schell Harness Co., 919 Race st., also Fred Schell Harness Co., 740 State ave.; Chas. Asimus, 1904 Elm st.; R. G. Mackzum, 4917 Main ave.; Theo. Keniff, 1993 Central ave.; A. J. Ritzer, 2132 Central ave., and Fred Fuchs, 8th and Monmouth, Newport, Ky.

Brother Pete Hanlon of No. 60 racked his tools at Grossman & Hooe's collar shop. Good luck to him.

Brother Guy Beechman of No. 35 was here to attend his father's funeral. Local No. 49 extends their sympathy.

Death has separated us from some of our ex-brothers, viz.: Jake Miller, formerly foreman of Grossman & Hooe's collar shop, and Geo. Walder, also a past employee of said firm. They were both well liked by their fellow workers.

The secretary-treasurer, F. Vonderdeide, of this branch would like to hear from some of his creditors, that is, some of the brothers who have made loans during our last strike and have failed to repay. Now, if you expect another favor in the future, let us hear from you, as I think it is now three years and it is a very ungrateful retaliation.

Fraternally,
CORRESPONDENT.

RESOLUTIONS.

At a meeting of Local Branch No. 49, U. B. of L. W. on H. G., held August 16, 1909, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom has taken from us our most esteemed friend and retired brother, Daniel Farrell; and

Whereas, In the death of our brother we have lost a true hearted friend, who has always conducted himself so as to win the confidence of all with whom he came in contact; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local Branch No. 49 express their utmost sympathy to the bereaved family; be it also

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be recorded on the minutes of our local and a copy sent to the relatives of our deceased brother and a copy to our official Journal for publication.

C. F. ULRICH,
GEORGE OVERHOUSE,
MICHAEL REMMEL,

Committee.

LOCAL No. 54, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The brother correspondent of No. 1, in the last issue of the Journal, told us just exactly what we should do in order to be successful, and I indorse and second every word of it. This article is one of the finest and most concise I have ever seen in the Journal, written in red and gold, as it were. We want to be more soldier-like, more disciplined, and to be less questioning the intelligence or the integrity of our general staff. We all know that our present Executive Council is composed of men such as are really (not only theoretically) the pick of our ranks. If this last statement is true, then why not follow them and stand by our guns and await our orders, instead of working at cross purposes. Here goes a little history on what discipline, concerted action and good leadership will do. It is no make-up, but, as I said, history. Date, locality and participants I omit for good reasons:

War was in full sway and battle rapidly succeeded battle. One day a handful of infantry was marching in a given direction; they sighted the enemy and the command of halt and of formation was given. The little detachment was isolated from its main body and seemingly at the mercy of a body of cavalry that came galloping down upon them at full speed, with the intention of crushing them under their horses and to ride them into the ground if they offered resistance. The sight struck terror in many of those infantry men and many of them felt like throwing away their guns and following their own impulses, but merciless discipline unyielding held them in their places. Momentous came the commands of the officers in command: "Every man ready! Don't shoot until you hear the command! Aim at the horses' chests!" On came the horsemen, the ground thundering beneath them; now a thousand yards away; now

five hundred. Had the officer in command of our detachment lost his reason? Why did he not tell them to shoot? There he stood, silent, white and cool as a statue. Now only there hundred yards separated them—two hundred. "To the horses' chests, take aim!" One hundred yards—"Fire! Load! Ready! Fire!" in quick succession, and all was over. Two regiments of cavalry, the pick of their army, the pride of a nation, was in ruins, a wall of dead and wounded horses and crushed men marked the line where the bullets had struck the galloping horses. The rear, at full speed and unchecked, had run into this and helped to swell this turmoil of falling, staggering and crushing of men and horses. The rest turned their horses and fled confusedly for shelter against the still regular and mercilessly crashing rifles. "Discipline is the blue ribbon that ties the bundle of sticks against which a giant's strength may be exerted in vain."

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, It has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to take unto Himself the beloved wife of Brother John Gilbert; and,

Whereas, Said brother lost his wife and confidant; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local No. 54 extend to Brother Gilbert and family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement; be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be spread on the minutes of this local and a copy of same be sent to the Journal for publication; also to the bereaved family.

DAN. RONECKER,
W. A. SCHWAMB,
TOM KRAIGER,
LENT. STEPHENS,
Committee.

BRANCH No. 56, PORTLAND, ORE.

Hurrah! Local No. 56 had a rattling good meeting the last time we met, and you should have seen the broad smile that came on all the faces of the officers when they saw such a fine bunch. It seemed like a dream. We expected our worthy brother, O. R. Bennett, down from Spokane on a visit and we certainly had things arranged to entertain him, but he failed to show up, so we had the entertainment by ourselves.

This local has decided to parade on Labor Day and we are going to walk this year, for we can't have a scab harness pulling us around the streets of Portland in a Labor Day parade, and we are satisfied we could not get one with a union label unless we wanted to buy it, and that is something we cannot do.

Brothers, this is the system—if we can't get at them from one side of the game, let's get after them from the other. Advertise the union stamp and go right after them all the time and they will finally see where it pays to get the union stamp. These are the tactics this local is pursuing and we

can feel the effects, too. We now have five shops with the union card and stamp. We are also in touch with the Grange and the Farmers' Union and they are going to give us their hearty support.

One thing we must do, and that is demand the union label on all things we buy. I was rather surprised at one of our meetings not long ago when a young lady from the Garment Workers' Union was granted the floor and she told us how easy it was to get union made garments; then she asked those who had on a union made shirt to stand up and—what do you think?—about one-third stood up! Wake up, brothers! Demand the union label. It costs the same as the scab article and if it should cost a little more it is worth it, as it is better made.

Fire broke out in the John Clark Saddlery Company on July 17, and five of the U. B. boys lost all their tools and put about thirty-five men out of work for awhile, but they rushed things through and we are all working now.

Brother Ed Inch and Brother B. A. Hesser from No. 156 have cast their lot with us and are both working at the John Clark Saddlery Company; we are glad to have them, as they are true blue. Brother Hesser is looking fine; ask him how he feels.

Brother Arthur Bevesdorff, being tired of single life, took unto himself a life partner. The bride is the Idaho girl we heard so much about. Local No. 56 wishes them the best of success and hope that all their troubles will be small ones.

D. H. Williams is trying to get a new trial at the state's expense. What do you know about that?

With best wishes to all locals, I am
Fraternally yours,

P. YOST,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 60, WHEELING, W. VA.

Local meets every second and fourth Monday in the O. V. T. & L. A. Hall.

Brother Montgomery is still on the sick list.

Brother H. R. Dodd has returned, after a short stay at Milwaukee, and has racked his tools at T. T. Hutchinson's.

Brother Joe Wild is back in Wheeling, and out of employment. Hope you will strike something soon.

Talk about attendance at meetings. Just think, brothers, only one-fifth voted on the amendments out of the entire membership. What's the need of the referendum vote, if you do not make use of same? Local No. 60 did not have one-half of its members there; it is a good way to discourage your officers from doing their duty.

Brothers, attend at least one meeting a month.

Local No. 60 took in two new members during July. Brothers Charles Habig and Edward Nolan.

As all the correspondents are talking

about the slogan for 1910, the eight-hour day, I am in favor of as short a work day as it is possible to have, but as there are so many locals that are working fifty-six, fifty-eight and sixty hours per week, why not get them all on the fifty-four-hour week, and a certain medium scale. It will be hard for a local to drop from fifty-eight hours to forty-eight hours without a reduction in pay, and we all know that the leather workers receive a small enough salary as it is. As far as doing away with the piece work, I hardly think they can do this for a few years, as it is the system in vogue, and the firm just knows what every piece costs them. Under the day work system, most of the brothers would have to kill themselves working to keep up with someone who hasn't enough sense to know when he has performed a day's work. I believe in doing an honest day's work, but we are compelled to save some of our energies for later days.

Business seems a little brighter, and we are looking for a good fall trade.

Collar makers are busy.

Brother P. J. Hanlon was in Wheeling a few days the latter part of July.

Before closing, I wish to ask each and every member to attend at least one meeting a month to encourage our officers and assist them. It requires the same amount of work to conduct a meeting right, whether there are seven or twenty-seven members in attendance.

With best wishes to all locals, I am
Yours fraternally,

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 62, DES MOINES, IA.

Say, brother, don't let this hot weather make you absent-minded. Our first meeting night in August was not very well attended, but there was a fairly good excuse for that as it came on the night that Senator Cummings was welcomed home from Washington, D. C. The carpenters turned out 250 strong to give the welcome greeting.

Brother W. C. Hubbard has taken out a retiring card before going. He gave his tools to the boys as a remembrance, and may success go with him.

Brother G. A. Siedler has transferred to No. 103; he made us a short stay.

The leather workers of the Des Moines Saddlery Company were given a couple of days' vacation, owing to the power being shut off to make changes in motor power, and other machinery, which they are installing in the new collar factory, which is across the alley, and to the rear of the harness factory, and also faces on Third street. It is 22x132 feet, three stories and basement; the alley is also bridged across on the second and third floors.

In reading the Journal of last month, I see the eight-hour day seems to meet with much approval, with the exception of one or two scribes, who would like to frame

up rules and laws to govern the whole jurisdiction, without a word of protest. What we want to do now is for every member to be a booster; go after the non-union man, give him a dose of medicine that will set him to thinking, and if we do not succeed at first, and he still lives, we will change his medicine or give him a double dose, and do not give up until all the known remedies you have stored away in your block system have been prescribed; give him a hyperdermic of hair oil of perfection, so he may see and realize his own stubbornness, when he combs his hair in the morning.

Iowa's State Labor Commissioner, C. W. VanDuyn, is on the job to enforce the laws. A new firm had started an auction sale here in Des Moines, and one hour after they had opened up for business, he had sent home seven boys, who would be better cared for by a mother than to be turned out to men who only worship the silver eagle.

Business is fair, all U. B. men working.

Let the Journal now adopt this motto, "Be a Booster."

Yours fraternally,
CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 78, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

At our last meeting the following officers were elected: President, Bert Reed; Vice President, H. B. Loyd; Secretary-Treasurer, J. Evans; Recording Secretary, L. F. Tuckett; Chaplain, A. Tansman; Guard, Brother Munch; Correspondent, A. Toy. I am afraid they did not select a very good correspondent, for I am not very good at learning the news and then cannot put it together very well.

Brother Emil Zimmerman has gone to Yellow Stone park on a vacation. From there he will go to Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Ore. We wish him much pleasure.

The old soldiers are giving a convention in Salt Lake City, and the city is crowded with people from all over the United States. Everything is quite lively.

Business is good in all departments, and the best of feeling exists. Everything is moving along smoothly, and I hope it will continue so.

Labor Day will soon be here and the leather workers of this city will all be in line. They have not yet decided how they will celebrate, but will decide at the next meeting. We meet at Labor Hall, corner Fourth and State streets, on the second Friday of each month. All brothers coming this way are always welcome.

With best wishes to all sister locals.
CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 79, HARTFORD, CONN.

I am afraid that in the matter of correspondence, Local No. 79 has been asleep.

We are meeting in Beethoven Hall on Main street, where all visiting brothers will

always be welcome. The new room is such an improvement on the former meeting place, I am afraid it is conducive to laziness, it is so comfortable.

But, brothers, we are very much alive, quite a number of new members have joined us and some have been transferred from other locals.

Business has been good and all U. B. men are working; of course, there remains much to be done to better our conditions, but the general opinion prevails that we save our energy until 1910, when the scheduled fight for eight hours comes off.

The brothers here, I am glad to say, take an active interest in meetings of the local and there is usually a good attendance even during the hot weather, which is encouraging to the officers.

It is with regret we report the death of Brother Barnes, an old member of No. 79, who passed away after a long illness.

Local No. 79 held its annual picnic on Saturday, August 7. The weather was superb; the able committee provided refreshments in abundance; the sports in the way of athletic contests, and the ball game proved that we have some excellent athletes among the members of No. 79. Lack of space prevents us from mentioning names, but every one there had a splendid time and those who were unfortunate enough not to have been present missed a good afternoon's enjoyment. The committee in charge deserve the greatest credit for the able way in which they conducted everything connected with the picnic; they certainly worked like beavers.

Labor Day is drawing near, and Local No. 79 will take part in the parade in Hartford, which is to be the largest in many years. All trades will be largely represented and all that is needed is for the weather to favor us.

With best wishes to all locals,

Your fraternally,
CORRESPONDENT.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, It becomes our sad duty to announce the death of another of our members in the passing of Brother James Barnes on July 6, 1909, and

Whereas, In his death we have lost a loyal brother and faithful toiler. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That Branch No. 79, U. B. of L. W. on H. G., hereby expresses its heartfelt sympathy to his family in their bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions placed upon the minutes of this branch, a copy sent to our deceased brother's family, and a copy sent to the Journal for publication.

WALTER MICHAELSON,
F. A. STOLL,
J. M. MORSE,

Committee.

BRANCH No. 80, ROCKFORD, ILL.

Having been busy the last few weeks, and the oppressive heat at the same time preventing me from getting up a suitable article for the Journal, I will take a clipping from the "Appeal to Reason," which I think will enlighten a good many wage slaves.

WHAT IS SLAVERY?

Herbert Spencer answered this question as follows:

"How much is he compelled to labor for other benefit than his own, and how much can he labor for his own benefit? The degree of slavery varies according to the ratio of that which he is forced to yield up and that which he is allowed to retain.

"Under the prevailing capitalist system the wage slave is robbed without knowing it. He is paid his wages and takes it for granted that he has received what it due him. Sad mistake. The wage he is paid represents but a small part of the value of his product, upon the average, not twenty per cent. The capitalist employer takes a large part of the value created by each of the laborers in his employ. The wage workers are compelled to yield up the greater part of what they produce to their masters for the privilege of earning bread for their families.

"This is slavery, the very essence of slavery, and it varies only in the ratio of the share the worker has to give his master in the form of surplus value for the opportunity of securing a wage to keep starvation from his family.

"All wage workers are slaves. Let this sink into their brains and it will not be hard for them to understand Socialism."

I have asked several brothers to the meeting, but have been snubbed, and I am not the only one who had this experience. What good does it do? is the reply you get from many. My answer is, whatever you make it. That is a chronic disease with the leather workers in general; they leave the work to a few and expect good results. It is about time such brothers are getting the cobwebs brushed from their eyes, so they can see where their own interests lie. If you want anything, brothers, you must help get it, and the only way to get it is by co-operation.

I will relate an instance which happened about two weeks ago in regard to the time card system: I turned in a time card on a job, and gave my correct time; one of the brothers asked me how much time I had in on the job, and I told him; another brother close by heard the conversation and asked me if I was going to turn in so much time on the job, and my reply was: certainly, no more, no less. This same brother whom I have not seen taking time on any job, said that he would be ashamed to turn in so much time. Here is where this brother is ashamed to tell the truth; why, he is

cheating himself, and those depending on him for a decent living; not only those but his fellow workmen, and those depending on them. That is, in reality, the type of the dignified American workingman. That reminds me of the time I went to school, the teacher impressed on our minds that every American-born boy had a chance to be President of the United States. Well, brothers, what will you take for your chance just to own a little shop of your own, and not even step so high as to be president of a bank, or some corporation? The reason I mention this incident is, that this brother is not the only one, but there are thousands doing the same thing every day; cheating themselves, by blowing around what they make, and you only hear them blow when they draw \$16.00, \$18.00 or \$20.00 a week; but when they draw \$5.00, \$7.00 or \$10.00 the next week, they don't say a word, and hide their envelopes. I would not say a word, but it is these liars and blowers that holds a man down who wants to live decent.

Brothers Oscar W. J. Peterson and A. G. Crozier have taken unto themselves help-mates. May you share with each other many joys and few sorrows.

Yours for the emancipation of the wage slave,

A. C. JENNRICH.

LOCAL No. 82, FT. WORTH, TEXAS.

Local No. 82 continues prosperous, that is, what there is of us. Trade in this section is on the bum, but a little better than last report.

Fort Worth is to have a monstrous Labor Day parade this year, an added feature will be automobiles for the women and children. Will be more able to report on the great day in next issue.

Brothers, remember the watchword, organize, organize. We want to muster on Labor Day. Just as soon as labor is aroused from its capitalistic stupor, an army of at least twenty-five million toilers, then on that great day of muster we will present Kirby and the rest of his gang of thieves of capitalists with a declaration of independence. This document will be a declaration of independence of the capitalistic class and their hell born system. And say, fellow workers, don't you know that when this event takes place we will then stand forth free men and women, because liberty will be unshackled and justice will have the blindfold of capitalism removed from her fair face, and will smile down upon traders' humanity. The glad tidings of a new era will float through the air that liberty and justice have been redeemed and proclaimed, and that capitalism and hell masters are no more.

Fellow workers, that new era is the industrial commonwealth. Do you say it can never be, or must come by ballot or by the running of human blood and the murder of our brothers? Oh, no, none of these above mentioned forces; they are all dead

forces that belong to the hell born system of capitalism, and are doomed to die, just as capitalism, the system of their birth, is doomed to die. But, my fellow workers, it will come, yes, regardless of all who now bow at the throne of capitalism in all of its mockery and reform. It comes by the awakening of that force in man known as reason. Organize, fellow workers, organize. I cry to all toilers to organize, concentrate yourselves, get acquainted with reason.

Now for a plug at a product of capitalism. Jimtown is the same old dump as last reported. We have just recently had another whiff of it; it came to us by wire, and rattled like this, "Can give you a good job cutting collars, will start you at \$9.00 per week." This dope was rattled over the 'phone as an invitation to a retired brother by the name of C. O. Cox, who at one time cut collars at James' and who is loyal to the cause, and was one of the strikers. He is now engaged in other business. Gee! Don't this master pay high premiums for slaves, and \$9.00 is about the standard.

Well, brothers, the birds of passage are beginning to migrate and with them also comes the booze fighters and moochers, who, like wolves on sheep, prey upon the Brotherhood at large from one year's end to another.

For years the Brotherhood has fostered a class of men whose greatest occupation is to fight booze, railroad the country, and bleed their more sober and industrious brothers for all they can get out of them on the old, old story and the good union man song.

It was this same class of so-called union men who put one of the Brotherhood's grandest features on the bum. I refer to the U. B. loan law. Now, from all over this land comes the cry of the non-payment of local loans. Brothers, how long are we to support this class? Local No. 82 says "enough," and has closed her ears against such a class. We have taken down the three ball sign, and also the charity fund sign.

Local No. 82 extends its hands and heart to all worthy wayfaring brothers, and our latch string hangs out for all that may enter, but to that class of industrial leeches who have their records in most every local of the U. B. all over this land, we say "skidoo."

Now, with this plain statement of facts, I will ask the following undersigned to please remit the stated amount:

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| A. Morgan. | \$3.00 |
| George Whidby. | 9.90 |
| Jack Dodd. | 5.00 |
| Jesse Foster. | 3.50 |
| Al Portman. | 1.00 |
| R. L. Lindsey. | 3.50 |

All of these loans were made in good faith, and were made over one year ago.

Fraternally and revolutionary yours,

ARTHUR C. FREEMAN.
Correspondent.

LOCAL No. 86, BURLINGTON, IOWA.

All visiting brothers welcome. We have two more to take in at our next meeting, viz., William Tahee and Max Golds.

Brother William Bostler has taken out a retiring card and has gone to Chicago to learn piano tuning.

Brother Henry Lemberger has taken out a retiring card again. He worked two weeks and went back to carrying mail. He is first extra.

Brother Penton from Muscatine, Ia., has racked his kit here with the McConnel Co.

Mr. George Wall has handed in his resignation to the firm and has accepted a position as foreman in the harness department of the Konantz Saddlery Company, in St. Paul. All the brothers regret to see him leave.

I will close for this time.

E. GARSON.

BRANCH No. 91, NEWARK, N. J.

Business remains in the same old condition of nothing doing. Certainly the East is up against it for fair. First the automobile got up on the run, then the depression floored us, and now the tariff bids fair to annihilate what is left; so, is it any wonder the boys are asking "Where are we at?" Evidently we are stung, but how bad remains to be seen. Some have suggested that it is about moving time for many of us. So, if there should be a sudden influx of Easterners anywhere, just recall the axiom that "rats desert a sinking ship," bid them come, and blame it on to that Taftian revision downward fiasco labeled "The Tariff." It has also been insinuated that some of the saddlers are packing their trunks prior to a contemplated departure for Walsall, England, but this is denied by those concerned, so no reliance can be placed upon that rumor. The relation of the tariff as applied to harness and saddles, and its effect upon eastern trade, occupies a somewhat hazy position in most of the western brothers' minds. Not being in direct competition, or upon the ground, the tariff has been considered more from the standpoint of a strict political party issue than from a personal industrial interest therein. We in the East on the other hand look at the tariff as a factor in the trade, irrespective of party lines, and something to be reckoned with, as affecting our bread and butter. Therefore, if the western brothers are hazy through lack of direct personal interest, we are awake and alert for antithetic reasons, so that will sufficiently account for our solicitude re-the tariff. There is no humor in the fact, or the man. When out of a job it simply means suffering, privation and want, and all precautions taken to avoid or at least alleviate that condition should be the first effort of the worker when threatened. Our general president, who is thoroughly conversant with tariff matters appertaining to our trade,

did all possible with some manufacturers to prevent a reduction of the per centum, but without avail; the tariff was reduced from the scarcely prohibitive 45 per cent to the small figure of 20 per cent, which is 5 per cent lower than the Cleveland administration presented us with and caused us to take a loaf in consequence. After the present tariff bill was passed and signed it was discovered that the bill contained two passages relating to harness and saddles; one fixed the duty at 20 per cent, and the other at 35 per cent, and how this inadvertence occurred is not explained, but the treasury officials have decided to abide by what they term "the most specific clause," which is the clause fixing the duty at 20 per cent. Both, from my viewpoint, are specific enough but the 20 per cent clause contains the most wording. If one was of an imaginative mind, he might think, "Well, I guess those lawmakers thought that as the tariff on harness and saddles is of minor importance to the country as a whole, we will run in both clauses and let the manufacturers and importers fight it out before a court of adjustment if they want to." At the time our general president and the manufacturers appeared before the committee in Washington they found that committee quite handy with pencil and paper to prove or disprove most anything they wished. When the representative of the largest eastern firm was on the quiz mat they asked him what his firm's yearly volume of business was. He was reluctant to state, but did finally give a certain sum, I believe. Then the committee, after a few questions, proceeded to show by figures what a small number of workmen would be affected. Anyhow, the whole trend of the committee seemed to be that a change in the tariff schedule would affect a small area, and a small number of men. Therefore, it did not matter much anyway if it was reduced. My information upon the above matter came indirectly from a large importer, so if there is any significance attached thereto the wise may fathom it. Now, in a nutshell, did that committee believe a reduction in the tariff would benefit consumers to a greater extent than it would discommode workmen, or did the importers, backed by English influence, have more standing in court? Which?

Well, whatever may be the outcome of the new rate, the damage is done and, of course, we will have to take the consequences. Free hides and 10 per cent on leather may alter the complexion of things a bit, but if dealers across the pond raise the price equal to the old duty, why it will be a distinction, perhaps, but scarcely a difference. A large importer in New York City made a remark that carries its own significance, and with that remark I will drop the subject. The remark was if we had waited a while we could have saved \$10,000 on our imports.

The hatters' strike by the time this is

printed will probably be a thing of the past. As Newark is part of the battle ground, I will give a few side lights on the conflict. Some time ago the manufacturers went to the grand jury and complained that the officers of the union were intimidating some of the union men who wished to return to work without the use of the label. Then the grand jury butted in and started to take a poll of the men by letter. Thus the hatters stopped claiming unfair methods were being used, as the letters were being sent to scabs, also to men not hatters. The outcome was that a secret ballot was taken in a hired hall with influential citizens in charge of the ballot, and the voters' names being taken from the union's books. The question on the ballot was, "Are you in favor of returning to work without the label?" The result was that out of 3,000 men only nine voted "yes," which effectually settled that point. Some of the hatters suggested that a poll of the manufacturers be taken, but somehow the grand jury had other business to attend to. It makes all the difference in the world whose shoe the foot is in. A week or so ago the firms began firing the scabs in bunches of a hundred at a time. When pressed for a reason they said, "Oh, they are incompetent, that is all." Funny, was it not, when at the beginning of the strike they claimed they could turn out good hatters in five weeks, yet at the end of six or seven months they were still incompetent. Now comes the climax. The papers suddenly announced: "Governor Fort intervenes to settle the hatters' strike." This was a bit surprising at first, but now the political aspect is understood. It was common knowledge that the bosses were beaten to a standstill, and capitulation inevitable, but they needed something to save their face. Enter the politician, Governor Fort, and it was a shrewd move, indeed. The Governor has become somewhat discredited owing to two things: Some time ago there was a strike down state of the fireproof brickmakers. It seems these poor devils had been working for \$1.35 a day, but were promised a raise of 15 cents a day more if Taft was elected. Well, as usual, the promise after election was ignored. Then the men struck, although unorganized. In about two days the Governor, at the request of a green sheriff, sent the militia to the scene. After being a few days among the inoffensive, half-starved wretches, the officers and men were so ashamed of themselves that they begged to be ordered home, which was done. (The brickmakers compromised, I believe, on 5 or 10 cents a day more.) That was discredited number one. The Republican party in Jersey has two factions, "regular" and the "New Idealites." Governor Fort is a regular, but has been handing out plums, attending dinners and flirting generally with the "New Idealites." Discredit number two. Now comes the propitious moment for rehabilitation, and he steps forward in the spot-

lights and adjusts matter just right that were almost adjusted anyway. Have you heard the saying "As mad as a hatter?" Well, the hatters were just that, but what could they do? They could not come out against a settlement, so like the man that married the old maid, they had to stand for the wrinkles. As the matter stands now the hatters gain all points but one, and that is in dispute at this writing. The bosses want former members of the union that scabbed retained by paying up all dues and assessments from the beginning of the strike. This is the point unsettled. Now, don't think what I have written here will appear in the newspapers, for it will not, but what will be blazoned all over the country will be "Governor Fort's good offices settle the hatters' strike," and that is where the political capital will come in. Half of

What do other trades do with their old men; can you tell? If not, go find out; you will learn something. If all shops were on a day basis, is there waxies enough in the land to let all the old men out, think you? Quit straining at gnats and get down to business.

Fraternally,

YUN YEN MAN.

BRANCH No. 98, FARGO, N. D.

Business is good, with all brothers at work and indications are good for a splendid fall trade.

Our meetings of late have been well attended and there is much interest manifested. Every brother is there right on the dot. All right, brothers, keep it up. One new member was initiated at the last meeting and we welcome him to our ranks. We



Group of Members of Local No. 99, Green Bay, Wis., Attending Annual Outing.

Jersey will be saying, "Bully for Hold the Fort."

"All we want is an honest piecework system." All-bum, that's all, but Hey! d'ye think yer'll ever get it? "Yas-sum, 'bout de time roosters lay aigs." Did it ever occur to you that piece systems, Santa Fe systems, and all other systems were invented for a maximum of labor at a minimum rate of pay? And who benefits thereby, pray? Do you see stone masons with six per, bricklayers with five per, iron workers and carpenters with four and four-fifty per in their jeans worrying about piece systems? Not so as you could notice it any. How are decent wages to be built up on a foundation that moves over night, I would like to know? And they are worrying about the old men.

have four more applications for the next meeting.

Every one has Labor Day on his mind. No. 98 is making great preparations for it, as there is going to be a grand parade of all local unions in Fargo. No. 98 hopes to carry off the honors of the day.

The following brothers were received by transfer: C. E. Hansey from No. 19, Mat Dickey from No. 63, A. Robitaille from No. 29, J. H. Libby from No. 32 and Walter Tighe from No. 154.

We have a good bunch of U. N. boys in town.

With best wishes to all locals, and trusting that the day is not far distant when we will all be working eight hours, I am,

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 99, GREEN BAY, WIS.

Local No. 99 held their grand outing of the season at Duberstein's park on Sunday, June 21. There were twenty-four members out and everybody enjoyed themselves. Refreshments of all kinds were served.

Business on harness and collars is good.

Brother Schillinger visited us for a few days, then left for Madison to accept work. Good luck to you, Jack.

Brothers Ellis and Howard left for Champagne, Ill.

Brother Nys is the happy daddy of a pretty little 10-pound boy. Good for you, Brother Nys.

No. 99 elected delegates to the trades council as follows: Ernest Bath, John Rechter, Louis Berger, Jules Deluage and John Weesaker. We would like to see these delegates attend all meetings. Our regular meetings have not been very well attended of late. Come on, brothers; wake up and don't be so lazy. If you are too tired to walk take a street car, it will bring you right to the hall.

There is another thing I would say and that is, some brothers come to this town and leave without paying for their board. Now, that is a poor way to do. Several have done this, and leather workers can hardly get a meal now unless they pay in advance. I hope that the brothers who left this town in that condition will kindly pay these bills and oblige the brothers of No. 99.

At our last regular meeting we initiated Brothers Arthur Borgeryon and Hulbert Beth. Glad to have these brothers with us and hope they will be good members.

Echard Schmidt resigned his position as secretary-treasurer and Brother Lorberblatt is in the chair now and is a good brother for this office.

Brothers Ernest Bath and John Heesaker visited Milwaukee a few days with the home-comers.

Brother Stumpf was with No. 99 for a while but has gone again.

With best wishes to all locals, I remain,
Fraternally yours,

JOHN HEESAKER,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 103, OSKALOOSA, IA.

It has been some time since this local has had any correspondence in the Journal, and as I have been elected to fill the place will do the best I can each month.

Labor Day is drawing near and the Trades Assembly is doing all they can to make a success of the day. The leather workers are taking part in the work, and I hope it will be the best day ever spent for organized labor.

We have had a number of new members here of late.

The officers elected for this term are as follows: President, H. B. Thompson; vice-president, H. J. Harrison; recording secre-

tary, W. M. Cox; organizer, C. D. Hosley; correspondent, H. H. Sprinkle; secretary-treasurer, H. H. Sprinkle; business board, H. B. Thompson, Harry Rice and Charles Rohleder. I think we have a good set of officers.

Garret Elkin is with us again after a six months' trip in a buckeye.

Herman A. Rottger is working here.

Well, I guess this is all for this time. Hoping all locals will have success, I remain,

H. H. S.,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 105, BOSTON, MASS.

With the duties on harness reduced from 45 to 20 per cent, the Republican voters in the trade must be well pleased as the effect will be to wipe out what little was left of the fine harness trade in the eastern cities.

The bottom appears to have fallen out of the business in some sections of this city.

The lack of interest shown by the jurisdiction in a referendum vote calls loudly for a remedy that will change this demoralizing state of affairs and make decisions those of a majority rather than a minority of our membership which it usually is.

Perhaps I don't understand Brother Smith's chart in August issue, but can't see why a man should receive more money for six hours than for fifty-five.

The West is represented among us by Brother Joe Dillon, whom we would like to adopt permanently, but am afraid the call of the wild will be too strong for the attractions of the sea.

Possibly there will not be any Labor Day parade in this city this year because of the unfriendly attitude of mayor and governor to labor men and measures.

The labor element in this state could have things as they want them if they were not so wrapped up in the two old political parties that they can't see what is for their benefit, even when placed under their nose. As was said of old, "Ephriam is wedded to his idols, let him alone."

We meet in the same hall yet, boys. Come up occasionally and see what is going on. It is for your benefit as well as for those who do attend meetings.

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 108, SHREVEPORT, LA.

Branch No. 108 meets at the same old stand. Visiting and local members are always welcome as we are always glad to see you.

Business here is falling off fast. Anyone thinking of heading this way would do well to write our worthy secretary-treasurer, W. T. Knight. It is no trouble for him to answer your letters for he will be glad to do so.

Talking is anything but cheap for it is an easy matter for one to get married on

\$6 or \$8 per week, but staying married is another proposition. The world owes us a living, but by the time we are ready to collect we will be ready to give the undertaker a job, unless we get a move on ourselves and collect what is due while we are living. In all organizations there is strength if properly used. It is only by united action with strong, closed up ranks that we can march forward to victory.

Now as Labor Day is near at hand and as we are all interested in this great movement, it is our duty to put forth our best efforts to make that day a success and show the world that there is strength in organized labor. Rain or shine, let us all be there on the morning of September 6 and get in line for the big parade. Everybody do his duty and we will sure win, for there is nothing to lose.

Brother Sam Collins has taken a trip around the world, has reached Shreveport and racked his kit in the saddle department. Glad to have you with us.

All of you undoubtedly have seen the pictures of the "sweat shop system," where the entire family are compelled to labor from early morning 'till late at night trying with all the energy that's left them, straining every muscle to finish their job so that it will reach the work shop the next morning in order that they may secure the small wages due them so that they can secure enough bread and butter to sustain life in order that they can begin the next job.

The work shop is his bedroom, dining room, living room and kitchen.

One of the objects of trade union is to improve the conditions of this class of workers; abolish the sweat shop. This can be done by every member of organized labor demanding the union label on everything that you purchase.

According to the late government statistics, the necessities of life have increased 45 per cent and there is not a single class of workmen in this country whose wages have advanced proportionately. It, therefore, stands to reason that we as a class are under-paid and under-fed; when we take into consideration our own trade in particular, the majority of our craftsmen have been out of employment over half of the time.

A person often wonders how they manage to exist. Many remedies have been suggested but no one as yet has solved the question. In my opinion there remains but one thing and that is for the members of our craft to wake up to a realization of their conditions and strive through their organization to remedy matters, so that life will at least be worth living. You should not overlook the other fellow. The concern of one should be the concern of all. Furthermore, we should grasp every opportunity to become better educated in the labor movement by securing every book, or magazine, dealing with this question; study it until you are thoroughly posted. Education will do more to elevate the workman than anything else.

The fact that you carry a union card does not make you a union man, as there are many other qualifications necessary before you earn that title. I for one will do my share towards interesting the workers and I hope that every trade and labor journal in the country will also take up this subject until we have every working man sufficiently educated so that he will understand the underlying principles of unionism.

Wishing you all success, I am,

Faternally yours,

JOHN LOEBS,
Correspondent.

Let the Slogan be 8 hours in 1910.

BRANCH No. 115, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Local No. 115 gets together every second and fourth Friday. At the last regular meeting we accepted with regret the resignation of Brother Brayne as secretary-treasurer. He was always ready with a smile to do anything to help the local or its members. However, there is no doubt that Brother Glover will live up to the standard set by his predecessor.

I notice with great pleasure that the old war horses of No. 57 are getting busy again; also that No. 56 is taking a fresh start. Keep it up and then let us have a coast conference and perhaps we will then be able to make the eastern and middle west locals wake up and get busy and all go for the eight hours at once.

When the fellow who has to wait around the shop gets the two hours' work which is taken away from the ten-hour man perhaps the piecework system will not be so bad.

Some time ago a horse show was held in Vancouver with the result that there was a great deal of rivalry between horse owners as to which would have the best outfit. This made the harness business good and put a better grade of work in use during the show. After the show the people who owned harness which was not up to the mark got ashamed and bought new goods.

The auto people have a show in every city once or twice a year to boost their business and in that way bring the buzz wagon ahead of the horse. Bring the horse in his holiday attire more to the notice of the public and he will hold his own at least, if he does not put the auto in a back seat.

We, as an organization, together with the other internationals whose work is with or for the horse, should take up the proposition of showing this noble animal in the best light.

I am with the executive council in anything they do or attempt to do, but when they adopt a policy of evasion and side-stepping, I am against them and think if they are afraid, either because it may place them on record or may cause them a financial loss, to answer a local's request as to the policy of that local under certain circum-

stances, they should take something for their nerves or step down and make room for some one who is not afraid.

With best wishes, and 8 hours in 1910,

Yours fraternally,

A. LETROADEC.

BRANCH No. 128, DETROIT, MICH.

Local No. 128 meets as usual at 232 Gratiott avenue, Union Hall.

The following officers were elected: President, John Green; vice-president, S. Huffman; chaplain, A. Wells; marshal, C. Hummell; guard, Max Paliske; Journal correspondent, M. P. Brady; executive board, T. Green, S. Huffman and L. Brooksmith.

In looking over the correspondence of various locals in the August issue of the Journal I find No. 115 and No. 93 take exceptions to my article in a previous issue. The correspondent of No. 93 states that I do not know what I am talking about. That may be true, and at the same time my foolish expressions may result in giving my worthy brother from 93 an opportunity to let various locals know that he knows what he is talking about.

He claims no such law exists to deport U. S. organizers in Canada. The correspondent of No. 115 admits such a law is in force in Canada. Now, No. 93, please be sure before you say I do not know what I am talking about.

No. 93 advises me to write to his secretary-treasurer and receive information as to how well they have been taken care of through organizers. I do not believe that is necessary as the competent report of our general secretary-treasurer will bear me out.

At the present time there are seven locals in Canada with a total membership of 115 members. The total receipts from Canada to the U. B. for the year beginning June 1, 1908, and ending June 1, 1909, were \$689.59. Benefits received from the U. B., \$345. Organizer Shipman for six weeks previous to June 12, 1909, \$255.70. Now, taking the average expenses of your organizer for the 25 weeks up to June, 1909, it amounts to over \$1,000. And as far as I know he is still in the field. Now, No. 93, in proportion to your membership, don't you believe you are well taken care of?

You have no bull pens in Canada, and I am not aware that you have one of the best labor laws in Canada that is in existence. That may be true, but from your correspondence in the July issue stating the fitting and finishing of one thousand check rounds at \$20 was enough to make a negro strike. Evidently it appears to me that these good laws do not affect the leather workers as wages three years ago were \$9 per week, since then a cut, and now going down to zero.

Now, No. 115, let me see where I hurt your feelings. I am sincere when I say your organization in Canada of 115 members should distinctly understand that it is not

the intentions of the U. B. to allow that small portion of its members in a foreign land to run the U. B. to suit themselves.

You claim that we are too close together, going from one side to the other. You are certainly aware of the fact that there are few, if any, leather workers from the states going to Canada.

I reiterate that conditions over there, good or bad, as they may be, are of your own volition.

Now, brother, I do not bring myself in as an organizer, but our general officer sent me credentials to that effect and I assure you I did not take the advantage of it to try and make a living out of it, but at any time that I am positive that I can get results for the Brotherhood I will make a trip for that purpose until such time as the executive council notifies me that my services are no longer required.

In conclusion permit me to say personally that I have nothing against Canada or her laws. They suit her subjects and I should be satisfied. I do not wish to cut or debate, but I think this should satisfy my brothers on the other side.

There is one thing you should get credit for, and that is your attendance at meetings. I notice that No. 115 with a membership of 18 cast 16 votes for general officers.

M. P. BRADY.

Let the Slogan be 8 hours in 1910.

BRANCH No. 131, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Branch No. 131 has changed its meeting nights at A. F. Heineman's hall, 401 North Main, Bloomington, Ill., from the second and fourth Tuesday of each month to the second and fourth Friday of each month.

We also had another election since my last writing to fill the offices made vacant by the departure of three brothers—M. J. O'Brien, who was elected president at our last month's election, of which I will give you full particulars in my next letter as I have not heard from him lately, and Vice-President and Journal Correspondent W. J. Fox, who left to accept work at Lafayette, Ind., and the third brother was Dave McDonald, who was former president of Branch No. 131. He went to Emington, Ill., to start a harness business (buckeye) of his own, and we hope he is doing well.

The newly elected officers are as follows: President, E. J. Bartels, former recording secretary; vice-president, E. J. Prinzbach; recording secretary, E. R. Holmes. Brother E. J. Prinzbach was also elected Journal correspondent.

The sick committee are as follows: N. Martin and W. Garbe. E. R. Holmes is chairman of the sick committee, and A. B. Thompson is appointed as delegate to the trades assembly. The members of the executive board are Brothers Schultz and Thompson.

Harness business is good, but the saddle

and collar business is a little slow, although the collar department has opened up since my last report.

I will try to give some kind of a report for every month. Of course, I cannot please every one, but will do the best I can.

Now that it has been determined to ask for an eight-hour day, this should be an inducement for every thinking member to attend and try and encourage all leather workers to come and join with us. And I further pray that such members who fail to attend our regular meetings come up and hitch themselves to the same harness so that we may be more successful in our undertakings. And I think it should behoove every member to attend at least twice a month, so they will know what is going on at the regular meetings and not do their kicking outside of the hall. At the meeting is the place to do the kicking. It is true that there is consideration in all cases. Some may have good cause to stay at home, but at no time is there any excuse to stay away all the time. Those "stay-away" members do not know what the attending members do at the meetings, so I hope that they will be encouraged to attend more regularly, as the union is our bread and butter lodge and should be the supreme lodge and we should not only strive to get the bread and butter, but sacrifice some of our time to study the labor question more thoroughly.

If all workers, male or female, would devote their time in studying the labor question as they do in reading the so-called sporting news, such as fishing, base ball or prize fights, I could safely say that our conditions would be better all around. If you want to be a good sport find some leisure time to attend the meetings more regularly. Those kind of sports are the best on the market for the welfare of the union. Leave all the other sporting to the other fellow.

It seems as though Bloomington climate has a non-union effect on some of the good boys from union towns. And I can safely say that we have members in our union who have not seen the meeting place and after repeated invitations have not seen inside our lodge rooms. And I can judge from their conversation that they have been pillars in our order; and if so, does it not give clear conviction that the leather workers are still demanding their support, and more so at the present situation? So I say that all true union men should help to secure the shorter work day, although I do not intend to say be mean enough to accept it without helping to obtain it, and you must bear in mind the motto, "In union there is strength." So I pray, boys, come to the meetings regularly, and express yourself and get better acquainted; throw off your selfish coat and work more harmoniously for the union and principles.

We should also look after the fact that our employers' interest must be maintained by trying to give him honest work, and all

we want and ask for is our share for producing it. We have nothing to lose but all to gain, so, therefore, a bright outlook for the future.

Some of us who pride ourselves on our mentality, our large scope of knowledge and the like are utterly lacking in the interior qualities recorded. I therefore say let us cultivate them and create within ourselves the enthusiasm of our cause, devote what talents we have to the cause of the brotherhood of man and thus spin that tiny thread that will eventually count in the woven fabric of the whole, the redemption of working men from wage slavery. So I think if we would all get closer together it would not be very long until we would see things a little plainer than we now see them.

Let every member attend each meeting, then there will be no more questions asked by the brother in the shop next morning of what took place at the meeting.

Do you not realize that sooner or later we will be face to face with that question, "day work or piecework." How about it?

Therefore, wake up, for the time is short and there is a lot of work to do; you know it, so get up and do not delay this work as the motto is, "There is no reward for idle men." So when the time arrives for the action do not yield. Go as heroes, brave and bold upon the battlefield, stick to it boys till the work and crown of life is won. And I think that all locals will realize that this great and interesting problem is no dream or boy's play, but of great interest to all true union men. I remain,

Fraternally yours,

EDWARD J. PRINZBACH,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 155, BENTON, ILL.

No. 155 meets every first and third Mondays in the Levy-Browning building. All brothers coming this way are welcome. Following are the officers for the ensuing year:

President, Frank Earheart; vice-president, Ben Orr; secretary-treasurer and recording secretary, John Sunofsky; chaplain, Herman Schwearing; marshal, Herbert Ackley; correspondent, Roy E. Taylor.

Well, brothers, No. 155 has her new price list all signed up, by the aid of Brother Baker, who came down on the 15th. The whole affair was settled satisfactorily to all. Brother Baker spoke to an open house on our cause and the high ideals we were aiming to attain on the night of the 16th. We had plenty of cigars from our home factory. They have the stamp on the goods, also the goods on the stamp.

While Brother Baker was here our firm ordered the stamp for all of their goods that is made here and the order was gladly accepted, not only by Brother Baker, but ourselves as well, and to sum it all up we know the presence of our general president has given us renewed energy and there is a brighter outlook for the future. We would

like to have a return call. Only wait 'till this hot weather is over and we will show you a better time.

Brother Billy Tumline has left here and gone to Lincoln, Ill., to work for the Cork-face Collar Company. We wish him success in his change of positions.

Business is not brisk at present, but expect it to pick up soon.

Our friend Ed Dobry, the shipping clerk for the Jackson Saddlery Company, who has been ill, has recovered and is able to be up but is not very strong yet. We are glad to have you among the living, Ed, even if you are a little disfigured.

Wishing all sister locals well and a brighter day in the days near to come, I will quit, as this is my first writing.

Yours for better conditions,
ROY E. TAYLOR.

BRANCH No. 156, SEATTLE, WASH.

We meet as usual. All visiting brothers welcome. At our last regular meeting we had the pleasure of having with us our old recording secretary, J. A. Peterson, of San Francisco, Cal. He is visiting his parents here and also attending the fair with his lady friend.

Brother Erick Sanstrom of Portland, Ore., also visited us at the shop while up to the fair, but was not with us at our last meeting.

Brother Elmer Frazier of No. 97 also visited us while at the fair. He reports business fairly good in Calgary, Canada.

Business is dead here. Quite a number of the boys are working short time, while others who have been laid off have left the city.

Brother Ned Inch left for Portland to take a machine at Cronin's. Brother B. A. Hesser also left for Portland.

Brother Frank Nowitzki has finished his railroad position and is now with the Seattle Transfer Co.

Brother Wm. Rae, who has been quite ill with asthma for the past six weeks, is again able to be out. Brother Rae intends to seek a higher altitude for his health. We are very sorry to lose our brother, as he is a good U. B. man, but wish him much success.

Brother Abe Cohn, who has been out of work for some time, is now in the real estate business.

Sister locals may wonder why No. 156 did not vote on the proposed amendments to the constitution. In regard to this, I must say that the officers have been the only attendants to our meetings of late. As the officers only formed a quorum there were no votes cast.

It is a shame that some of our brothers do not take more interest in the welfare of our local and attend meetings regularly; as it is they have to be coaxed to come to the meetings and notified by the secretary of their bad standing in dues. Surely you

stay-away brothers could attend meetings once a month if not twice. Are you not beginning to feel ashamed of the poor and ridiculous excuse you are giving to the officers for not attending? Think them over when you have a nice job of flower stamping on saddles, or a nice harness to make, get in the right spirit and come up to our next meeting. I can assure you that it will be to your interest.

With best wishes to all sister locals, I am,
Fraternally yours,
CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 159, WINONA, MINN.

Local No. 159 meets as usual and with success, for the brothers are all there "Johnny on the spot." That's right, brothers, keep it up! Business is quiet at this writing.

Brother Dick Webb is with us again. Glad to have you, Dick.

Well, brothers, 1910 will soon be here, and I wish to state that we are all here and waiting for the call, ready for it any old time.

The harness makers' excursion was the best that ever went up the Mississippi river. It certainly was great. The brothers were at the landing right on the dot, lined up like soldiers with baskets in their hands and their faces wore that old familiar smile so well known among the brothers, called the "waxie" smile, and when the bell rang and the cry "All aboard" was heard, every brother was at his post. The anchor was raised, and with a last farewell look from Brother Althouse the stuff was off and the band began playing "We're here because we're here."

"Dutch disturbance" and cigars were passed around. Card games were in full swing. One brother was caught in the act of starting a nice big buckeye and was fined 30c. The first on the program was a song by Brother Heyman, "Will You Love Me [When I'm Gone?]" Then the Harness Makers' Quartette sang "Home Ain't Nothin' Like This," followed by "I Don't Care if You Never Come Back," by brother McCartney.

When the boat landed at the picnic grounds and the brothers had eaten their dinner, the retail men and the brothers played a game of ball. It was the best I ever saw. Fast game? I guess! Sorry it could not be photographed. No strike-outs through the whole game. Brother Althouse made 14 home runs—that's going some. Brother McCartney, our twirler, threw his arm out, but some lucky brother found it and gave it back to him. The game ended in our favor, 46 to 45.

Brother Althouse won the prize for making the best speech. He was presented with a big ring of sausages. There is some class to you, Frank.

The day ended with everyone feeling as happy as they ever felt before. It certainly was one good old time. I am sure the

brothers and the retail dealers will never forget it.

Fraternally yours,
FRANK LAWRENCE.

BRANCH No. 163, MERIDIAN, MISS.

Last Journal at hand and read with much satisfaction and it is gratifying to know that at this late day we have come to that ultimate conclusion that EIGHT HOURS is our panacea.

Brothers, treasury or no treasury, let it be short hours. Let's quit the trade until we get short hours; let's quit the factory—back to the buckeye, as in the days of yore. Taking things as a whole, the factory would not have a stock lasting three months, and we could scatter to the small shops until our points are gained, and not return until then. The number of idle workmen is what keeps the craft at such a low ebb. By having a short day, giving these superfluous workmen employment, it will by virtue of demand increase the wages.

As I stated in my last article, our craft, at best, is on the wane; it is a losing proposition. Just think, brothers, the city of Detroit has more men working at auto manufacturing than the combined leather workers in all the United States.

Owing to sickness in my family, I am writing from the home of No. 28, and attended the last meeting of this local, and must say it was one of those memorable meetings; initiated 16; applications 27, and our General President was with us. Things look very encouraging. While here I met several of the old timers.

Our old friend, Meyer Heelan, is with us and enjoying life.

Elmer Crutcher is now handling the switch board at police headquarters, and when a cop wishes to give a leather worker a ride, he rings up Elmer for the "hurry up auto." This is about the only chance a leather worker has to ride in an auto.

Business in Meridian is booming. Have three new men in the harness department, but have not heard their names.

Brother Olivarri, I must admit that I was slightly shocked at your article in last issue—you who advocate a better use of Journal space. As to qualifications, we are not to judge. A comparison of our articles will suffice, and the readers may decide the point at issue.

I was glad to know that No. 3 has selected the leather workers' poet laureate for their scribe, and will look for good and profitable sayings from this fearless scribe.

The brothers of No. 14 did "rap" that old day system. Come again, brothers, and allow me to ask you to consider "bully" the Santa Fe system.

Brother Jennrich of No. 80, your article was good. I am heartily in favor of your card system, and must say that every member should adopt a system by which we all may know the time required to make any

job. Sometime past I mentioned that the saddlery business was without system in all branches. We know absolutely nothing of our own business. By referring to the trade journals you will notice that all are clamoring for a correct system of estimating. I know of some factories that set a price on manufactured goods at 50c less than their competitor, just so the price is less. They do not consider the cost. This happens in houses that are not in the N. S. M. A. The houses in the association have an understanding, and I say here that if they can agree on the selling price they can do the same on the making price.

What is it that is keeping our craft from having a recognized standard price? Only one thing—we are confirmed procrastinators. We as a whole are a bunch of worthless, workerless union men, always waiting for the other fellow to make a start and consequently we are but a few steps from where we started years ago.

If No. 105 and No. 163 will notice August articles, you will realize that a time limit set on any job should remain just so long as the manufacturing methods remain the same. It is generally conceded that all estimates are changed yearly, or before a new catalog and price list are presented to the trade. We must have firmness in all our propositions. Do not consider for a moment any change under the adopted working conditions with the same ratio of wage. Brothers, the systems to which I refer are in operation in the largest factories, and require close attention and no little head work. To a great many people these systems may seem similar, but there is a vast difference; for instance, there is no difference between a mile square and a square mile, but when you say three square miles are three miles square, you can then see the point. Now, this Santa Fe system is the same as piece work, but guarantees the worker 24c per hour, if this is the minimum.

I will now ask you to consider the article of Local No. 14 in the last Journal. Notice his remarks as to old members or slow members. Now place them on a job that requires 10 hours to make and pay them the minimum of 24c. You will here realize that he is making \$2.40 per day at day work; now a fast man takes the same job and makes same in five hours; this gives him 48c per hour, or \$4.80 per day. Understand fully that this Santa Fe system is directed to the benefit of the slow and old man. We all realize that a fast man can take care of himself. The greatest thing of these systems is study; get your pencil out and start figuring. Say, Brother Jennrich, bring this system up to your next meeting. Your local is the only one that I know of that has a card time system.

While I am writing on systems, bear in mind that I am opposed to anything but a good piece system, but for sake of harmony and to bring all factions of day and piece advocates on the same footing, the bonus

or premium system is the only one that can do this.

I am not in favor of dropping any issue. What we must do is to push the short day whether we demand increase in pay or not. Get short hours, then in the wind-up we can present for consideration our day system. We should prepare ourselves for the day system. While I advocate taking the slow man's time as a basis, the bosses will want the fast man's time, and there is where the "rub" comes in, and we must study this question hard, for this is a problem that will be new to us. The Santa Fe system has been in vogue since about 1894 and used also by the Rock Island and Frisco railroads.

The correspondent of No. 15 states that this system has been successfully resisted by railroad men in the East. This is the first time I have heard of this system being resisted by the men, but on the other hand it would be expected from the employee. Brother, if this system has been rejected, what system did the railroad men in the East adopt? Also, state what per cent of slow men and what provision is made for the superannuates.

In conclusion, will say that I was very much gratified when General President Baker, while at No. 28, mentioned that a plan was on foot to have small shops (outside of cities having locals) adopt our union shop card. I think this a great move and heartily approve of it. And say, brother, this will give us an opportunity to rap those scab factories.

Assuring you that I will be with you on time next month, and with best wishes to all sister locals and trusting that all scribes will be on time, I am,

Yours fraternally,
CHAS. D. SMITH,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 165, HASTINGS, NEB.

Local No. 165 meets first and third Fridays of each month. All visiting brothers welcome. We expect to move in our new quarters on Denver avenue at our next meeting.

Local No. 165 is waiting for the slogan of 1910, and we are certainly working hard to increase our membership, so as to make it as easy as we possibly can for our general organization.

We are going to celebrate Labor Day in fine style. Wait until after Labor Day and we will tell you about it.

I would like to say a few words about some new brothers, but will tell you in our next correspondence. So, brothers, excuse me this time.

Brother Cope has gone to Denver. Sorry to lose you, Brother Cope.

Brother E. Morlitt is with us again. Glad to see you back again, brother.

Brother Ralph Sterner made us a short visit. Come again, Ralph, when you can stay longer.

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 167, MUSCATINE, IA.

No. 167 meets the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. All visiting brothers welcome. Since the election of officers at this place we have only been able to install four, the rest being absent.

Brother A. Huffman has returned to work again.

Brother Ed Kelley has retired owing to poor health, and Brother W. H. Hartman had to quit work on account of one of his eyes failing. It is feared he may lose the other one. He has the sympathy of all the brothers.

I suppose this will be my last writing for No. 167, as I have accepted work with the S. R. & L. C. McConnell Co., of Burlington, Ia.

Wishing the brothers success, I remain,
Yours fraternally,
W. PENTEN, Correspondent.

FROM PARIS, TEX.

It is best for all leather workers to stay away from Paris, Tex., until this firm treats men better and until they will be glad to get men to work even if he is a U. B. man. This place was about to organize, having ten U. B. men here and all willing to organize, when on August 6, two U. B. men were fired from their jobs on that account. The firm has two or three pets who try to find out all they can and then run to the boss and tell him, then go back to work, thinking they have another feather in their caps, and this very same so-called man comes around wanting to join the union. Yes, he wants to get in so he can help to make the eight-hour fight. He finds out what he can and then hunts up the boss and gets another feather in his cap, so he thinks. When he leaves the bosses get together and say it would not do to trust that fellow—he would do harm if he got the chance, because he does his fellow workmen harm. Another so-called man says: "D— union men! If we try to get one up here we would soon lose our jobs, and where could we get another?" The other fellow said: "If Baker comes and organizes, I will join." Before I would get down on my knees to a boss, I would quit the business and go on a farm.

It will soon be Labor Day and every U. B. man who works that day will sure be reported.

I am going after men good and hot to join the union and will also work on the farmers. I expect it would be better to get up a Farmers' Union or a Clerks' Union rather than a Leather Workers' Union.

S. S. MOORE.

All leather workers will stay away from Fort Worth, Tex.; Chicago, Ill.; Pueblo, Colo., and Victoria, B. C., and not heed alluring advertisements. Strike is on.

Leather Workers' Emblems



Gold Plate
CUFF BUTTONS
75c per Pair



Gold Plate
LAPEL EMBLEM
25c Each



Solid Gold
LAPEL EMBLEM
\$1.25 Each



Rolled Gold
LAPEL EMBLEM
75c Each



HAT PINS
Gold Plate 50c Each

Show

Your Loyalty to your
Organization by
wearing an

Emblem

*Cash must accompany all
Orders*

Purchase through your local Secre-
tary or direct from

JOHN J. PFEIFFER

Secretary-Treasurer

Postal Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

"SHE" WOULD APPRECIATE A HAT PIN



Correspondence Must Reach the Editor on or Before the 18th of the Month.

Local Journal Correspondents must send in monthly items for publication not later than the 18th of the month. Correspondence reaching the Journal office later than the above date must wait for publication until the next regular issue. Items must be neatly written on one side of paper provided for that purpose. Correspondents should be careful and send in only such matter as will be of interest to the LEATHER WORKERS' organization. The RIGHT OF REVISION OR REJECTION of correspondence is reserved by the editor.

BRANCH No. 1, KANSAS CITY, MO.

All visiting brothers welcome to our meetings. We meet on the first and third Fridays of each month.

It gives me great pleasure to announce that we hope to have our labor temple completed this winter. While our brothers have been slow in taking hold of this noble work, still we have not been compelled to enter suit against them to recover the donations promised, as the Y. M. C. A. had to do in order to complete their new home.

It also gives me pleasure to announce that the Elberon Harness Co. has incorporated with a capital of \$120,000 and Mr. C. S. Rinehart has been chosen as its president and treasurer. This alone should guarantee the future success and stability of the firm. Mr. Rinehart will be ably assisted by Mr. F. S. Rockefeller, a nephew of John D. Rockefeller, who becomes vice-president, and Mr. J. C. Krauthoff, the eminent attorney, who becomes secretary and legal adviser. We hope that these men will not only win success in their business career, but that it will be an honest success. Honorably attained and not achieved, as so many of the commercial successes of our time are, over the ruined homes and debased manhood of fellow human beings.

In the late controversy over the eight hour day in the printing trade the employers either could not or would not get our point of view. Whereas, should the employer labor twelve or fifteen hours per day, he either makes more secure the foundation or enlarges the superstructure of his business, increases his private fortune and in fact secures in abundance those fruits of his labor that are at once the incentive and the reward of honest toil.

Contrast the above with the employe's position. He receives but a small portion of the value of the goods he produces and no matter how large the profit on the work of his hands, or extensive the demand for such goods may be, his share of the proceeds is always the same, and no matter how long he may work each day or earnest and efficient

he may be, in performing his labor, he cannot insure himself against idleness in the dull season, or accumulate enough surplus to support his family when there is no work.

The employer in time of business depression lives on the surplus profits he has taken from the men who produced the work in his (?) factory. The workmen are laid off at the first sign of such depression. That is what it means, the longer an employer works the more money he makes for himself, and the longer the employe works the more money he makes for his employer. Is he not justified in trying to secure those two hours as his share of each day's toil?

Time brings many changes. It has brought one in the shape of a new foreman at the Askew Saddlery Co. of this city. We are greatly tempted to speak on this subject, but charity is greater. Let the dead bury its dead. The new foreman, Mr. C. H. Goetche, is one of those bright, progressive young men whom it is a pleasure to know. He learned his trade with the firm that has now honored him by placing him at the head of its harness department. While Mr. Goetche is only 33 years of age, his ability is such that we believe the firm has made no mistake in its selection. Certainly, he may make mistakes. Few are exempt therefrom. But should he do so assuredly they will prove but stepping stones to ripper judgment and increased ability in the future. We have always held Brother Goetche a valued friend and true union brother, and believe he will prove not less worthy of our confidence and respect in the future than in past years. We wish him God speed.

Brothers M. Feltz and H. A. Hansen have formed the Centropolis Harness Co., at 7113 East Fifteenth Street, this city. They are good union brothers, and all who are in need of harness or repair work should not forget their number. They will have our stamp and shop card.

H. C. Dorr, another one of our worthy brothers from the Askew factory, has be-

come a salesman for the Howell Realty Company and will devote his time to treating the society men of No. 1 and luring them along the honeymoon trail, at the end of which he has a nice five room cottage for their resting place, from \$50.00 down, to \$1,000.00. Don't forget him, brothers, when buying property.

Business is rather quiet at present, with prospects of reviving. Hope it does and continues without the usual holiday slump.

Did you ever stop to think, brothers, how nice it is to work short time from November to January? During all those wonderful days there are so many people, old and young, that we could make happy if we only had a full week's pay. When we have co-operative factories we shall not fear to see Thanksgiving and Christmas come around, but shall hail them with joy. Meanwhile, the next best thing is to provide jobs for those laid off by going after the eight hour day. If we win the eight hour day we can abolish the piece work system. Is there a man who will deny that? Can you force a piece worker, making decent wages and working $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{4}$ hours per day to consent to work 10 hours per day? The average wage for week workers is from \$15.00 to \$16.50 in the large factories—much less in the small shops—and they work 10 hours in most places; a few of them work 9 hours; the average piece worker in the same shop gets as much money per week and often far more and never works 10 hours. I defy anyone to show me more than one piece worker in a dozen who works 10 full hours per day, such as the day worker puts in. More often it is 9 hours or less. I am speaking of good, competent men in both systems. If this is true, will it not be a step towards abolishing the infamous piece system? You who balk at demanding the eight hour day, what would you have? If we quarrel over the eight hour day, how will we become united over the piece system? I ask you as union men, can you do anything more pleasing or that will give more joy and comfort, not only to the N. S. M. A., but to the Manufacturers' Association and employers in general, than to divide on this issue of the eight hour day. It was not Blucher, nor the Iron Duke of Wellington who pulled the proud eagles of Napoleon down to defeat at Waterloo. No, no, brothers, it was the failure of a jealous and stubborn field marshal to crowd in to his support at the critical hour that destroyed the French army and overcame perhaps the greatest military genius of ancient or modern times. Do not doubt it. Christ, the Savior, who ought to be the ideal of all men, and especially of those who labor, said: "A house divided against itself shall not stand." Let us then take heed of His counsel. In union there is strength. Do you believe it?

Let me say to those who think they have nothing to gain, if those who have gone before you had believed and acted this, perhaps you would not be so well satisfied with your position. Have we no honor, no man-

hood or generosity in our makeup? Shall it be said that the leather workers will remain in the future as they have in the past? The last word is an example of an incompetent, unreliable and helpless labor organization, fearing the boss like a Russian serf, suspicious and jealous of each other, divided on all questions, too short sighted and selfish to unite even for their own good. And we blame the employer for standing on our necks when we kneel down so he will not have to step so high. We are even too lazy to copy the time we are ordered by the boss to keep on the different jobs, and then when the house sets a price we guess at the time and howl if we have made a mistake and charge the firm with being unfair. Is it not bright to work at the same job all the year and not know how long it takes to make it, when you can write and are supposed to have brains? The boss would have more brains than you if he did not cheat you.

Well, brothers, it is up to us; for even the street car men have organized in this city, and they are supposed to be the limit.

With best wishes to all sister locals, I remain,

Fraternally,
CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 2, PADUCAH, KY.

Branch No. 2 meets in Central Labor hall on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. Everybody invited.

At this writing it is hard to tell whether business is good or bad, as we loafed all last week, and four men quit. This week we are working some.

Brother A. C. Meyer has gone to Rockford, Ill.

Brother Albert Womble quit Michael Bros., and accepted a position with Mr. John Deig and Alex. Kulf.

Brother Harry Clark has quit the harness business to work in a dairy.

By the time you read this Brother Sam Simon will be in Metropolis, Ill., running a shop for himself. Luck to you brother, take a shop card with you.

It still seems as though our apprentice laws need changing. The firm employs a boy with the understanding that if he will serve three years he will be taught the trade. The outcome is this: The boy goes to work for three dollars a week and by the time his three years are up he is getting about four and a half dollars a week and has never made a set of harness. They teach the boy just enough to make a profit off of his work, then when his three years are up they put him to making blind bridles by the piece, then he is a harness maker—learned his trade at Paducah.

Brothers Fred Strange and Richard Wood have racked their tools in Michael's shop.

With best wishes to all.

Fraternally yours,
O. ALLEN,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 3, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Labor Day was, as far as St. Joseph was concerned, a thing only on the calendar; early in the morning it poured down rain and continued until 5 o'clock in the evening, which was very much of a disappointment to everybody, even the circus parade had to be cut out, but they, of course, had their crowded tents; in fact, it was the only amusement we had.

Business is strictly on the bum at present. A few new collar makers landed here and I had their names written on a slip, but have lost it.

If every brother was able to be a speed horse, like some of them talk and dream about, half of the leather workers would be out of a job half of the time. And, O, how some of them like to tell the boss what they can do, never dreaming that they are selling the birth-right of their fellow workman, and also their own. Remember there is an end to all speed, and that is when they march solemnly and slowly behind you with that solemn dirge that reminds us all that life is still better farther on. No wonder our worthy price list committee has such trouble to adjust prices sometimes.

Well, I'll close with best wishes to all locals and a longing for 1910.

Brothers, let us be one; stand fast side by each and all obstacles will be easily removed. Remember, we are the creators of all wealth. How much have you? Think it over, then be a true working man to yourself, to others, and to your boss.

Fraternally yours,
C. V. SCHWAB.

BRANCH No. 4, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Business still quiet at this writing with some of our men working only part of a week. The bosses claim bad crops and no buying by country merchants until crops begin to move. Custom shops and buck-eyes working steady.

We had the misfortune of losing our worthy brother, Jesse Leig, of Helena, Ark. Jess was one of the true blue when it came to donating to a weaker brother or anyone in distress. He is afflicted with rheumatism from continual grind in the bull pens which some of the masters' slaves are willing to call workshops.

We are also grieved to hear of the misfortune of Brother Albert Womble, in losing his faithful wife and companion. She was a true friend of Branch No. 2.

Brother Panky strolled into town for a few suns, but has drifted out again.

Brother Robert Winn has sojourned to old Alabama.

The leather heads' friend, Brother Clarence Williams, of Meridian, Miss., stopped over for Labor Day and had a few words of wisdom, also a few soft drinks with No. 4. Brother Herbert Burnett almost had a

fit by not being lucky enough to meet his old college chum, Brother Williams.

We noticed in the last Journal that Brother Larry McNary is bemoaning his old pal, Mickey Apjohn. The last time we saw Mickey he did not know where he was going, but was on his way.

This local instructed me to ask fellow scribes or correspondents to give some data as to what effect the buzz wagon or automobile has on the harness trade in general. Also, to ask for writeups on the apprentice. Is it best for boys to learn the trade or part of it, as that is all they get a chance to learn?

We notice that No. 4 was not credited with her vote on the amendments. We voted on them all right, and voted in favor of all propositions recommended by the Executive Board. Our secretary was slightly indisposed at that time and did not make connections with headquarters.

We initiated one candidate at our last meeting. He is a saddle hand by the name of James Williamson. This brother made us a good talk, saying he was glad to be with us, and would make us a longer talk on unionism when the weather showed down a few points from 90 in the shade.

We had a large crowd in line on Labor Day. Brother Bill Daly had the honor and glory of being marshal of the leather heads. Street cars and buzz wagons took a side street when Bill and his black beauty lined up in front of them.

Will close for this time as this scribe is getting ready to visit No. 48 in the Crescent city.

ONE OF THE SLAVES.

BRANCH No. 10, ATCHISON, KAS.

Our task masters, the N. S. M. A. have posted notices in several of their factories to the effect that no shop collecting, Journal distributing, discussions of labor questions, soliciting of members, etc., would be permitted in their shops until otherwise instructed by our General Executive Council.

Local No. 10 has decided to obey orders as posted on the walls of the Atchison Saddlery Co., and the Kessler Barkow Saddlery Co. In the meantime, if any U. B. men desire to work under above conditions they are invited to write to the above named firms.

The following apprentices were made members of Local No. 10 at our last meeting: John Jackson, Fred Crook and R. C. Ashton.

One Rufus Harper, book No. 21118, left Atchison July 26th, owing a balance of \$2.00 on a board bill, a dead horse of \$4.00 and a local loan of \$2.50. We have learned that the gentleman is now working at the Jintown scabbery in Ft. Worth, Texas. All locals will please take notice that No. 10 has placed a fine of \$25.00 against Harper. He is known everywhere, in Dallas, Shreveport, San Antonio, Austin, and other places.

Some know him as "Goodby," others know him to be a great booze fighter.

Business here is quiet, several brothers being out of work.

In regard to the eight hour movement, will say that brothers are more scared than hurt. Let's go in and win, brothers. Stand firm when the time comes; we are going to make the one great fight in the history of our organization, and we are not going to lose.

I wish to call to the attention of the members of No. 10 that they can buy their stamps at labor headquarters each Saturday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock until otherwise instructed, and can also secure stamps on the first and third Wednesday night of each month at the same place.

Line up brothers and help grease the wheel.

Brother Guy L. Sines has been elected secretary-treasurer of Local No. 10, and any brothers having business with him can reach him at the Fletcher hotel between four and five o'clock.

Fraternally yours,
MAX M. GOSLIN.

BRANCH No. 11, DAVENPORT, IA.

We meet on the second and fourth Monday at Danish Bros. hall.

Business is fair. All U. B. men working. On September 4th, at the Rock Island arsenal they opened a crate of lemons in the shape of a re-rating. Some of the men were raised 25c and some were cut 25c, so the cost of production as far as wages go is never any higher.

Since the installation of the No. 8 Campbell sewing machine the work has been mostly day work. Many men formerly working at \$3.00 and \$3.25 per day under the piece work system are now compelled to work for \$2.25 and \$2.00 per day, and a great many men do the same amount of work.

Owing to the day work system there is a lack of harmony among the men. I think a little earnest organization would be a good remedy.

The sewing machine operators and the cloth workers have started an organization of their own and are affiliated with the A. F. of L., and have done some very creditable work since organizing. Being in the same shop with the harness makers they could work together and get some good results.

At the last rating it was announced that there would be four ratings, viz: \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75 per day. For the last thirty years the minimum day rate has been \$2.75 per day. The result was they organized, and the future looks very bright for them to get back their old rating.

Brother Paul Warmedel resigned his position at the R. I. A. and left for Dallas, Texas. Fraternaly,

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 14, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Branch No. 14 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at Germania hall, Jefferson street, near First. All members invited to attend.

It would be well to know who is the most interested reader of the Journal, the employer or the employee. The employer is always on the alert as to the movement of the employee and is always prepared for all emergencies that may arise. Being prepared financially they have the upper hand at all times, therefore they read the Journal with interest, that they may be posted at all times. The employee, as a general rule reads the Journal for the jokes that it contains. If the jokes are good they say the Journal was good this month, and then lay it aside and never look at it again.

Victory belongs to the one that is properly prepared and is not over confident. The war between Germany and France resulted in a victory for the Germans from this one reason, the French being over-confident and the Germans well prepared. Such is the case of this issue before the Brotherhood. A great number of the members do not seem to care what is to take place. The more conservative men cannot see any good results on account of our financial condition as figures will easily tell.

The shorter work day is a good thing but it will require a fight, and a fight means a financial fight, and our success depends upon our financial backing. No. 35 remarked in last Journal that when the horn blew on that proposition they will have gone suddenly deaf. The correspondents seem to recognize the fact that we should be organized, but they do not touch on the financial point. It must be admitted that money is the ruling power of the world and will also be in this case.

Labor Day was celebrated by the two labor bodies. The United Trades Council, which might be termed as the Republican Labor Party, celebrated at Phoenix hill. The new Louisville Labor Union, or the Democratic Labor Party, celebrated at Tontine Ferry park. So you see how the laboring men are divided instead of being united.

A four cornered fight for mayor will take place this fall, with the usual result of promises for union labor.

A large display card by the Democratic Independent party reads as follows: "Laboring men to be represented in all departments of the city government." A great promise before election. On the other hand we hear of the Republican party and the broken promises with labor. Such is the usual result of politics. When will the sleeping lion, or the man of power awaken to the fact that they are in the majority and elect men of their ranks? Then they will not have to go begging for a few favors.

The O. K. Saddle Co., will, in the near future, secure new quarters, as the building occupied by the firm has been purchased

by the I. C. R. R. Co. They will erect a large depot extending to Main street.

Brother Wm. Burgraff has taken out a retiring card, and will join the Louisville police force. Brother Burgraff will be under the command of Capt. Forester.

James Lynn, a saddle hand employed at Ret Beaverson's died August 13th, at the age of 75.

The firm of Davis & Moore have moved into their new quarters on Fourth street, between Main and River.

Business is slow in all departments at present.

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 15, LINCOLN, ILL.

No. 15 meets the second and fourth Friday at Jaggi & Watkamper hall.

Brother Jos. Stumpf landed here, but we are up against it to know whether he intends to go to work or not.

Brother Ed. Winklemeyer, of No. 35, arrived and is working at the Cork Face Collar Company.

Brother Wm. Tumlin, of No. 155, is our new machine operator and another addition to our local.

Brother A. C. Howard is back at work again at the Cork Face Collar Company.

Brother Jim Hatch is still at his old haunts on Salt Creek, but says he is going north this winter to hunt and trap. Jim says he does not know how far north he will go; maybe to the North Pole.

Faternally,

O. W.,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 17, CHICAGO, ILL.

I regret the continuous necessity of saluting you with, "Business continues poor, and strikes are still on; write secretary before starting out." The members make it necessary, however.

I wish to inform you of several mistakes which reversed my original meaning almost entirely. They were such as: "At the base," instead of "with the boss;" "disadvantage for advantage," and "foreman for firm." I hope you will bear with me and the same will not occur again.

Last month some mention was made of the unfair conditions in Rockford. As may be expected some useless energy is being put to light in an effort to square matters, and assure the men that everything is all right, and further to inform the men that they are angels. There is nothing further to fear, etc. I am sure, and know that No. 80 has some members who know that flattery will sometimes move a mountain, but consider first where the sermon comes from. A small him is he who sells body and soul for wages, and who permits wages to bribe him against his fellowmen, while thousands of places stand open from time to time in which an honorable occupation could be obtained. Remember, brothers, that there is

a thousand and one ways in the piece work system by which your boss, through the foreman, can get you out of the shop any time he takes the notion.

No. 17 is determined against the piece work system because it does not belong here; it is the root of all evils in our business; it is the foundation of our shamefully low wages, and our poor conditions. Eight hours, if attained, leave these as they were. It has consequently no importance as yet. With piece work paying one man \$5.00 a week, and another \$12.00, you cannot raise wages nor better conditions. With the fairness of day work, and its uniformity, something further can be done. It insures you against lost time; it assures you steady work, and you accomplish something by it, and eight hours is certainly better than nine or ten. Any time this or that fellow says too much, although he wanted eight hours and got it, the piece work system is still there to starve him out any time they want to do so.

The Rockford case, for instance, would not or could not have taken place under a real day work system in the shop. Another reason why we are so persistent in this matter is because it is absolutely wrong from all sides that four or five should form plans that so many thousand men should follow without question. When and where did our organization give up the use of the referendum? And why should it? We believe in the referendum which gives every man an honest and fair opportunity to decide what he wants. It is bad policy for any organization which expects to reach the goal of success to give this grand right to the winds. Why is the question not put before all the members for a vote? Does not each man know what he himself prefers and needs? Then why are they not consulted? Do you not know best what you want and need? I do; and does not your bench mate? Ask him. Why have we as a whole nothing to say in a matter that means success or defeat? I ask again, and loudly, "what has become of the referendum?"

Yours for day work and what is fair.

EDWARD A. SCHULTZ,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 19, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Local No. 19 meets as usual. All visiting brothers welcome.

At our last meeting we had our banner time, as we took in 22 new members, most of them were collar makers and are all well pleased, and express their desire to help push the good work along.

For several years No. 19 has been working to get the collar makers to realize the importance of joining the local for their own good.

We have all of the K. G. & Co.'s men and are now after the men at S. & R., and also those at P. R. L. & Co.'s; most of these have promised to come in.

I enclose a comment on our local by our "Union Advocate:"

HARNESS MEN GLAD.

Have Tide of Prosperity and Put Twenty-Two New Members Into Traces.

"There was a high time in the Leather Workers' union Tuesday night, and the tide of prosperity and good feeling flowed at its loftiest swell. Twenty-two new members were initiated, and this seemed to be but the beginning of a term of great advance and unusual conquest. But it is a legitimate result of the forces that have been in motion for some weeks, and marks one instance of good work being well rewarded. The officers and members of the union have been zealous and very energetic in their efforts to gain members, and the result shows that they have worked to good purpose.

The new men initiated were: James Kotner, Frank Bilek, William Shaker, Wenzel Koncal, Frank Belka, John Penos, Joseph Sames, Edward H. Ellis, Frank Stuszinger, Frank Tranto, Michael Mann, Sr., Michael Mann, Jr., Charles E. Harris, Nathan Pleson, William Pearl, Frank Youngham, Finzel Lindberg, Joseph A. Weimand, Charles Groebner, Louis Lehmann, Joseph Huback and Frank Lundberg.

A number of important communications from headquarters and elsewhere were read and disposed of.

The committee appointed some weeks ago to make arrangements for the twelfth annual ball of the union reported the progress it had made and received further instructions. The ball will take place at Federation hall on the night of Saturday, October 2. The dances of this union are always great events socially and furnish enjoyment of a rare and elevated character to those who attend. The present purpose of the union is to make the next one a record-breaker in magnitude and tone, and the committee is fully alive to the requirements of the case and arranging to meet them in every respect. The meeting last Tuesday night was one of the largest and best the union has ever held, and gave the members a new impetus to zeal and activity for increasing the membership until every workman at the craft in the city shall have been enrolled on the roster of the union."

Business in these parts is good at present.

Our Labor Day parade was a success. We had over fifty in line and the speech by Bishop McIntire was inspiring, as he gave the best labor lecture we have had in this part of the country in many years, full of wit as well as logic and force.

Fraternally yours,

B. F. MORLEDGE.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The angel of death has again visited our midst and removed to the great beyond, our brother, R. McCarrick, who passed away August 15, 1909, after an illness of only two weeks; and

Whereas, Local No. 19 in him has lost a true U. B. brother, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved brothers and sister, and their family, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his brother, and for publication in the Journal, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days in respect to the memory of our departed brother.

F. J. MERTH,
H. C. FITZENBERGER,
P. J. PELEISON,
Committee.

BRANCH No. 24, SIOUX CITY, IA.

Our first meeting was on September 8, 1909, and we had a good one. Two members were initiated, and we welcome these brothers to our ranks. Our next meeting will be on the fourth Wednesday of this month. Come out brothers and let's put our shoulder to the wheel and make our order one of the best in the state.

We were organized a little too late to get in with the brothers in the Labor Day parade, but we hope to be in line next year.

Brother S. G. Windsor, who was employed as cutter at Fremont, Neb., is now our head cutter at Meyers Bros. We are glad to have him with us. He gave us quite a talk on brotherhood and its benefits.

I want to say again, boys, come out and do not miss these meetings.

Fraternally yours,

H. RHODES,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 25, DENVER, COL.

We meet the first and third Mondays of each month at 1549 California street. All brothers welcome.

Labor Day has passed once more. We did not have a very good time of it here, for it rained all day.

Our secretary, Brother Armstrong, just received word from Brother E. S. Krenz, of Sheridan, Wyo., stating that he had lost his wife. Mrs. Krenz died in Columbus, Neb., at St. Mary's hospital, on August 31st, and was buried on September 2nd. Brother Krenz has the sympathy of No. 25 in his hour of bereavement.

Business is good in all branches in most all the shops.

I noticed in the September Journal that No. 27 of Pueblo, had all the names of the scabs published. Local No. 25 remembers R. R. Robertson, who was one of our members and wonders if he has forgotten how she dug down in her pockets and buried his child when he was down and out. But such things are easily forgotten by such narrow minds as scabs possess. Maybe he will come back some day and then it will be our chance.

Brother W. E. Bennett took the opportunity of Labor Day and went to Pueblo to see his wife and family, also to see if the chickens were all right. Brother Bennett is sure the "chicken kid."

Brother Chas. Harry is back from his fishing trip and doing time at the machine again, looking as saucy as ever. (O. you kid.) Charlie is sure there with the heavy ones. He has us all guessing how he manages it.

Brother Chas. Hunter from Rawlins, Wyo., was down a few days visiting relatives. He reports business good, also the good health of the other brothers up there. When he went back he took Brother Dudley along with him to do the raised stamping for the shop.

Brother Chas. Parsons, of Lander, Wyo., has gone to Kansas City.

By the time this goes to press Brother P. M. Lewis will be in South Bend, Ind., working for the Studebakers.

Brother Zimmermann is back at his old job as foreman at J. H. Wilson's, after a trip of three months in the East.

Well, No. 25 can now be justly proud of herself. We have in our midst one of the finest and best waltzers in the city. Little we thought, as we went out to Lake Side on Thursday evening of each week, that being prize waltz night, that the tall dark handsome gentleman who was dancing so gracefully was our worthy president. We didn't know you Bill, on the square. We must confess that when we did get on to who you were, it surprised us some. Congratulations, Bill!

Well, brothers, I cannot give you much talk on the 1910 argument. I will leave that to some of the other correspondents.

We are all in pretty good health just now, only one on the sick list; everybody working full time.

Denver is at present enjoying the state fair; also "Paine's Battle in the Clouds."

Yours fraternally,

P. L. A.,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 26, QUINCY, ILL.

Regular meeting nights the second and fourth Thursday of each month at Trades and Labor Assembly hall.

Brother Wm. Reber of No. 70 paid the boys of No. 26 a little visit. He will soon establish himself in the retail harness business in Clayton, Ill. We wish him the best of success.

The Illinois State Federation of Labor will hold its annual convention at Belleville, Ill., on October 19th. Brother J. J. Kearney of No. 26 will be one of the Quincy delegates to the convention.

Business is good in all lines, especially on collars.

With best wishes to all brothers and locals, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

B. KREBBER,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 27, PUEBLO, COL.

Pueblo celebrated Labor Day in the old fashioned way, street parade and picnic. A grand showing was made by the different unions in their uniforms, beautifully decorated, and the large turnout proved Pueblo a strong union city.

Brother W. E. Bennett came down from Denver to get in line, but we were too hard to find.

Brother R. J. Hausaman and wife spent a week sightseeing in Denver. Brother Hausaman says he does not like Denver. While seeking rooming quarters about seventeen miles out, he asked a rosy cheeked gentleman if rooms were very high in that neighborhood, and the reply was: "Well, I tank ye cand vind som on third torry." After finding a room he had to draw a plat of the neighborhood to again find it.

No. 27 regrets to again state that no settlement has been made with the unfair firm of R. T. Frazier. Brother Frazier wants it settled and why not cast all misunderstandings and unjust grievances into the dust and let the rain settle them.

Business at the Gallup Saddlery Co.'s is fair, also good at Flynn & Johnson's retail shop. All U. B. men at work, a long ten hours, too.

We are pleased to report an increase of three members in our local and have the prospects of three more for our next meeting.

We have endorsed the favorite song, "Every Little Bit Added to What You Have Makes Just a Little Bit More."

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 28, DALLAS, TEXAS.

We meet on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. All brothers are welcome.

Since my last writing we have initiated three new members.

Brother Wm. Dye has gone to Los Angeles, Cal., with his family.

Brother Joe Mattasolia has taken out a retiring card and gone into business for himself.

Brother S. Dobson has gone back to his home in Georgia to seek his health.

Brothers, the dog muzzle for the human being has made its appearance in Dallas. I hope there is at least one firm in Dallas that will not put the dog muzzle on the men who have faithfully stayed with them from five to twenty years and will stay with them as long as there is fair treatment.

Some of the shops are working eight hours per day with half a day off on Saturday.

Business is slacking up, but all U. B. men are at work.

Respectfully,

A. K. R.

Let the Slogan be 8 hours in 1910.

BRANCH No. 29, LINCOLN, NEB.

Local No. 29 is getting along fairly well at present with all members working.

We have received by transfer Brother G. Welman from No. 32, and are glad to have him with us as he is a true blue boy.

We found a man with half world reputation at our last meeting whom we should have captured in '96, but it is never too late. We will have that kind all in time. They will crawl out of the bushes, and we hope that Brother D. Grant will tell us if there are more true blue boys lost, for we would like to have them with us.

During the state fair we had a few old members visiting us, and they are all doing well in small towns.

In the last few weeks several of the U. B. men have left us for different parts of the country, saying: "We must better ourselves." We wish them good luck.

Brother William Cook, head machine operator in the second department, also left us for a few days, but will return about the 20th of September, and will have a box of blue label cigars for the boys, and we will enjoy the smoke and wish the newly married couple good luck in the future.

Quite a few of our brothers have been a little backward in attending meetings. I want to say brothers, that no union is any good when only a few of its members attend its meetings.

With best wishes to all locals.

Faternally yours,

M. J. H.,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 30, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Much against my will I was obliged to miss out on last month's issue of the Journal, but how easy it is for others who are never willing to share their part of the work, when one of the willing workers should fail in any way to fulfill one of the many burdens that have been saddled on to him by his fellow members, regardless of the circumstances surrounding his failure to comply with his obligations, to make complaint. I have heard nothing but complaint since the Journal came out as to why I had nothing in it, when a good many knew the reason. Will ask these members if it is fair to criticize any one who has at all times been willing to shoulder more than his share of the work and who has sat in the hall during all our meetings and every time your name was mentioned on any committee or office your answer would always be, "I decline," or you who never attend a meeting, can you conscientiously raise a howl about the shortcomings of others? I think not; but instead you should come and help us, as we need you badly. Do not think for a minute that you have done your duty as a union man by keeping dues paid up and howling that you do not attend meetings because there is a clique running the local and those not in the clique have no show, when in fact there are

two cliques, one is the clique of willing workers for the interest of the U. B. who are always willing and ready to do the work required of them, and the other clique is composed of those who have no time or are not willing to do the work or attend the meetings. They always find time to attend their lodge but not their union meeting, when it is the union which enables you to earn enough to keep up your lodge and the benefits which come to your family when you have passed away. Now, brothers, brace up and come help us, not only here, but in every local in existence.

Why is it so hard at the present time to get members to take an active part? Because the manufacturers know that you will not back up your leaders and if you get aggressive or dare to say a word in the factory you are an undesirable man, and therefore a can is tied to you, who have been fighting for fair wages and conditions and then you are out in the cold. Does the U. B. throw all its strength to back you up, who have been working hard to build up the organization or do they allow you to drift along without their aid, which of late seems to be the case? Then I will ask, is it fair to expect a few men to fight your battles? These men get the worst of it by having to wait for work, and also in the giving out of the work in such a manner that they cannot make a living, and are forced to leave in disgust in search of a better field, to all of which this grand and glorious piece work system is admirably adapted, and they certainly tame you with the most powerful club in existence. Either do their bidding or you are reduced to the verge of starvation, and those who are retained (the desirable ones) are forced so near to starvation while working hard and steady, through cutting of prices or by adding work and requiring better finish than the work calls for without adding any extra pay. Not so very long ago I was told that the reason others got the preference was because they could give certain parties any special job in any manner they wanted to and it did not make any difference, while if given to me, I always wanted extra pay for extra work, something of course, that a man is not entitled to, but should you in any way fail to deliver, they are always ready to dock you for same, regardless of how much you have done for them at other times.

I have been accused of knocking the town. If telling the truth is knocking, then I am guilty, but the fact is that since the adoption of the up to date patriotic and American ideal (the open shop) has been established here, prices have been cut something like 50 per cent, and if you do not believe me, come here and investigate for yourself.

But I must say that on the other side the manufacturers have been very busy with the hammer, and when their drummers go around the country boasting that there is no union in St. Louis they are mistaken, as No. 30 is very much in existence with something like 200 members, and will be heard

from at the proper time regardless of all the discrimination and false statements.

The following notices have been posted in the factories of the members of the N. S. M. A.: "Non-union man is as good as a union man. Any one found collecting dues or soliciting applications will be immediately discharged." This is indeed freedom. If you should ask anyone in the house or out to join the union you will be canned. You cannot talk about the union at all.

They might as well put the ban on talking about the weather or any other subject. This is indeed the patriotism of the liberty loving American members of the N. S. M. A. They might as well require a man to drop his lodge or any other thing they may desire to disrupt, and our union is certainly their mark, and when they do, God pity them, for they will not.

Are you going to stand idly by and let them accomplish their purposes without a struggle? Well, I should hope not; but to tell the truth it seems as though you will. Brace up and help us throw a few obstacles in their way and not give them such easy sailing, for it is the yoke that they are seeking to tighten on you through their uncontrollable desire for large profits. They do not care how many paupers they make and the more work you do for them for nothing the better they like you, and when you get sick or old they will take care of you—I guess not. Then you are useless. They have sapped up all your vitality and will then turn you out to starve or live on charity after giving them the better part of your life.

The grim reaper has again been with us. This time it was Brother J. M. O'Brien, an old and respected member of the U. B. He was accidentally drowned on August 1st. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

Business is quiet at present.

Brother Hoettles, secretary-treasurer of No. 131, and also Brother Schultz, were pleasant callers in the city. Call again; you will always find the latch string out.

With best wishes to all locals, I am

Fraternally yours,

J. P. OLIVARRI.

All leather workers will stay away from Fort Worth, Tex.; Chicago, Ill.; Pueblo, Colo., and Victoria, B. C., and not heed alluring advertisements. Strike is on.

BRANCH No. 35, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Things are moving along about the same as last writing.

Brother Chas. Wilcox is back from Texas and Brother Clate Gwinup has returned from Denver. They say they like their Texas and Denver, but "Oh, you Indianapolis." Both have secured employment with the Saddlery Company.

Brother Hinshaw of No. 44 has deposited his card with No. 35, and is now working with the American Gig Saddle Co.

Brother Sim Deupree has taken out a retiring card and has moved out to the state of Washington with his son, hoping that the son will regain his health. If Brother Deupree knew the hole he made in the list of officers he would have stayed. He held down the following positions: Vice president, member of the executive committee, delegate to the Central Labor Union, and chairman of the sick committee. That is going some in a local of about eighty members.

Brother Guy Beechman was elected vice president, Clate Gwinup member of executive committee and Charles Wilcox delegate to the Central Labor Union.

Some people are born with honors and others have honors thrust upon them, and such is the case of our worthy brother, Joseph R. Lumley. He was appointed as chairman of the speakers' committee on Labor Day and as such, had the honor of introducing the speakers, who were Attorney General Bingham and ex-Attorney General Taylor of the great state of Indiana. When the appointed hour, which was 2 o'clock, came, Brother Lumley mounted the speakers' stand and with a wave of his hand, as if by magic, he stopped the six thousand people who were chatting pleasantly and in an appropriate way introduced the speakers who entertained the crowd with some choice remarks for about an hour.

The leather workers did not turn out, as they tried through their delegates to the Labor Day committee to have all harness not bearing the label excluded from the parade. The other delegates, fearing that they might have to walk, turned down the proposition and so No. 35 stuck to their resolution and did not march.

Brother Lumley was also chosen as one of the five delegates sent by the Central Labor Union to represent that body in the convention of the Indiana State Federation of Labor which convenes in South Bend.

The central body of this city, by orders of the A. F. of L. were compelled to unseat the delegates of the electrical workers, as the local in this town is connected with the seceding locals of that craft. We all hated to vote that way, but orders are orders, so the motion went to unseat them under protest.

This is a case where the majority does not rule, as 380 locals constitute the body under the new officers and only 76 in the old body. I think that every local of our craft should use every effort through their delegates in the central body of their respective localities to urge upon the A. F. of L. to recognize the largest body. They are a good lot of union men and have just finished a successful strike against the new telephone company of this city.

The Building Trades struck the job on our new city hall on account of an unfair firm doing the painting. Mayor Brookwaller

says the work will be completed by non-union labor, and he carries a card in the Typographical Union.

With best wishes to all, I am,

DAVID F. NEWMAN,

Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 36, WACO, TEXAS.

In the September Journal there appeared an article from Brother H. E. Steiner of Local No. 46, on what Labor Day should mean to the organized worker; in one paragraph he says: "In October, 1901, J. Pierpont Morgan told Theodore Shaffer, then president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, that in four years he would smash his union, and on July 1st of this year, after eight years (instead of four), the steel trust with Mr. Morgan has just about made good their word, by the following figures:

In 1901, when the trust organized, its mills employed as skilled workers 60,000 union men and 40,000 non-union.

In 1902, after the great strike of 1901, there were 46,000 union men and 55,000 non-union.

Just think of a union going on strike with nearly half of the skilled workmen in the same industry out of the union. Is it any wonder they lost? It seems to me that it would not have taken the trust or Mr. Morgan either to have beaten them. I do not know anything about Mr. Shaffer, but it does seem to me that he and the rank and file of that organization did bad business when they let a strike occur under such circumstances. Alas! too hasty. Mr. John Mitchell never let anything like that occur with the miners. In the anthracite district 180,000 went out for their demands, only 17,000 scabs remaining in the mines. They had a hard struggle, but they made substantial gains, and it must be remembered that Mr. Morgan was the same man they had to cope with. Anything to learn from this? I think so. It pays to be prepared. There are three things a union must ever keep in mind when it is going to make a demand. They are: Thorough organization, a large treasury and the opportune time in making the demand. Let us get ready if we ever wish to accomplish anything.

This local pays its shop collectors 25 cents per week for their services, but hereafter if they do not come to the meetings they will not get any pay. We have several reasons for this, one being if a member gets in bad standing and he is reported at the meeting the shop collector can notify him of his arrearage.

Labor Day has come and gone. It was uneventful to us, only our ball team played a good game that day.

Brother Fred Askew came in the other day from an extended trip from the North. The geese come South in the Winter.

Business is slow.

THOMAS B. HYATT,

Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 46, WATERLOO, IA.

Branch No. 46 meets on the first and third Mondays of each month. All visiting brothers welcome.

We went in a body to Cedar Falls on Labor Day. The C. L. U. were the guests of the firemen of that city, and all unions affiliated participated in a grand parade.

No. 46 had the honor of having one of her members chosen as grand marshal in the person of Brother C. F. Hill, who carried out his part to perfection. All report having a good time.

Brother Evans has left since my last writing. We did not learn where he went.

Brother Hill has transferred to Oskaloosa. We were sorry to lose him. However, we would say to No. 103 to treat him right, as he is the right kind.

Trade seems to keep up well and I think a few harness makers could get employment by writing to this firm here.

Brother Wm. Waters, who has been afflicted with rheumatism, made a trip to Wisconsin to seek relief. However, he is unable to tell at this writing whether he has been benefited or not.

With best wishes to all locals.

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 49, CINCINNATI, O.

Local No. 49 meets at Richelleu Hall, corner Ninth and Plum streets, on the first and third Mondays of each month.

It looks as if the harness business had been shot to pieces in this section or had taken a trip in its competitor, the automobile, with prospects of not returning until prosperity revives.

Although business is quiet we are always getting recruits on our membership roll, and will continue until our members become less thrifty. Now the only way to maintain that thrift is to look at things in an optimistic way. That will make you more persistent. Now if we were more persistent we would think that everything comes to those who wait, as haste makes waste, and with that feeling in mind we would be more determined in getting in new members, even if it takes some time. It is better late than never. Now let optimism be our dictum. Then we can look back in the future and say, "Weary was the battle, but we fought victoriously." That is a good local.

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 54, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

When a workman has a wife or child at home sick, and in debt about \$75 and he works piecework, making, let us say, \$12.50 per week, suppose he goes to the boss and explains the situation and asks to be put on day work for just a few months at \$18.00 per week, he would be doing just about as intelligent a thing as if an employer on the eve of bankruptcy should ask his men to please work for \$12.00 instead of \$18.00 for

a couple of months. Can you grasp that, brother correspondent?

It seems hard to understand some who say, "How and why one's article is so often misconstrued?" How and why you misconstrued mine is easy to see for any one reading my article intelligently and who can see the difference of our respective views cannot fail to recognize your intention and the hows and wherefores. You advocate radical measures beginning and ending with day work. I on the other hand am for slow progress beginning with the eight-hour day. You further say: "Not nearly enough has been gained considering the time we have been organized." This is precisely the fault of men like you, who do the swallowing before the chewing, who only figure their own profits as you say, "And leave the other fellow lie for the birds," if you can. But mostly you cannot "pull him down and get what he has" because he is the stronger of the two. Your employer is the stronger in certain ways and therefore you have to imagine yourself in his place and "figure out to your own profit" how far you would let your men go, in the question of demands how, for fear of a strike, you would be able to give in without danger of running your business.

I have never stood in line with the question of day work, and therefore it is hard to comprehend how I could possibly stay there. Quite to the contrary, brothers. I am diagonally opposed to your line of procedure. You score the "bulldog tactics" of a certain foreman and in the same breath advocate "bulldog tactics" and "leave the other fellow for the birds" tactics. Treat others as you would be treated, hey?

One thing and the only thing in your article that suits me and which shows that you have at least a humorous strain in you, is the passage, "We shall have \$3.00 per day of 9 hours with no piece work." You see, I am in line with you after all, but not in your way.

I know full well the value of day work and high wages, if one can call \$3.000 high comparing it with the wages of some other trades. But that is not anything to get puffed up about, any child can see as far as that. But I know we cannot get that much unless we use good judgment, and by years of persevering brain work and organization.

What we want first is eight hours. This will necessarily make labor more scarce. The labor market thus stimulated and our organization strengthened by nearly one-fourth or more of non-union men entering our shops and being taken in, we will be nearer our goal of day work and decent wages.

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 56, PORTLAND, ORE.

We are still doing business at the same old place, and are having good meetings, too. Keep it up, brothers.

We have been taking in a member now and then, and most of them are stickers.

Well, Brother Bennett did come down to

see us after all, and we certainly tried to make him feel at home while here, which was only a week.

Brothers Geo. Soyster, P. Yost, O. R. Bennett and I went fishing. We left the city on the 2:45 train all feeling fine and talking about all the fish that would be missing out of the creek when we got through with them, and of course we were going to show Shorty how the Webfeet caught fish. We finally arrived at our stopping place and this is where the fun began (nit). We all had all we could carry—tent, bedding, cooking outfit and plenty of the stuff. We were told that it was six miles to the camp, so we started out over the mountains, first going straight up, then straight down. Six miles! Bah! (Twenty-six was more like it.) It was just getting dark when they finally stopped and said we were at our journey's end. Somebody said, "No more fishing trips for me for less than \$100.00." Yes, indeed! And me, too. We had supper and opened a few bottles of "Dutch Disturbance" and went to bed. Before daylight the fishermen were out and the Oregonians could not show Shorty anything about fishing, for he was the champion. He caught forty before breakfast. What do you know about that? The following day Geo. Soyster got a deer. What do you think of that? Next time the bunch goes fishing I will be there. So much for the fishing story.

Brother J. Horwitz, who was with us for awhile, and who was the only U. B. man at Sharkey's, has gone to Los Angeles. We wish him success.

Brother Richard Rolufs has deposited his card with us and is working for A. A. Kraft, Spokane, Wash.

Well, we did not have any parade on Labor Day in Portland because the Central Labor Council passed our resolution and so many of the unions here like to go in carriages and have floats. So after the unions had all taken a vote on the parade question it was voted down. This is the first time that Portland did not have a parade on Labor Day. We had a fine picnic at Metzger's Park and the council made a big piece of money.

In the August issue of the Journal, on page 665, there is a little article entitled, "Think It Over," and I want to say right here that there is more truth than poetry in that little article. I think if some of the brothers would do a little less knocking and a little more boosting the officers would not be so hard to get when election came. When a local elects a young man that is new in the labor movement and is willing to learn and is always ready to help the good cause along the best he knows how, it seems that this is the fellow they are trying to knock most. I am saying this because I have been having just such luck since I have been elected Secretary-Treasurer of No. 56, and if it was not for some of the older members I would have thrown up the sponge long ago. But there are always some of the level heads there who are ready to lend a helping hand. So I am going to finish my term

and let the knockers knock their heads off. So think it over and boost a little.

We are going to give a dance September 18 and expect to make a success of it. Will let you know how it came out in the next Journal.

With best wishes to all locals, I am,
Fraternally yours,
PETE YOST,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 61, RICHMOND, VA.

We meet every Thursday night at Seventeenth and Main Streets, but expect to get into more convenient quarters by the 1st of October at Fifth and Marshall Streets.

We had a good meeting about three weeks ago for the purpose of getting new members, which I think will have results. We are very much encouraged by the attendance, which is good. We get a new member now and then and are still working for those who are out of the fold. It is hard work to get them a-going, but once started they will come along.

I don't want to say too much on the start.
Respectfully,
CHS. W. GRANGER,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 63, DULUTH, MINN.

All visiting brothers are invited to meet with us.

The leather workers had a good turnout on Labor Day and the picnic and parade was a grand success.

Brother Geo. Gartin has racked his kit with the Schutze Brothers.

Brother Miller is in the insurance business and doing well.

Business is fair with good prospects for the future.

Brothers, it is time for us to get together and quit kicking at each other. What we want are good union men and plenty of them, and when you find a man with a button knocking on another brother worker on his principles as a trade unionist, you can bet he is getting paid for it. And he is not one of us when he is guilty of doing these things. I say to all members, let us be union men or quit. The organization is increasing and let us keep up the good work.

Fraternally,
PHIL ACKER.

BRANCH No. 64, ATLANTA, GA.

Local No. 64 is still meeting at the same old place every second and fourth Thursday nights. All members are expected to attend and all visiting brothers receive a hearty welcome.

We are glad to know that Brother Cleg-horn is again able to be at his shop after a few days' illness. We were glad to have him and his brother with us in the parade. Come again, brothers.

As our correspondent was out of the city

last month, our local was not heard from in the Journal. So I have volunteered to let the brothers know we are still alive and able to kick like thoroughbred Americans. I think that a local is getting very careless and indifferent when it cannot send a few lines to the Journal once every thirty days. If the Journal correspondents would only think of the solemn vow they made when they were installed, I believe they would do a little better. Brother correspondents, wake up and let's shake off our Rip Van Winkle robes and boost the union for the next few months as we never have before.

Wonder what has become of No. 40? We used to enjoy reading the correspondence so much and know there are a lot of good U. B. men in Macon. Let us hear from you.

Brother Fate Manley has racked his kit with the Golden Harness Shop after being off a few months on account of a broken leg.

Brothers R. W. Barrow and Jim Jones of No. 83 were our welcome guests on Labor Day; so was Brother Will Truehart of No. 69. Come again, brothers. We are always glad to have true blue men with us.

Well, dear old Labor Day has again come and gone and No. 64 did herself proud. We had our pictures taken just before going into the parade. Will send one to the Journal next month, as I cannot get it in time for this issue.

Brother W. W. Thomas has charge of the machines at E. D. Crane & Co.'s. Glad to have him transferred with us.

Listen, brothers! Let the slogan be eight hours in 1910! Do we realize what that means? Are we making any preparations, or are we just going to cross our hands and say, as I have heard some U. B. men say, "It will be a failure. There will be no U. B. of L. W. on H. G. after 1910," etc. Now is the one and only chance we will have to bring our chosen trade up on a level with other trades. We must go forward or backward. Which shall it be? We can and must show that we are men of brains and equal rights.

The N. S. M. A. are getting busy and are taking our liberty away from us by stopping the shop collectors from coming into their factories. It is up to us to stick together and we will win.

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 72, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Meetings are held on the first and third Thursdays of each month. All U. B. men earnestly invited to attend.

We had a good attendance at our last meeting and it is hoped that the brothers will show up at all the meetings in the future.

The majority of our members seem to favor the eight hour day and the universal action of the Brotherhood is the right move on this very important question.

Labor Day was fully celebrated in this city by a large and enthusiastic crowd at a

picnic held at Charles Park. The proceeds are to be applied to the completion of the Labor Temple in this city. Every man, woman and child should be proud of it, for it is an elegant one and when completed will be second to none.

Brother C. Nolder was present at our last meeting and is now living on Long Beach. As his abode is on the very sands of the ocean, the early morning baths are one of his delights.

Brother Silver from Minneapolis is working for the Finding Company.

Brother L. Aguilar mourns the loss of his father, he being killed by a train while on his way home from work.

It has been reported that certain leather workers belonging to this local have been receiving "hunches," and are soon to be off to the hills, where there is no doubt but that their hopes will be realized, and then loaded down with the precious metal, when they will return and show us all a good time.

Earnestly requesting all the U. B. men to attend all meetings, will close.

L. C. JOHNSON.

BRANCH No. 78, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

We more than had a big parade on Labor Day. No. 78 was out in full. I do not know what streets we marched on, but we walked about three miles. The remainder of the day was spent at Salt Palace. Everyone seemed to enjoy himself.

Brother R. Hancock of Bingham was in the city and marched with No. 78. He is a good U. B. man.

Brother Conrad Kraft is now foreman in the harness department at the Salt Lake Harness Co.

Brother R. Sutton of Hastings, Neb., has racked his kit in the Salt Lake Harness Co. Success to you, Brother Sutton.

Brother Zimmerman has gone to work in Dillon, Mont. Sorry to lose you, old boy.

Brother Kirby has been on the sick list for the past five weeks, but is some better now.

With success and best wishes to all locals.

CORRESPONDENT.

SPECIAL.

Local No. 78, like many other locals, is trying to collect some of its outstanding loans, and the result is anything but encouraging.

I consider it proper when a brother refuses to answer or in any way make known his intentions, to place him before his fellowmen as he is so they may know who is who and what they have among them. So if Local No. 3 or any other local has one R. J. Hurry in its midst, remember that Local No. 78 has a claim against said person amounting to \$10.00 which it would like to collect.

JAMES EVANS, Secy.-Treas.

BRANCH No. 79, HARTFORD, CONN.

Business here has become very quiet and the prospects for the coming winter are, to say the least, not very encouraging. Some

of the brothers are leaving the business and going into other lines of trade where they can make a better living than at the old craft.

Then again, the recent reduction in the tariff on saddlery and harness will undoubtedly have a bad effect on the manufacturing trade in the East. We were always kicking when the duty was 45 per cent. Now as it stands at 20 per cent it is very evident that, in the words of our brother from Local No. 91, "Yun Yen Man," "We are very badly stung," in spite of the hard work of our General President and others who appeared before the Congressional Committee to prevent it.

While I am not a pessimist and never have been inclined that way in matters pertaining to our trade, between the automobile and the tariff reduction it is very hard to take an optimistic view of the situation.

Well, brothers, Labor Day is past again and the parade in Hartford was one of the best ever held here. The weather was grand and a great number of trades were represented and were received by the mayor and other prominent officials. Not the least of the trades represented were the leather workers. The boys made a good showing, but a larger number should have turned out, for that is the one day of the year when we should show our strength and display enthusiasm.

We are still meeting at Beethoven Hall on Main Street and are always pleased to extend a welcome to all visiting brothers.

With best wishes for the success and welfare of all locals.

Yours fraternally,
CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 80, ROCKFORD, ILL.

Well, brothers, Local No. 80 is still in the ring and as game as ever. We do not feel as if we need to announce at this time that all visiting brothers are welcome, as that is known.

No. 80, as well as other locals, has its pro rata of stay-at-homes, therefore we would advise all brothers to attend their local meetings and find out conditions in Rockford before traveling this way.

Since our last letter to the Journal the head of the firm of Hess & Hopkins has proven himself to be quite an elocutionist and somewhat of a silver tongued orator. After having discharged several of our most active brothers and seeing that this caused some unrest among the balance of the lambs, he grasped the opportunity to feed the fold a good sized bunch of hot air and incidentally felt sure that he had all the sinners weeded out. Now, brothers, you are all aware of the fact that our business is not conducive to ecclesiastical spirits, neither is our salary sufficient to give 10 per cent of our earnings to the Lord. Hence a repetition of the "Sermon on the Mount" is somewhat out of place when conducted in a harness factory.

The czar of czar-dom is still holding full

away and from his actions it appears as if he is seeking more worlds to conquer, but we fear he will meet his "Waterloo" in the near future, and his laurels be wrested from him in the most approved manner. When this arrives the epithet which will be spoken will hardly be fit to put in print.

The correspondent in our last Journal from Local No. 17 stated our case so completely that there is not much ground left to go over.

Well, brothers, I suppose you are tired of this rattling for this time, and I sincerely hope that I will be able to forward more pleasant news in the near future.

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 82, FORT WORTH, TEX.

Labor Day in this city resulted in the greatest event in the history of local trade unionism. The day was ideal and the paraders numbered over 3,000. Automobiles and taxicabs were in great numbers and carried the garment workers and many other of the fair sex. The exercises were held at Lake Como and closed at night with a grand ball in the pavilion and a monstrous barn dance in the dining hall.

All Fort Worth paid its respects to labor and the event was one that will long be remembered. It seems from reports that Labor Day was a success everywhere. May 1910 be still greater.

Since last report a number of interesting things have happened at Jintown on the Interurban, the famous saddlery works, so called, as you all know, the bastille out in the sticks—the ratdom. Are you on? Sure. Well, to start with, we will first take notice of a recent victim to the bastille in the person of R. E. Harper, initiated by Local No. 108, but now a member of No. 10. When he blew into this place on August 13 he was singing his union man song and secured enough money out of the boys to go to Dallas, but the money took him to booze instead. He then, in company with King Booze, made a journey to the famous resort and after interviewing the boss of the herd took the pledge and became one of that famous aggregation. He now toils as one of the select few. We earnestly request that all brothers remember this traitor. He is well known, being first lieutenant of the B. F. & M. B. (booze fighters and moochers' brigade).

Mr. Hines, a recent convict boss from Chattanooga, Tenn., is now foreman in the gear department. Having the experience in the operation of a bastille, we believe that he will be overwhelmingly successful; that is, provided he has no bad jail breaks. One jail break has just happened in which about seven made their getaway for other parts.

In the strawstack, or so called collar shop, is an ex-scab foreman by name of Ford and one Emmett Paine, who is the only mechanic in the stack, the balance of the force being boys, of which two are un-

fortunate cripples. Ford says it takes both of them to do the work of one.

One Kropf, who some time ago ratted there, but broke out and landed in Milwaukee and was run out by the boys of No. 54, is reported to be again listed for a return engagement. He no doubt is to replace one Rester, who recently blew out and landed at New Braunfels, Tex., the result being that the boys at the Gus Tollie Collar Co. all quit and left the question to Mr. Tollie and Scab Rester. We think the Gus Tollie Collar Co. has erred and hope it will soon see its mistake and rectify same.

But the limit was reached when the warden of the bastille posted the following notice:

"At the annual meeting of the National Saddlery Manufacturers' Association, held at Buffalo, N. Y., in June, 1909, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, The Declaration of Principles of the National Saddlery Manufacturers' Association provides that: No discrimination will be made against any man because of his membership or non-membership in any organization.

"To make clear and effective the position of the Association, we declare that we regard a non-union man as desirable a workman as a union man and we will not allow any interference with his privilege to remain a non-union worker if he so desires. Therefore,

"Resolved, That union organizers, solicitors or collectors shall not be allowed to engage in their duties on the premises of the employer: Members will be supported by the Association agreements in discharging anyone who disregards this rule.

"Members of the Association are requested to post this resolution in their respective shops and govern themselves accordingly. Signed: National Saddlery Manufacturers' Association."

Now, brothers, is this not the limit? James once said he would never recognize a union man and for a time all scabs had to sign a pledge which, in itself, denounced the union. Now he gives the scabs a notice and in this notice he recognizes the union man as well as the non-union man. It seems that James has gone from a radical to a reactionist, which is always the result in cases of his type. But we wonder what effect his notice has on the victims, whom it was posted up for. I wonder if they can rise up far enough to look over the head of this notice and see any good in it for themselves. Gee! What a contrast between the James outfit and the remarks of Senator J. W. Bailey of Texas, at Denison, on Labor Day. We wonder if the scabs can see the difference. We do not refer to the Labor Day speech of the Senator, because he is a representative of the capitalistic class, of which James is a part, but because he said some things that spell victory to labor and defeat to the James type. Among many facts the Senator stated the following: "But for the labor unions of the country the wages

of American labor would be lower by 25 per cent. than they are." Now the strike at James' resulted in refusing a wage cut of approximately 25 per cent. Can the scabs see the difference in union and non-union? James can, and Senator Bailey can.

Business at this point is improving with fairly good prospects.

Local No. 82 has a number of out of town brothers, who are right up to now. Brother Lee Zackery at Roswell, N. Mex., who says the country is great and the business has no lay offs; Brother J. B. Parker at Elk City, Okla., who is the boy that pays ahead; Brother Frank Kinclat, Taylor, Tex., who has been on the sick list recently and spent a number of weeks at Marlin, Tex., recuperating; Brother Rudolph Boutkawski away up at Flint, Mich. and Brother Wm. Heldman at Greenville, Miss. All of these brothers are members of No. 82, and are all there, so to speak.

After asking the following to remit I shall retreat to again explode a few more volleys in next issue.

A. Morgan, \$3.00; Geo. Whidby, \$9.90; Jack Dodt, \$5.00; Jesse Foster, \$3.50; Al. Portman, \$1.00; R. L. Lindsay, \$3.50.

With best wishes to all locals, and the U. B. in general, I remain,

Fraternally and revolutionary yours,
A. C. FREEMAN,
Correspondent.

All leather workers will stay away from Fort Worth, Tex.; Chicago, Ill.; Pueblo, Colo., and Victoria, B. C., and not heed alluring advertisements. Strike is on.

BRANCH No. 83, FAIRBURN, GA.

As it has been a long time since No. 83 has had a correspondence in the "Journal," I thought I would write a few lines.

Local No. 83 meets Thursday nights and all visiting brothers are welcome.

Business here has been very good all summer, but has dropped off some the last week.

We had the pleasure of participating in the Labor Day parade with No. 64, and enjoyed the day fine. We wish to extend our thanks to the members of No. 64 for the cordial welcome they gave us.

Brothers, I am sorry to state that No. 83 is about to fall through. We need an executive officer to come to Georgia and work. I think the General President ought to come South and do some work organizing the South, and especially Georgia. We do not think we have been treated right by the officers at headquarters. They have not given the South the attention and work that they have given to the West and East, and that is the reason we are not better organized. If the General President would come to the South, and get busy I believe he could do more good than by sending a dozen assistant organizers here. It is useless for anyone of the members to try to get the non-union men

to join the local for I have worked and done everything I could think of to get this shop organized, but my efforts have been in vain, so I have become disgusted and tired of working with them, when it does no good. So if the President will not come and help us we will have to remain in the condition we are now in.

With best wishes to all locals, and longing for a shorter work day, I am

Fraternally yours,
R. W. BARROW.

BRANCH No. 86, BURLINGTON, IA.

We meet every first and third Friday; all visiting brothers welcome.

In a previous letter I stated that the harness foreman, Mr. Wall, was thinking of leaving us, but he has made some agreement with the firm, and has decided to stay. All the brothers, as well as the members are glad to have him here.

Brother Russell Jennings was united in marriage on September 8. We all wish him success.

Brother Bert Chant, head operator in the harness department, has taken charge as assistant foreman, and Brother Gus Fehberg of Kansas City, is head operator on the machine.

Our president, Tony Eberde, has left us and gone toward Oskaloosa.

Brother Blain Graham, from Janesville, has racked his kit here.

Brother Charles Riser, from South Bend, has racked his kit here. We have a few more to take in next meeting.

ELMER LARSON.

BRANCH No. 98, FARGO, N. DAK.

All visiting brothers get a hearty welcome at our meetings.

We have had quite a few new arrivals this month: Brothers Wm. Duncan, Gust Warlet, Lent Stephens, Joe Haburt and B. J. Murrell. They are welcome as good union men, and we are proud to say that our home boys can meet them on an equal footing, and extend the hand of fraternal and business fellowship.

Since the last writing we initiated three new members, making the membership of No. 98 about 32 in all.

Labor Day in Fargo was a grand success. Men never walked beneath the triumphal arch of Rome with greater pride than did the men of organized labor in the parade through the streets of Fargo.

Labor Day, for the first time in the history of the State of North Dakota, was celebrated as a legal holiday. About six hundred men took part in the parade. The leather workers were there. About eighteen turned out dressed in gray trousers and caps, tan shirts and white ties. The carpenters union was awarded the first prize for the best uniform, and largest number of men in line, and the typographical union was awarded second prize. The prizes were two

handsome silver cups. After the parade there was speaking in the park, and a ball game, and several other sports, the leather workers not contesting for anything.

Labor day has passed with unlabeled harness and other horse goods on the horse in the ranks of the parade as usual. I believe it would be a good thing for the leather workers to see to it hereafter that all horse goods in the parade bear the label. If the label be missing, said horse ordered out of the parade.

We must demand our own label, brothers, and we must give it some thought and consideration.

Faternally yours,
CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 103, OSKALOOSA, IA.

We meet the first and third Mondays of each month, at Trades Assembly Hall.

I make this statement for the benefit of some of our members, who forget to look in the back of the Journal to see when and where we meet.

We have several new members with us at present; they came from all parts of the country. Well, brothers, we had a good Labor Day celebration in Oskaloosa, this year; it was enjoyed by all. There was only one thing against us, and that was the weather; it rained about all day, but nevertheless we had about 700 in line. The leather workers and car repairers turned the best corners of any of the locals. There was only one fellow in line who had too much booze, and that was a hod-carrier, so the leather workers are clear in that respect.

Well, I read a great deal in the Journal about the eight hour proposition; if such is the case, it will take a lot of work and a great deal of studying. Not much talk. There is too much talk as it is. I don't mean this to put a damper on any brother because he talks and writes the way he sees it, but I do mean that we ought to settle on one thing, then take another. So let us get busy on the best proposition we have. Let us all get as many new members as are in reach and then explain to them what we are organized for, and for what purpose.

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 105, BOSTON, MASS.

Business has a little more snap to it since the vacation season ended, and about all U. B. men are at work.

Piece work in this city died a natural death, with the advent of the nine hour day; so an eight hour day is not handicapped with any side issues.

With a proper system it is just as easy to determine the cost of work done by the day as by piece, and at no appreciable expense to the employer. Less than five minutes of the foreman's time to each job will get a record to the fraction of a cent.

Our late brother, Peter Herring, died re-

cently. The brother allowed himself to get in arrears lately and the loss falls on his family, who can ill afford it.

CORRESPONDENT.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, God in his infinite goodness has seen fit to remove from our midst, the beloved son of our worthy brother, James Daley, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we the members of Local No. 105, U. B. of L. W. on H. G., Brother Daley's friends and brothers, knowing full well the ties that bind father and son, and what heartaches it causes when that tie snaps, extend to him and his family our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of grief and sadness. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given our grief-stricken brother, a copy spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

PATRICK CROWIN,
EDWARD MURPHY,
DAVID GADDIS,

Committee.

BRANCH No. 115, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Local No. 115 meets as usual on the second and fourth Fridays of each month, with a full attendance, and there is something doing all the time. At present we are raffling off a union made suit of clothes, to increase our treasury, and also preparing for a picnic, which will be held before this goes to press. The "hustling committee" having this in charge assures me that the picnic will be a record breaker.

I note with great pleasure the good work done by our General President along the line of organizing, and it is unfortunate that he can only be in one place at a time. I would like to see about four good live assistant organizers in the field to start something with the non-union leather heads, and also the card men in our ranks. If that was done we could go into the fight in 1910 and sweep everything before us and finish with as good a working organization as any in existence. Brother Baker put on your glasses, and look towards the Pacific Coast, and see if you cannot do something for us, as some of our locals need help—bad.

Local No. 1 sends out some fine dope in the September Journal, and I hope it will do somebody some good, anyhow. Brother, hit them again. What is the matter with No. 57 and No. 72, also No. 118? Wake up and get back into the game.

I am pleased to see that the correspondent from No. 128 agrees with me, even if we should be wrong, as we were about the laws of Canada. The one you rely on to make your position good was introduced, but was defeated in the Dominion Parliament.

Now, Brother Brady, if you would take a trip to this foreign land, you would find that we were not trying to run the U. B. to suit ourselves, but men who are always ready to

extend the hand of good fellowship, men who are at all times ready to do their part towards building up the U. B., and who do not expect, nor would they stand for anything better than an even break from the U. B. You say there are few if any members from the States in Canada. If you will go back over the transfers you will see for yourself that the percentage is rather large. I would also advise you to go back and count the members on this side of that great wall.

Now, in regard to the expenses of Brother Shipman, will say that I hope they are more correct than the others; however, he surely got some results, or one of two things would have happened. Brother Shipman is man enough to have resigned if he could not make good, or if he did not the General Officers would have taken him off of the job.

Local No. 15 introduced and had adopted the resolution sent out by headquarters in Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, also at Westminster.

The A. F. of L. has sent an organizer, C. O. Young, to this section, and we expect to have all trades organized soon.

With best wishes to sister locals and eight hours in 1910.

A. LETROADEC.

Let the Slogan be 8 hours in 1910.

BRANCH No. 128, DETROIT, MICH.

Local No. 128 meets on the second and fourth Fridays of each month, at Union Hall, 232 Gratiot Avenue.

At the last meeting of the Detroit Federation of Labor the final action on the part of that body was taken in reference to the trouble existing in the Electrical Workers Union, for the past six months, frequent communications coming from the A. F. of L., requesting the unseating of the delegate of Electrical Workers No. 17 of Detroit; action was postponed from time to time, owing to the fact that the sympathy of organized labor in this city was in favor of the local union, and could not see where any benefits would result in unseating the delegates as it is only a question of time and the matter will right itself. However, a communication was received from F. Morrison, of the A. F. of L., stating that if the delegates of Electrical Workers No. 17 were not unseated by September 18 their charter would stand revoked without any further communications. This rash action (I should call it) on the part of the A. F. of L., forced the issue. A motion was made that the communication be received, and action postponed until after the Electrical Workers convention. This was ruled out of order, by the chair, and he declared he would not entertain any motion only a direct yea or nay vote on the demands of the A. F. of L. A motion to comply with the request was made and supported. After the matter was thoroughly debated the motion was lost and not

one yea vote was recorded. An appeal was immediately made to the next convention of the A. F. of L. on the revocation of the charter. I do not wish to comment on the actions of the E. B. of the A. F. of L., but it seems to me that the driving out of 80 per cent of the electrical workers of the United States outside of the pail of organized labor, would be a very imprudent act. Far better would it be if Mr. McNulty and Mr. Collins would step out, and if they were possessed of sound union principles they would have done so long ago, and if there were any honors to be retrieved, they could have gained them by showing their organization that they cared more for unity among their members than they did for the office. I would like to call the attention of some members of my local to the fact that when they are four weeks in arrears they are in bad standing, and that by allowing themselves to go five or six weeks in arrears and then paying up, they are still in bad standing three months. This is not the fault of the secretary-treasurer, and no benefits can be paid, as his monthly reports show, at Kansas City, the amounts paid by each member, therefore, it is impossible for him to pay benefits.

Again, shop collectors may do an injustice to their brother members by not promptly sending in their shop reports. Money may be in their hands and if the secretary-treasurer does not receive it in time to close his books by the end of the month, it is carried into the next month, and the member receives no credit in the monthly report. It may be said that it makes no difference. That when the secretary-treasurer receives the shop report, and gives the member credit in the proper columns it will show correctly. This would be true if the shop reports were correctly made out, but sometimes they are not. This is only a reminder and we will all try and do better in the future. I am casting no reflections on any one. They are all very good at payment of dues, only a little forgetful.

I have heard some members remark that they believe this eight hour demand is asking too much, and it would be all right if they got ten hours pay. My experience has always been that you will never get anything until you go right after it. I once worked ten hours, now I work nine; the pay is just the same.

And another fact we must not forget, the Socialist claims that three hours production on the part of labor will keep a man in all requirements. Giving them credit for that statement to be a fact, don't you think the employer should be satisfied with five hours per day from each workman?

I do not believe there will be any trouble in the coming demand by the employers, as they realize that it is up to them. The address delivered by President Taft, in Chicago this week, should leave some impression on their memories. He says that employers are unwise in attacking organized labor.

In answer to an item in the August Journal by Local No. 93, regarding economy in sending delegates to the A. F. of L. Convention, permit me to say that the cost is of no consideration in a matter of this kind. What is most important is sending a man that can take the floor of the convention in an able and talented manner and represent the U. B. of L. W. on H. G.

M. P. BRADY,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 131, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Local No. 131 meets as usual at 401 N. Main street, at A. F. Heineman's Hall. All visiting brothers are welcome.

Business remains in the same condition of nothing doing.

Since my last writing Brother John Reppman left for Chicago to accept a position as a harness maker, and we all hope he is doing well.

Brother D. Wolfe has gone to work on the bench at B. S. Green's harness shop.

Brothers Schultz, Hoettles, and our former brother now foreman at the B. S. Green Harness Co., Robert Cornwell, took in the excursion to St. Louis last Saturday.

Brother Thompson, who is a delegate to the trades assembly gave us a nice little talk at our last meeting, in which he stated that he had learned more in the trades meetings, than he could learn in a year attending the harness makers' meetings. He spoke of business places that are on the unfair list, also giving their names, and warned the members of No. 131 not to deal with such places.

I would like to give this local a few points in regard to the question, "What is the meaning of union," and I shall try to give a satisfactory answer. Union is one of the greatest forces of Americanism. It consists of self-government, and breaks down all the barriers of race, nationality, language, and religion; teaches self-government and obedience to elected leaders, and sets up the American goal of living standard, and nothing is more on the standard basing than union. No other nation in the world has put up a hard task like this.

America has come to the aid of the employers with a so-called protective tariff against the foreign cheap laborer, but has left to the unions a much harder task of protecting the laborer himself, and something must be done to protect the laborer. I do not mean to say keep the foreigner away, but take him into the union. It is not true that the union is forced to stand for the union shop, for the union shop is the protective tariff for the working man. A union cannot choose its members like a church or social club, but it must admit, on equal terms, every man who works at his trade.

Brother G. Nedvidek, a collar foreman of Clinton, Ia., paid us a visit on Labor Day, and was greatly pleased with the courtesy of our local.

Local No. 131 will have a grand raffle of

a set of harness maker's tools for the benefit of the widowed mother of our late brother, Louis F. Scribner, who died July 7, 1909, after several months' illness. The tickets are now printed and partly distributed. Any sister locals wishing to buy tickets can secure them from Mr. Martens, care of B. S. Green Harness Co., corner Monroe and East streets, Bloomington, Ill. The tickets are 25 cents. I can safely say that this bereaved mother deserves all the benefits that are asked in this good work; so please do your best to help her in her bereavement, for she was a loyal and self-sacrificing mother to her beloved son, and our beloved brother member. She stayed with him day and night to administer the necessary help to keep her boy, and nothing more could be asked of such a loving mother as Mrs. Scribner was.

I stated in my last letter that I would give particulars regarding the death of our late brother, M. J. O'Brien, who had recently been elected president of our local. He left Bloomfield shortly after being elected with the intention of going to work at a collar factory in Quincy, Ill. He stopped off in St. Louis and attended the funeral of the daughter of the foreman of a collar factory, and was accidentally drowned on return from the funeral. He was about fifty-four years of age, and a good member, always up with his dues, and was until recently in attendance at the meetings. He has many friends to mourn his loss.

Business prospects seem bright for a good fall trade, and it is only a question of time until we shall be classed as one of the largest business houses in Central Illinois.

Now in conclusion will say that I am for honest piece system, honest prices, and honest work; also honest inspectors, for that branch of our craft that must necessarily be day work, such as machine and cutting work. I would like to have all brothers express themselves fully on this question. Come up, brothers, and show the boys that you are still in town. As some of them have been inquiring about you.

If any of the locals know of the whereabouts of one saddle maker by name of Clem Jacobs, or any information regarding him please notify Local No. 131, and oblige.

With best wishes to all locals, I am yours fraternally,

E. J. PRINZBACH,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 132, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Local meets the first and third Thursdays of each month. All visiting brothers always welcome.

Labor Day was very quiet in this locality. Local No. 132 did not turn out. With the visiting brothers we had from Nos. 79 and 135 we could have made a grand showing.

Brother Walter Brooks, of No. 135, was a visitor in Providence, Labor Day.

Brothers N. Pelkey and E. Gotchie, of No. 132, were also visiting here. Come again when you can stay longer.

Brother Charles Halpin, of No. 79, spent the holiday in Rhode Island.

Brother Frank McHugh was presented with a ten-pound baby girl; this makes two Frank has, and he has certainly got something to do now.

Business is quiet in this locality, although all union men are working with the exception of a few that are voluntarily taking a vacation.

Brother Burton is on the sick list.

Local No. 132 is waiting for the slogan in 1910, and we are certainly working hard to increase our membership. We initiated four new members last month, and have gotten two more for next month, and that means that there are few leather workers in this locality that are not union men.

Wishing all locals success, I am yours fraternally,

WALTER A. CARLTON,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 156, SEATTLE, WASH.

We meet as usual. All visiting brothers welcome.

At our last meeting we were pleased to have with us Brother Pete Yost, Brother P. A. Fulmer and Brother L. W. Jung, of No. 56. They were up to spend a week at the fair. Brother Jung has taken a machine job at Duncan & Sons.

We are glad to have the new brother with us, and wish we had more like him.

Brother S. Bennett, of Spokane, Wash., paid us a visit at the shop while attending the fair; he intends to visit No. 56 also, before returning to Spokane. He reports business about the same.

Brother Letroadec, Brother Charley Curtis and Brother Tommy Bryant, of No. 115, also paid us a visit while attending the fair. Brother Letroadec reports business not rushing in Vancouver, B. C. No. 156 reports business about the same.

Brother D. L. Welch has left for Arizona. We wish him much success.

I wish to call attention to the fact that we still meet on the third Wednesday of each month. Some of the brothers seem to have forgotten the date, as they have not been attending. Come up brothers, and get the new pass word, and at the same time learn what we are doing at the teamsters' union. They are now 500 strong, not including the brewery teamsters' union. Come up and make the meetings more interesting to our visitors.

With best wishes to all sister locals, I am fraternally yours.

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 163, MERIDIAN, MISS.

Business is still with us, we are working on rush orders and prospects seem more than we thought for.

Since our last article we have three faithful members to register with us, Robert Robbins, from No. 108; Henry Zabel, from

No. 4, and Brother Kruck, from No. 150. We enjoyed the acquaintance of these brothers for several years and assure them that we are glad to have them with us and hope their stay will be one of length, and that they will find the surroundings of this dry town of great benefit and happiness, and be in a shop that is not domineered by that big bluffer, the N. S. M. A.

Those are fine posters that the association is having tacked up in their shops, and you brothers who are in small shops should make it a business of yours to push those houses that are not in that clique. We have several good shops using our label. Push them along, and those shops that are not in the association.

Freeboot Bros. & Co., of this city, are making a line of goods that are second to none, and they treat their men with all due respect. And should you be in the Texas district remember the Dodson Saddlery Co., of Dallas, Texas. This house is not in with the union smashers, and they are making a better line of Texas work, and was at one time using our label. We believe that should this house adopt the label it would be one of the greatest houses in the state, since they are wholesalers and retailers. The farmers are on the verge of demanding one of the larger factories to supply them with goods, or they will be compelled to enter the field in manufacturing their supplies. Should they adopt the latter method it will be "goodbye association." God speed the day.

Brothers, I am still in Dallas. Owing to sickness in my family, I must admit that I have come face to face with a very serious problem.

A serious problem and one that concerns every local, every Executive Board, including General Officers, is the tax method that has been going on for the past three months. I refer to the shortage of No. 28, and I place the blame on all officers, both national and local. I hold that national officers should report to the local president or corresponding secretary. The brothers will here understand that the books of the late Brother Adams were audited by the Executive Board. Then Brother Brown was elected secretary-treasurer. Since he was on the auditing committee, and this report was approved, it was the consensus of opinion that everything was all right. There was one month to check up in last quarter, but the Executive Board could not get together on account of one of the members going to business; then this dragged along and no examinations and no reports were made. Then the July Board was elected, and allow me to say it was a good board of hard workers. They had no occasion to examine books until the last of September. This local was fined for not having reported on time, and a telegram from headquarters asking for monthly and quarterly reports caused a special meeting to be held, and then we found a complete shortage for June, July and part of August, and all of the June semi-annual. I state this as I was on these books

for one and one-half days, and appreciate and realize the condition which I have not experienced heretofore. To fully understand this predicament, one must be with the actual surrounding. Such a clean sweep I never saw before. And bear in mind that the secretary-treasurer was always willing to court an investigation at each meeting. Now since the Executive Board could not get together, and he being so willing to show up, things looked good to the members. In conclusion will say that this shows a discrepancy in our laws. Bonds should be signed and sealed and turned over to the Executive Board for mailing, when reports are not received at headquarters on time. Other officers should also be notified.

The Executive Board should not take anything for granted, but should go over everything, add all figures and see that they are right; in fact you ought to do your work as it is laid down in our laws.

This shortage has caused No. 28 a great deal of inconvenience in more ways than one. It delays matters to a great extent, and checking up books is not child's play. All this extra work could be evaded if the Executive Board had done as they should.

I trust that the officers mentioned above will not read this article, as it is intended for the other locals.

Now, brothers, it was my intention to write you on the question of piece work, and regret that I have been sidetracked, but will promise you a good article on piece work next time, and I challenge any one of the day advocates to take issue with this system.

I will ask No. 80's correspondent to investigate the premium system in vogue at the Ingersoll Drill Co., in his city. That system has been in use for four years and the longer it is used the more favorable it is to all concerned. But, first, last, and all times give me an honest piece price system, and let us have "on earth peace and good will to men."

Knowing that all locals are preparing for that great day with admiration to all unionism, and to hades with all auxiliary associations.

With best wishes to all locals, yours fraternally.

CHAS. D. SMITH.

BRANCH No. 165, HASTINGS, NEB.

As this is my first attempt as a correspondent, I will be brief.

I have the misfortune of not being possessed of a college education, therefore, I trust than any mistakes that I may make will be overlooked.

We are pleased to report that the Queen City of Nebraska "done herself proud" at the first Labor Day celebration in her history. We had a grand parade and picnic, which was well attended. We were honored with the presence of Hon. Mayer Miles, one of the most able and distinguished gentlemen in the state. Judge Dungan delivered

an address on union labor, which was well received.

I wish to thank the citizens of Hastings, who so ably assisted us in making our first celebration such a grand success.

A grand ball was given in the evening, and was well attended by the union men and their wives and sweethearts. Our good looking brother, J. Johnson, and sweetheart won the prize waltz.

Brothers, you are no doubt aware that you will always find traitors among us. This will exist as long as the world lasts. It is only a matter of time, however, until they are found out. We regret to report that we found one in the person of I. A. Duncan. This is not his first offense either, as he treated Local No. 12 in a similar way at one time. Branch No. 165 has suspended him and placed a fine of \$25 against him. This man was appointed as a committee to represent the leather workers, along with other unions, to assist in raising funds to carry on our Labor Day celebration. He collected \$22 which he spent; in addition he was about twenty dance tickets short. He left town and wrestled with John Barlycorn until after Labor Day and then returned. Sometimes such men put me in mind of a settlement of African natives, stripped of all troubles and cares. The natives of Africa do not know a round knife from a monkey wrench. Neither can they distinguish honor and manhood from treachery and debauchery. Such men do very little for mankind. Whether he be union or not he generally neglects his own family and fails to provide for them. These men have no principle and fail to live up to that divine mandate—thou shalt eat by the sweat of thy brow.

Poverty does not constitute a stigma. If a man be honest and upright, and willing to work, for labor not only strengthens the body but elevates the spirit of mankind. In the future, however, we will allow such men as he is to work out their own destiny.

Our little local, out here in the rolling prairies of Nebraska, is holding her own against some great odds, nevertheless, we expect from now on to grow stronger. We are going to add two new members to our ranks at the next meeting and expect more to follow.

Brothers, allow me to suggest that whether you work by the piece or by the day, work true and faithful for your employer. He must receive a fair day's work for a fair day's pay. Let harmony and good feeling be the ruling spirit among the workmen and employer. Merit speaks for itself.

We have moved into our new hall, on Denver avenue, and expect to have some good times from now on. We have good workers among us for the cause of unionism. We may not all agree with them but they are in earnest, and I just want to cite the words of James Whitcomb Riley, when he said, "I have always noticed that great success, is mixed with trouble more or less, and it's the man that's done the best, who gets more kicks than all the rest."

Brother Carl McAtee and sweetheart visited the capital city last week and took in the state fair.

Brother E. M. Martin arrived from no place (Council Bluff, Ia.) and is working in the collar department of J. H. Haney & Co.

Brother Rollie Meyers expects in the near future to make a trip to the coast and take a view of the Golden Gate.

The wife of our genial foreman of the collar factory, Mrs. Charles Ingram, left for Kansas City a few days ago to visit her father, who is seriously ill.

With best wishes, to all locals, I am
THE PRAIRIE BOY,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 167, MUSCATINE, IA.

Branch No. 167 mets on the fourth Wednesday of the month. Visiting brothers always welcome.

We were sorry to lose Brother W. Penton, as he was a great helper, and we hope that he will have success in his new field. It was also necessary for us to make some changes in officers, as he was holding two offices.

I hope we will have a better attendance at our meetings from now on. All of you brothers that have not showed up for some time, get around to the next meeting and encourage the officers. The past meetings have not been very encouraging, so try and come. This means you.

Brother W. H. Hartman is still on the sick list, and has not improved very much, if any. He has the sympathy of all the brothers and we hope that he will soon be all right.

Our bunch did not turn out for the Labor Day parade, but most of the other unions did. Some of the principal features of the celebration were the parade in the morning, ball games, and balloon ascensions in the afternoon.

The trades assembly made out fairly well on the deal, two of our members serving on the committee.

As this is my first experience, will close hoping that you will excuse all errors that may occur.

With best wishes to all sister locals.
CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 164, CAIRO, ILL.

Local No. 164 is still in the ranks. Business is rather quiet, especially in the saddle department.

We still intend to hold together.

We have had several new members since our last correspondence. Brothers Brewer, Sady, Catcher, and Strange. Brother Strange blew in and then blew out to old Paducah, Ky., his old headquarters.

We have had a good attendance for a small local and feel very proud of that. I have seen worse in large locals.

We did not have any parade on Labor Day, so part of us went to No. 2 and got in

line with them. I hope we will be able to parade next year and show the people what we are. They don't know that there is a U. B. of L. W. in the city.

We had a wedding in our local last month. Brother Bill Harton won fair lady. Good wishes to the brother and his other half.

We are doing all we can to unionize this town, but it is hard.

Fraternally yours,
CORRESPONDENT.

Let the Slogan be 8 hours in 1910.

BRANCH No. 168, URBANA, ILL.

Not having been in the city for the past three meetings and not being posted on the actions of No. 168, I expected my alternate to write for the August Journal, but I note he failed to do so.

Trade is good in these quarters. We have received two members by card, initiated two and have two more to ride the goat at the next regular meeting.

No one is allowed to rack his tools in either shop here until it is known where he stands on the U. B. question. We must keep the wheel grinding.

We are either fortunate or unfortunate, being located in territory with only one branch within a radius of 150 miles, hence we draw our help from non-union towns such as Decatur, Danville, Peoria and intermediate points; but let them come, as our hall is large and the string is always on the outside to those worthy ones.

In regard to the eight hour question, will say that we are somewhat divided, from the fact that no one seems to understand what the benefits are that are to be derived from shorter hours, especially those who have steady employment. There are very few men who work eight hours per day for the entire year even they have plenty of it to do, for all of us will lay off more or less whether it be 54 or 60 hours a week, so if it be reduced to 48 hours there will be more men learn how to make hamestraps, blind bridles, possibly one grade, and cheap single harness, then ask to join the union, strike out and find some one who needs men and take the job, and by so doing, cut out a good mechanic who has served the regular course of three to four years, hence we will not, by the eight hour law reduce the number of men at the bench. It is O. K. for the week men to get it if they draw full pay, but how about the piece man? Before we got the 54-hour week we would draw double every other Saturday or turn in our third job in the two weeks, so we did fine. Now it has cut the payroll for the piece men about 25 per cent, because we only get the one job per week turned in while we start the other, but too late to catch up on the third one. So we carry from 1½ to 2½ days over each week without any pay until the job is turned in.

I enclose a letter of thanks which is self

explanatory. This little act of the L. W. did a world of good for us in this branch.

Fraternally yours,
W. E. B.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mrs. J. G. Miller and family wish to express their thanks for the beautiful and appropriate floral tribute sent for their beloved one by the leather workers' union, Local No. 168, Champaign, Ill., September 1, 1909.

BRANCH No. 169, GALESBURG, ILL.

President E. J. Baker was here a short time ago, and rounded the boys and organized a local with fifteen charter members, and a mascot, little Miss Catherine Kelly. May her lot ever be a happy one is the wish of all the brothers

Brother Wm. Scheifer has racked his tools and will be with us for awhile.

Business is pretty good now, and it is the wish of the brothers as well as the firm that it will continue.

Local No. 169 meets the first and third Tuesday of each month.

All visiting brothers are welcome.

As this is my first attempt, I will close.

Yours fraternally,
A. W. GOEMPLER,
Correspondent.

FROM PARIS, TEXAS.

Our General President arrived in Paris, Texas, September 10th, and went to the court house, where a large crowd was waiting for him. He made a good talk along the line of labor unions and got the people stirred up, and on Monday night, September 13th, we had another meeting at the same place, and another large crowd to listen. These meetings were for all laboring people. The barbers, painters, printers and carpenters applied for charter applications which he sent for at once. Some of the leather workers came out to the meetings, but the rest were afraid to come. They thought if they did the boss would find it out and they would lose their jobs and starve to death. We are glad to say that we have some U. B. men here that are not afraid of the boss or anything else, but we are sorry to say that there are those who call themselves U. B. men and don't care for any one except themselves. Such U. B. men are no good; they ought to go to farming, that is where they belong. They are no good to our craft and will even work on Labor Day if they get a chance.

Just as soon as the Farmers' Union get the reports they will fix up things here in good shape. I am going to stay in Paris and take in every man I can, and work hard to get them to join the union, and they will not have to leave Paris to do it. All they have to do is to come to my shop and give me \$1.00 and I will make them U. B. men, and if they do not have the money I will

put it up for them. I have put eight through and am going to try to put eight more in. I will do my best to keep the good work up. I have the goat here and he is ready to ride, and if any of you leather workers want to ride you know where I stay.

Brother Baker said when he was leaving he would have a charter in this place, and I believe he will. He did everything in his power and we will be glad to have him come back again.

Oh, yes, he saw some hot steam worked off. Tuesday night we held a meeting for leather workers only, and five came. Some others walked around the square, and the next day wanted to know how we came out. If you want to know how we did will tell you. We went in at the little end of the horn and came out at the big end. You will go in at the big end and come out at the little end, with smaller wages and piece work cut, and that will serve you right. I do not blame the firm for cutting your heads off; they ought to do it. Of course, I suppose all of you are promised a life job, and just as soon as the new man gets used to the machine he will get a raise. Ha! ha! he has been trying to run a machine about five years, but just as soon as he gets used to it he will get more money. Well, that is good as far as it goes.

Fraternally yours,
S. M. MOORE.

TEMPER YOUR UTTERANCES.

"I sincerely believe that the interests of our people are best protected and promoted by being temperate in our utterances. You have to confess your differences, but do it in a friendly spirit, for I think it is commonly easier to compose your industrial differences with an employer if you have not wounded his feelings personally. We are all human and when a man wounds my personal feelings I am not quite as agreeable to deal with afterwards as I would be if he had not wounded me personally, and employers and you and I are just the same. So be sympathetic, broad-minded and temperate in all things."—John Mitchell.

LEARN AND BUILD UP.

No body of men ever had as rich, as cunning, as powerful or as well-organized an enemy to oppose as that which blocks the path of organized labor today, says Herbert N. Casson. It will take all the men and all the money, and all the brains that labor forces possess to maintain the rights that have been won and to obtain more. This is no time for squabbles over trade jurisdiction, or for wrangles between rival leaders, or for concocting wild schemes of political revolution. This is a time to close up ranks, to enlist new members and new trades, to strengthen the weak places, to teach what we know of unionism and learn more.

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OFFICERS OF LOCAL BRANCHES.

Secretary-Treasurers of Local Branches are hereby instructed to at once notify headquarters of any changes or vacancies occurring in this list.

Local Branch No. 1, Kansas City, Mo.
President—C. W. Krumm, 1212 Monroe st.
Sec'y-Treas.—J. P. Cosgrove, 1107 Monroe st.
Rec. Sec'y—Peter Hanat, 3740 Brooklyn ave.
1st and 3d Fridays, Labor H'd'q's, 1112 Locust st.

Local Branch No. 2, Paducah, Ky.
President—D. F. Martin, 6th and Broadway.
Sec'y-Treas.—W. H. Gregory, 1606 Harrison st.
Rec. Sec'y—R. M. Miles, St. Nicholas Hotel.
2d and 4th Wednesdays, C. L. U. Hall.

Local Branch No. 3, St. Joseph, Mo.
President—G. S. Reichen, 2911 Pattee st.
Sec'y-Treas.—F. M. Caster, 1517 Francis st.
Rec. Sec'y—Crate Murphy, 720 Main st.
1st and 3d Fridays, 7th and Edmond st.

Local Branch No. 4, Memphis, Tenn.
President—John Maloney.
Sec'y-Treas.—O. I. Kruger, 60 S. 2d st.
Rec. Sec'y—Geo. Bowers, 60 S. 2d st.
2d and 4th Fridays, K. P. Temple.

Local Branch No. 9, San Antonio, Texas.
President—M. Collins, 1101 N. Flores st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Hugo Clauss, 220 S. Presa st.
Rec. Sec'y—L. Meles
2d and 4th Fridays, Trades Council Hall, 114 S Alamo st., up stairs.

Local Branch No. 10, Atchison, Kas.
President—A. B. Koucour, 413 Mound st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Guy L. Sines, Fletcher Hotel.
Rec. Sec'y—Max Goslin, 309 Santa Fe st.
1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Hall, 7th and Commercial sts.

Local Branch No. 11, Davenport, Ia.
President—F. W. Herges.
Sec'y-Treas.—J. A. Homberger, 1451 W. Locust st.
Rec. Sec'y—
2d and 4th Mondays, Danish Bros. Hall, W. 4th st., near Western ave.

Local Branch No. 12, Omaha, Neb.
President—E. J. Blessing, 785 N. 12th st., South Omaha.
Sec'y-Treas.—T. H. Williamson, 809 S. 18th st.
Rec. Sec'y—John Harrigan, 3413 Maple st.
3d and 4th Wednesdays.

Local Branch No. 14, Louisville, Ky.
President—J. L. Benson, 2507 Duncan st.
Sec'y-Treas.—C. L. Lowery, 1411 De Barr ave.
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 Rec. Sec'y—L. Schapoff, 727 E. Decatur st.
 2d and 4th Fridays, Jacob Jaggi's Hall, S. Chicago st.
- Local Branch No. 17, Chicago, Ill.**
 President—L. Polensky, 267 S. Wood st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—E. A. Schultz, 1511 Clybourne ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Fred Angst, 124 S. Halstead st.
 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Horan's Hall, 255 S. Halstead st.
- Local Branch No. 18, Minneapolis, Minn.**
 President—H. E. Self.
 Sec'y-Treas.—C. A. Earle, 508 E. 14th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—F. T. Speck, 1003 20th ave., N.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Union Temple, Washington ave., bet Nicollet and First ave.
- Local Branch No. 19, St. Paul, Minn.**
 President—B. F. Morledge, cor. Kent and South sts.
 Sec'y-Treas.—P. J. Peterson, 1143 Payne ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. C. Hovey, 309 Olmstead st.
 1st Tuesday, Federation Hall.
- Local Branch No. 24, Sioux City, Ia.**
 President—J. L. Cooper, 3234 Jones st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—N. D. Everett, 730 W. 3d st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Harry Mathews, 207 7th st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Trades Assembly Hall, 210 5th st.
- Local Branch No. 25, Denver, Colo.**
 President—Charles Henery, 4955 Knox Court.
 Sec'y-Treas.—D. K. Armstrong, P. O. Box 73, Edgewater, Colo.
 Rec. Sec'y—Mike Hertzog, care Colorado Saddlery Co., 1801 Market st.
 1st and 3d Mondays, 1569 California st., Howe Bldg.
- Local Branch No. 26, Quincy, Ill.**
 President—John J. Kearney, 1015 Jersey st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Fred Bartelt, 919 S. 10th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—A. Otto Holm, 1033 Adams st.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, Trades and Labor Hall.
- Local Branch No. 27, Pueblo, Colo.**
 President—
 Sec'y-Treas.—Alson Landon, Box 139.
 Rec. Sec'y—Edw. J. Smith.
 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Trades and Labor Assembly.
- Local Branch No. 28, Dallas, Texas.**
 President—S. E. Berry, 248 Commerce st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—A. K. Rampenthal, 620 N. Haskell av.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Boyer.
 2d and 4th Wednesday nights, room 401, 3d floor Main st., Labor Temple.
- Local Branch No. 29, Lincoln, Neb.**
 President—Louis Messars, 1037 N. st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—E. B. Cummings, Box 324.
 Rec. Sec'y—
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Bruce's Hall, 228 S. 10th st.
- Local Branch No. 30, St. Louis, Mo.**
 President—Thos. Halliburton.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. P. Olivari, 3805 Sullivan ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Chas. J. McDermott, 2728 Washington ave.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Haurigari Hall, 10th and Carr.
- Local Branch No. 32, Fremont, Neb.**
 President—H. Roy Kenneth, 348 E. 3d st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—D. F. Manter, 75 S. Logan st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jas. Fairchild, care Fremont Sad. Co.
 2d and 4th Mondays, G. A. R. Hall, 6th and Broad sts.
- Local Branch No. 34, Columbus, O.**
 President—Chas. L. Needles, 150 S. Princeton ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—T. E. Hall, 1441 Kent st.
 Rec. Sec'y—B. F. Ollom, 350 E. State st.
 2d and 4th Fridays, 121½ E. Town st.
- Local Branch No. 35, Indianapolis, Ind.**
 President—Sidney S. Hall, 1010 S. East st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. E. Weiglein, 1955 Hazel st.
 Rec. Sec'y—David F. Newman, 623 S. Missouri st.
 2d and 4th Fridays, Morrison Hall, Monument Place.
- Local Branch No. 36, Waco, Texas.**
 President—W. H. Engledow, 900 S. 6th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. R. Hepler, 1712 N. 7th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. A. Rohr, 1008 N. 4th st.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Hall, 7th and Austin ave.
- Local Branch No. 39, Janesville, Wis.**
 President—Frank Clark, Sheridan Hotel.
 Sec'y-Treas.—S. H. Dorn, Hotel Empire.
 Rec. Sec'y—J. A. McBeth.
- Local Branch No. 40, Macon, Ga.**
 President—J. C. Peterson, 521 Elm st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—F. A. Rousseau, 388 Morgan ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—John B. Blake, 559 Capitol ave.
 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Odd Fellows' Hall, bet. Cotton ave. and 2d st.
- Local Branch No. 43, Montreal, Can.**
 President—J. W. Benjamin, 1115 Clarke st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Harry Maldeis, 1165 Simard st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jas. Frampton, 202 Iberville st.
 2d and 4th Thursdays at Labor Temple Hall.
- Local Branch No. 44, Wichita, Kas.**
 President—Dan Cummings, care Topeka Avenue Hotel.
 Sec'y-Treas.—H. E. Kohn, 212 E. Waterman st.
 Rec. Sec'y—J. J. Donlevy, 4415 N. Washington st.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, F. A. A. Hall, N. Emporia ave.
- Local Branch No. 46, Waterloo, Iowa.**
 President—Dan Scoville, 159 Quincy.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Grover Weise, 707 N. 7th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—E. H. York, 722 N. 2d st.
 3d Monday, Central Labor Hall, E. 4th st.
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 President—Charles Lejeune, 1922 St. Louis st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—G. Crulokshanks, 129 N. Roman st.
 Rec. Sec'y—J. Bersuder, 608 Louisa st.
 1st Thursday, at 129 N. Roman st.
- Local Branch No. 49, Cincinnati, O.**
 President—Carl Geis, 2307 Merten st., Fairmount, Cincinnati.
 Sec'y-Treas.—F. Vonderheide, 1514 Cutter st.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Schnoorbusch, 1556 Barton st.
 1st and 3d Mondays, Richelieu Hall, 9th and Plum
- Local Branch No. 52, Austin, Texas.**
 President—J. M. Hunter.
 Sec'y-Treas.—M. L. Speir, 450½ Speedway.
 Rec. Sec'y—Dennis Quinn.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Silver King Hall, E. 6th st.
- Local Branch No. 54, Milwaukee, Wis.**
 President—Dan Ronecker, 74 7th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. A. Schwamb, 903 21st st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Sam Kraiger, 610 Clark st.
 2d and 4th Fridays, Pashen's Hall, Chestnut st., between 3d and 4th sts.
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 President—Wm. F. Debold, 614 8th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. M. McKinley, 219 Virginia st.
 Rec. Sec'y—H. Clinton Miller, 328 6th st.
 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Hall, Front st.
- Local Branch No. 56, Portland, Ore.**
 President—John Yost, 972 Montana ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—P. Yost, 972 Montana ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—L. W. Jung, 388 1st st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Bartenders' Hall, 1st st. near Taylor.
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 President—J. D. Kanarr, 1931 Howard st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Patrick Lamb, 489 Noe st.
 Rec. Sec'y—J. A. Peterson, 125 Noe st.
 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero st.
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 President—O. McKeever, St. Elmo Hotel.
 Sec'y-Treas.—B. M. Helmlich, 104 S. 5th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—G. L. Sines, 714 Kiowa st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 425 Shawnee st.
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 President—Wm. Doerr, 406 Jefferson ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Weber, 400 Mary st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Eugene Fabry, 1134 S. Governor st.
- Local Branch No. 60, Wheeling, W. Va.**
 President—August Lipphart, 201 Lafayette st., Martinsferry, Ohio.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Edw. Bach, 1304 McCulloch st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Harry Wild, 2352 Wilson st.
 2d and 4th Mondays, O. V. T. & L. A. Hall.
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 Sec'y-Treas.—A. R. Cass, 603 Hull st., Manchester, Va.
 Rec. Sec'y—Henry W. Stockman, 1307 Ashland av.

- Local Branch No. 63, Des Moines, Iowa.**
 President—J. B. Sivar, 928 13th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Frank Fiesel, 1033 14th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Frank G. Hall, 31st and Terrace Drive.
 2d and 4th Mondays, Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 8th and Locust st.
- Local Branch No. 63, Duluth, Minn.**
 President—Phil Acker, 28 2d st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Jos. H. Miller, 211 W. 4th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Chas. Boldt, 6 W. 7th st.
 1st and 3d Fridays, Kalamazoo Hall, 20 W. Superior st.
- Local Branch No. 64, Atlanta, Ga.**
 President—T. H. Reeder.
 Sec'y-Treas.—P. Murray, 104 S. Forsythe st.
 Rec. Sec'y—
 2d and 4th Thursdays, Federation Hall, 14½ S. Forsythe st.
- Local Branch No. 67, Oklahoma City, Okla.**
 President—A. M. Rice, 1613 W. 5th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—C. C. Zeigler, 15 N. Russel st.
 Rec. Sec'y—C. C. Zeigler, 15 N. Russel st.
 1st and 3d Fridays, Union Labor Hall, corner Grand and Robinson sts.
- Local Branch No. 68, Sacramento, Cal.**
 President—
 Sec'y-Treas.—John Morrill, 1022 O st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Herman Kern, 3418 Magnolia ave., Oak Park.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, Federated Trades Hall, bet. 10th and 11th on J st.
- Local Branch No. 69, Buford, Ga.**
 President—J. A. Blankenship, Box 165.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. F. Vance, Box 165.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. E. Johnson, Box 165.
 Wednesday evenings, Rusha Hall.
- Local Branch No. 70, Springfield, Mo.**
 President—A. O. Snavely, 703 N. Grant st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—A. Dumaw, 223 Chestnut st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Lewis Likens, 815 N. Campbell st.
 1st and 3d Wednesdays.
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 President—Wm. Josse, Box 63, Willowbrook, Cal.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Walter Klug, 361 Buena Vista st.
 Rec. Sec'y—A. Schrickel, 315 N. Broadway.
 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
- Local Branch No. 73, Salt Lake City, Utah.**
 President—Bert Reed, 26 Gregory Court.
 Sec'y-Treas.—James Evans, 609 S. Main st.
 Rec. Sec'y—L. F. Tuckett, 154 D st.
 2d Friday, Federation of Labor Hall, cor. 4th and State sts.
- Local Branch No. 76, Hartford, Conn.**
 President—A. O. Bloom, 318 Park st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. M. Morse, 243 Capen st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Frank Ryan, 19 S. Woodbine.
 1st and 3d Mondays, Bethoven Odd Fellows Hall.
- Local Branch No. 80, Rockford, Ill.**
 President—R. L. Murch, 215 West st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Moses Ostic, 2836 W. State st.
 Rec. Sec'y—August C. Jennrich, Gen'l Del.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, I. O. O. F. Hall, 107 S. Main st.
- Local Branch No. 82, Ft. Worth, Texas.**
 President—Frank Boggeman, 115 Elm st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—A. C. Freeman, Box 908.
 Rec. Sec'y—
 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
- Local Branch No. 83, Fairburn, Ga.**
 President—Lloyd Haines, General Delivery.
 Sec'y-Treas.—R. W. Barrow, General Delivery.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jim Jones.
 Tuesday nights, McCurry Bldg., corner Main and Pumpkintown sts.
- Local Branch No. 85, Ft. Smith, Ark.**
 President—John Dorsey.
 Sec'y-Treas.—M. J. Finnigan, 200 Page ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Charles Austerman.
 1st Thursday, Labor Temple, 5th and Garrison ave.
- Local Branch No. 86, Burlington, Iowa.**
 President—Tony Eberle, 112 Harrison ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Frank Hasselman, 121 S. 6th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Walter Schwieger, 211 S. Garfield.
 1st and 3d Fridays, Odd Fellow's Bldg., cor. Main and Valley.
- Local Branch No. 88, Baltimore, Md.**
 President—Robt. Smith, 1302 Hillman ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. L. Miller, 1102 E. Preston st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Thos. W. Brown, Jr., 918 Columbia ave.
 4th Friday, Wurtzburger's Hall, cor. Exeter and Gay sts.
- Local Branch No. 90, Ft. Scott, Kas.**
 President—C. O. Scott, 408 Hill st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—H. C. Wellman, 522 N. National ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Chas. Lassman, 424 Burke st.
 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Socialists' Hall.
- Local Branch No. 91, Newark, N. J.**
 President—Isaac E. Dodd, 64 Morton st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Joseph G. Sugermeyer, Hendrick's Place, Bloomfield, N. J.
 Rec. Sec'y—Lawrence P. O'Rourke, 48 11th ave.
 1st Tuesday, Michel's Hall, 66 S. Osage ave.
- Local Branch No. 93, Toronto, Can.**
 President—H. O. Smith, Chester, Ont.
 Sec'y-Treas.—C. Coulter, 672 Spadina ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. Wooten, 100 Oak st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple Bldg.
- Local Branch No. 95, New York, N. Y.**
 President—John C. O'Brien, 319 E. 144th st., Borough of Bronx.
 Sec'y-Treas.—L. M. Byrnes, 334 E. 34th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—A. Schweikert, 133 E. 123d st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at 3d ave. and 54th st.
 Entrance 165 E. 54th st.
- Local Branch No. 96, Saginaw, Mich.**
 President—C. E. Slight, 902 Tuscola st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Wm. Haug, 2641 N. Michigan ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—J. G. Leuthjohann, 433 S. 12th st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Federation of Labor Hall, N. Jefferson ave.
- Local Branch No. 97, Calgary, Alta, Canada.**
 President—E. Simper.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Geo. Vice, 428 15th ave., E.
 Rec. Sec'y—P. Burrell.
 1st and 3d Fridays, Co Operative Hall, 8th ave., E.
- Local Branch No. 98, Fargo, N. D.**
 President—C. A. Tuor, 718 Front st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—B. F. Lathrope, 803 7th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Wm. Nystrom, McGurre Block.
 1st and 3d Fridays, Union Hall, cor. Broadway and 1st ave., N.
- Local Branch No. 99, Green Bay, Wis.**
 President—Wm. H. Thompson.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Lorberblatt, 807 Willow st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Albert Meyers, 1379 Day st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 221 Washington st.
- Local Branch No. 100, Philadelphia, Pa.**
 President—Thos. Rubsaman, 880 N. 9th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Jas. J. Whelan, 1744 N. Howard st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jas. B. McLellan, 407 S. Croaskey st.
 2d and 4th Saturdays, Dental Hall, 13th and Arch sts., 3d floor, front.
- Local Branch No. 101, Elgin, Ill.**
 President—William Ubinger, 5 Chicago st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—F. Lehman, 54 River st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Henry Cedervall, 31 Jefferson ave.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 54 River st.
- Local Branch No. 103, Oskaloosa, Iowa.**
 President—H. B. Thompson, 115 W. 3d st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—H. H. Sprinkle, 307 S. D st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Wm. Wilcox, care Oskaloosa Sad. Co.
 1st and 3d Mondays, Trades Assembly Hall.
- Local Branch No. 105, Boston, Mass.**
 President—John Fernands, 22 Wescott st., New Dorchester.
 Sec'y-Treas.—David Gaddis, 9 Mountain ave., Somerville, Mass.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Doran, 480 Fremont st., Boston.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 734 Washington st.
- Local Branch No. 106, Ft. Wayne, Ind.**
 President—Jos. Morrow, Room 7, Foster Bldg.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Moses Horn, 1230 Wefie st.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Oberle, 330 W. Main st.
 1st and 3d Fridays, 207 W. Main st.
- Local Branch No. 108, Shreveport, La.**
 President—A. E. Reils, Box 134.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. T. Knight, Box 134.
 Rec. Sec'y—Earl Bartlett, Box 134.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, C. L. U. Hall, Milam and Market sts.

- Local Branch No. 109, Concord Junction, Mass.**
President—Raymond Perrin, 4 Central st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Hogan.
Rec. Sec'y—
- Local Branch No. 110, San Jose, Cal.**
President—Henry Ben, 190 W. Santa Clara st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Gibbons, 70 Delmas ave.
Rec. Sec'y—Wm. Fuller, 1019 Locust st.
1st and 3d Tuesdays, Bellois Hall.
- Local Branch No. 112, Port Huron, Mich.**
President—Frank Sieg, 1024 10th st.
Sec'y-Treas.—W. R. Schenmerhorn, 1030 Water st.
Rec. Sec'y—Robt. Okley, 511 Ontario st.
1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Hall.
- Local Branch No. 115, Vancouver, B. C.**
President—Robert Smith, 534 Georgia st.
Sec'y-Treas.—W. G. Glover, 1937 3d ave.
Rec. Sec'y—W. Slade, 844 Dunlevey ave.
2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Hall, Horer and Dunbar sts.
- Local Branch No. 116, Scranton, Pa.**
President—Lewis H. Ruhl, 617 Alder st.
Sec'y-Treas.—M. F. Rhodes, 209 Wyoming st.
Rec. Sec'y—G. R. Stiles, 2112 Myrtle st.
- Local Branch No. 118, Victoria, B. C.**
President—Frank Billingsly, 745 Pandora ave.
Sec'y-Treas.—John McKenzie, 1449 Vining st.
Rec. Sec'y—Nelson C. Brown, 830 Caladonian ave.
1st Monday of each month.
- Local Branch No. 123, Clinton, Iowa.**
President—F. J. Kramer, 915 11th ave.
Sec'y-Treas.—Bert McDermott, 431 1st ave.
Rec. Sec'y—Bert McDermott, 431 1st ave.
1st and 3d Fridays, W. C. R. Hall, 6th ave. and 3d st.
- Local Branch No. 127, Charleston, W. Va.**
President—S. H. Perry, 701 Morris st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Jos. A. Stephens, 1816 McClung st.
Rec. Sec'y—Jacob Miller, 114 Bibby st.
3d Thursday of the month.
- Local Branch No. 128, Detroit, Mich.**
President—J. H. Green, 933 Beaufelt st.
Sec'y-Treas.—M. P. Brady, 769 Porter st.
Rec. Sec'y—Herbert Morse, 660 Baggs st.
2d and 4th Fridays, Union Hall, 232 Gratiott ave.
- Local Branch No. 131, Bloomington, Ill.**
President—J. M. O'Brien, 421 N. Madison st.
Sec'y-Treas.—F. F. W. Hoettles, 1503 W. Locust st.
Rec. Sec'y—Ed. J. Bartels, 915 N. Oak st.
2d and 4th Tuesdays, Heineman Hall, 401 W. Main st.
- Local Branch No. 132, Providence, R. I.**
President—John C. Scollard, 9 Church st.
Sec'y-Treas.—A. J. Finan, 83 Staniford st.
Rec. Sec'y—J. Hinds.
1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, cor. Washington and Matthewson sts.
- Local Branch No. 135, Concord, N. H.**
President—James F. Callahan.
Sec'y-Treas.—John Barrett, 18 Lyndon st.
Rec. Sec'y—Fred W. Keeler, 200 N. Main st.
2d and 4th Wednesdays.
- Local Branch No. 136, Portland, Me.**
President—John P. Griffin, 55 Preble st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Patrick Lyte, 55 Preble st.
Rec. Sec'y—Chas. M. Godfrey, 34 Free st.
1st and 3d Wednesdays, room 33 Farrington Block, 439 Congress st.
- Local Branch No. 137, Toledo, Ohio.**
President—Frank B. Adams, 1131 Champlain st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Christ Reinwald, 2108 Chestnut st.
Rec. Sec'y—H. E. Groves, 763 Willard st.
1st and 3d Tuesdays, Central Labor Union Hall, 314 Cherry st.
- Local Branch No. 142, Little Rock, Ark.**
President—J. W. Johnston, 920 Rice st.
Sec'y-Treas.—D. E. Stearns, 522 E. 6th st.
Rec. Sec'y—Albert Smith, 422 Sherman st.
1st and 3d Wednesdays.
- Local Branch No. 145, Nashville, Tenn.**
President—E. B. Milwaine, 147 Forest ave., E.
Sec'y-Treas.—S. E. Freeman, 314 Howerton ave.
Rec. Sec'y—C. M. Fagin, 222 Fatherland st.
2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Advocate office, on the square.
- Local Branch No. 149, London, Ontario, Can.**
President—Jas. Dewar, 9 Argyle st., W.
Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Nixon, 161 Ridout st., S.
Rec. Sec'y—Archie Edgeler, 197 Bathurst st.
2d and 4th Wednesdays, Richmond st., N.
- Local Branch No. 150, South Bend, Ind.**
President—Harry Braden, 1130 S. Lafayette st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Alex Tanvas, 1121 S. Franklin st.
Rec. Sec'y—Ray Norris, 245 E. Sample st.
2d and 4th Wednesdays, C. L. U. Hall.
- Local Branch No. 155, Benton, Ill.**
President—Wm. H. Weaver, Box 46.
Sec'y-Treas.—J. H. Sunofsky, Box 532.
Rec. Sec'y—Herman Schwering, Box 142.
2d and 4th Mondays, Levi Browning Bldg., S. W. cor. Square.
- Local Branch No. 156, Seattle, Wash.**
President—J. B. George, 1115 1st ave.
Sec'y-Treas.—W. J. Wilson, 1515 Yesler Way.
Rec. Sec'y—E. T. Eberhardt, Monmouth Apartments, 20th and Yesler.
1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Hall, 6th and University st.
- Local Branch No. 159, Winona, Minn.**
President—James F. McCartney, 308 E. Broadway.
Sec'y-Treas.—Geo. Heyman, 114 Main st.
Rec. Sec'y—Wm. L. Schultz, 464 E. 3d st.
2d and 4th Thursdays, G. A. R. Hall.
- Local Branch No. 160, Springfield, Mass.**
President—Joseph Mercier, High st., Holyoke Mass.
Sec'y-Treas.—Geo. B. A very, 303 High st., Holyoke, Mass.
Rec. Sec'y—John B. Brassard, 365 High st., Holyoke, Mass.
2d Sunday, C. L. U. Hall, Sanford st.
- Local Branch No. 161, Owensboro, Ky.**
President—Sam Gabbert, 422 E. 2d st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Everett E. Evans, 723 Triplet st.
Rec. Sec'y—Ernest Priest, 428 Critigen st.
1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mosley's Hall, Main st., between Frederica and Elizabeth.
- Local Branch No. 162, Ottawa, Can.**
President—A. W. Chester, Lyon st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Arthur Upton, 111 Queen st., W.
Rec. Sec'y—John R. Ross, 198 Albert st.
1st and 3d Tuesdays, Allen's Hall.
- Local Branch No. 163, Meridian, Miss.**
President—F. S. Hancock, Box 640.
Sec'y-Treas.—J. E. Shurger, Box 504.
Rec. Sec'y—Nelson Scheub, Box 640.
2d Monday.
- Local Branch No. 164, Cairo, Ill.**
President—Lent Stephens, Center st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. W. Durham, 427 18th st.
Rec. Sec'y—John Noack, Walnut st.
2d and 4th Thursdays, Peter Day's Hall, 19th and Washington ave.
- Local Branch No. 165, Hastings, Neb.**
President—Henry Hoppe, 919 W. 10th st.
Sec'y-Treas.—M. Martinson, 405 St. Joe ave.
Rec. Sec'y—Will O'Malley, N. Burlington ave.
1st and 3d Fridays, G. A. R. Hall.
- Local Branch No. 166, Madison, Wis.**
President—Lawrence Cahill, 5 S. Blair st.
Sec'y-Treas.—C. F. Hafenstein, 120 E. Mifflin st.
Rec. Sec'y—Edw. Berigan, 421 W. Doty st.
1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Labor Hall.
- Local Branch No. 167, Muscatine, Iowa.**
President—E. C. Blessing, 844 Newell ave.
Sec'y-Treas.—L. G. Plessy, 206 Green st.
Rec. Sec'y—Geo. M. Hoefflin, 1012 Climer st.
2d and 4th Fridays, Trades Assembly Hall.
- Local Branch No. 168, Urbana and Champaign, Ill.**
President—C. F. Wascher, 411 E. Church st., Champaign, Ill.
Sec'y-Treas.—Elmo A. Hammon, 701 Clark st., Urbana, Ill.
Rec. Sec'y—Lee Allen, 307 High st., Urbana, Ill.
2d and 4th Wednesdays.
- Local Branch No. 169, Galesburg, Ill.**
President—Walter Smith, 50 N. West st., care of H. Allen.
Sec'y-Treas.—Ernest Coomes, 161 E. Berrien st.
Rec. Sec'y—H. J. Hein, N. Cedar st.

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Write Us for Our Rates and We Will Prove
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To the Advertising Public:

We have lately opened our columns for general advertising, and in doing so have placed at your disposal one of the best advertising mediums among the Labor Press.

We have a membership of six thousand and every member receives a copy of the Journal, which is read by his family and friends; we also circulate a great number of copies outside of the trade, which gives a large number of readers.

Will be pleased to furnish rates on application.

CIRCULATION.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF JACKSON, } ss. We, Edward J. Baker and John J. Pfeiffer, respectively general president and general secretary-treasurer of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods (a trade organization of saddlery workmen) with members located in all parts of the United States and in Canada, do hereby certify that the Leather Workers' Journal is the official publication of the aforementioned organization; that every member of the said organization receives a copy of every issue of the said Journal; that the said Leather Workers' Journal thus has a total circulation of over 6,500; that the actual average monthly circulation for the past year (1907) was 7,275; that to the best of our knowledge, we have reason to conclude that the readers of each issue of the said Leather Workers' Journal aggregate 30,000; and that no issue of the said Leather Workers' Journal within the past two years has contained less than 56 pages of reading matter.

[SEAL]

EDWARD J. BAKER.
JOHN J. PFEIFFER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of February, 1908.

My commission expires December 12, 1908.

EUGENE J. BALSIGER,
Notary Public.

Fair Manufacturers,

When in Need of the Services of

-GOOD, RELIABLE WORKMEN,

Will do well to make their wants known in our
WANT COLUMN. Reasonable Rates.

LEATHER WORKERS' JOURNAL.



OUR LABEL.

This Label is stamped on all goods manufactured by the following firms, and we earnestly appeal to the public to patronize these houses when wanting to buy Harness, Saddles, Collars, Turf Goods, etc.:

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John A. Fletcher.

ATLANTA, GA.
Goldin's Harness Factory.

AUSTIN, TEX.
Rhody & Weber.
G. A. Friske.

BALTIMORE, MD.
Bernard J. Keating.
Collar Manufacturer, 415 W. King st.

BOSTON, MASS.
Roxbury Harness Co., 886 Harrison st.
D. J. Hayes, Broadway, South Boston.
Thomas Gearty, Decatur and Liverpool sts., E. Boston.
Owen Dougherty, 96 Bridge st.
Thos. Cottier, Rutherford ave.
Jos. Ryan, Rutherford ave.
Frank McCall, Rutherford ave.
F. B. Fitzgerald, 128 Staniford st.
Patrick Hogg, 40 New Heath st.
J. A. Tambo, 946 Columbia ave.
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Michael Smyth, 99 E. Dedham st.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
W. S. Burns, 144 Atlantic ave.
J. Trainor, 94 Borum Place.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
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John Hopp, Halstead and Archer ave.
J. W. Fischer, 1606 State st.
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J. McKewen, 207 S. Desplaines st.
A. A. Natchway, 789 S. Halstead st.
Henry Baab, 499 S. Canal st.
John Banholzer & Son, 116 W. Wash.
Joe Weller, 1306 N. Clark st.
Stock Yards Harness Co.
Paul Kublitz, 178 Milwaukee ave.
James Ryan, 718 Grand ave.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.
C. Asimus, 1904 Elm st.
Enterprise Harness Co., Norwood.
Max Kurzynski, 1608 Central ave.
Theo. Keniff, 1908 Central ave.
R. G. Mackzum, 4917 Main ave.
Geo. Reber, 2830 Colerain ave.
A. J. Ritzer, 2133 Central ave.
Fred Schell Harness Co., 919 Race st.
Fred Schell Harness Co., 740 State ave.
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Fred Mueller, 1413 Larimer st.
The Colorado Saddlery Co., Lawrence st.

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Fred A. Christie, 685 Gratiot ave.
Chas. L. Stevens & Co., 139 Beaubien st.
J. H. Neu, 337 Michigan ave.
August Kade, 1501 Jefferson ave.
Joseph Gabler, 488 Gratiot ave.
Arthur Schrage, 601 Gratiot ave.
Henry Dunnellack, 398 Gratiot ave.
G. Sabine, 137 Grand River ave.
Theo. Wagoner, 916 Gratiot ave.

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Ben Thompson.

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Ernest Van Erman.
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M. F. Rosengarten.
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Rudolph Schmalholz, 840 E. Washington st.

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Chas. G. Smith, 538 S. W. Boulevard.

LEAVENWORTH, KAS.
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Jansen & Hoey, 7th and Wall sts.
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H. Breer, 400 Aliso st.

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A. F. Hemphling.
Chas. Stanfenbell, 623 26th st.
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 Leo Reisman, 2415 1st ave.
 C. M. Moseman & Bro., 126 Chambers st.
 F. Dahlke, 532 West Broadway.
 John Staub, 75th st., bet. Lexington and Park.
 Burke & McDermott, 53d st. and Broadway.
 Robert Mayer, 1373 Vyse ave.
 John H. Kerr, 9 E. 30th st.
 • Henry Solomon, 554 W. Broadway.
 Borough Harness Co., 2561 3d ave., Borough of Bronx.

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WANT COLUMN.

FOR SALE.—One complete set of latest improved Randall collar stuffing machines, including rim stuffer, rim bender filling in, malleting, backing off, and power block (brass faced). These machines were in use only six months; price \$750.00, cash. This is the greatest bargain ever offered in collar machinery

J. H. KANARR,
 1931 Howard St.,
 San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED—Leather workers to stay away from cities where strikes or lockouts are on or trouble pending. See report on strikes and lockouts.

I HAVE WHAT YOU WANT. GOOD TOOLS.

The best edgers made. Saddlery tools of all kinds. The best line of hand made tools on the market. Write for free catalogue.

P. B. McMILLEN,
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All leather workers will stay away from Fort Worth, Tex.; Chicago, Ill.; Pueblo, Colo., and Victoria, B. C., and not heed alluring advertisements. Strike is on.

Official Funeral —AND— Parade Badge!



PRICE, 45 CENTS EACH.

Every Member Should Order One.

Address all orders to

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**A First-Class Article,
Neat and Attractive.**



**Order One From Your Local
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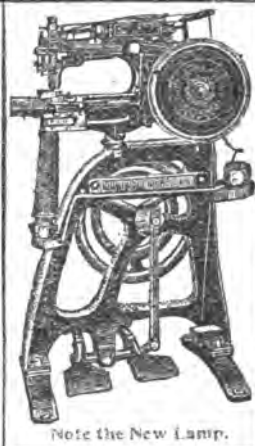
Watch Fobs, with emblem of our order, same as above cut, will be furnished Local Secretary-Treasurers at twenty-five cents each. Every member should own one. Order at once.

**JOHN J. PFEIFFER,
Gen'l Sec'y-Treas.**

THE NO. 6 HARD WAX AUTOMATIC SEWING MACHINE!



Simple,
Durable,
Does Not Rip,
Perfect Work.



Note the New Lamp.

Lock-Stitch
Wax-Thread.

The Saddlers'
and Harness
Makers' Machine.
(PATENTED.)

THE JOHN O'FLAHERTY CO., ROUSE'S POINT,
NEW YORK.



**TAKE
NOTICE!**

NO HARNESS OR SADDLERY is
Union Made unless the Union
Stamp appears on same.
Take no substitute but insist
upon having the stamp. Help yourself by
helping us. THIS MEANS YOU.



FARMERS ATTENTION!



OUR UNION STAMP STANDS FOR FAIR
WAGES AND GOOD WORKING CONDI-
TIONS. THESE MEAN GOOD WORK AND
HAPPY HOMES. It rests with you to say
how the other fellow shall work.



The LEATHER WORKER'S JOURNAL

November, 1909



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF LEATHER
WORKERS ON HORSE GOODS

LEACHMAN & CO. L

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NOTICE.

Secretary-Treasurers Who Will Carefully Observe These Instructions Will Save Themselves a Great Deal of Worry and Time.

In ordering due books for new members, please use the regular Order Blanks furnished all local branches. In all cases give the member's full name, occupation, and exact date of election. Also use the Order Blanks when ordering supplies, etc. Do not mix orders for supplies, etc., in communications, if you wish to receive same without delay.

When reporting members suspended, expelled, retired, transferred, sick or deceased, please give the member's full name, his book number and all necessary information pertaining to said member, such as dates, etc.

After accepting a member by transfer, immediately notify the secretary-treasurer of the local where the member last held membership, on "Post Card" furnished you by headquarters.

Demand a clearance card from all members transferring to your local branch.

Be sure to report all members received by transfer, retired, expelled, suspended or deceased, in the proper space on monthly reports.

See to it that all stamps sold are cancelled by placing the date of sale on each stamp, and instruct shop collectors accordingly.

The secretary-treasurer is the only person allowed to handle Out-of-Work stamps, and members are only entitled to same after they have complied with the provisions of the Constitution. At the meeting of the local branch is the proper place to secure you Out-of-Work stamps, as per Article XIII, Section 3.

The stamp account is the most important part of your work. You should not allow any stamps to go out of your possession unless you receive cash or a receipt from shop collectors, who are in turn responsible to you for all stamps placed in their possession. Keep a strict account with your shop collectors. When reporting to headquarters the number of stamps on hand of the different kinds, be sure that the report is correct.

Close your books on the last day of the month. You will then have plenty of time to make out your monthly report properly and get it to headquarters on time. Do not get into the habit of waiting for members to pay up.

Dues of new members begin the Saturday following their election to membership, regardless of date initiated.

Members cannot become members-at-large until they have had their due books signed by the General Secretary-Treasurer, and their names properly recorded at headquarters.

Accept no dues from members until they have been properly transferred.

Members entitled to retiring cards should make written application to the local union for same. After same is granted the member's due book must be properly signed, in addition to issuing card.

When a due book is lost, a new one will be issued by headquarters upon payment of ten cents by the member losing same.

Always be prompt and businesslike, and read carefully all instructions sent out from headquarters.

Send all communications of a financial nature and make all drafts and money orders payable to John J. Pfeiffer. Do not send your personal checks, but make all remittances with draft, postal or express money order. Always remit when the per capita tax is due, not failing to send with same the detailed monthly report as per Constitution.

Members are requested to note the above instructions to local secretary-treasurers, and to cordially co-operate with them in carrying out these rules.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,

General Secretary-Treasurer.

THE LEATHER WORKERS' JOURNAL

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VOL. XII—No. 3.

KANSAS CITY, MO., NOVEMBER, 1909.

\$1.00 PER YEAR



"GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS."

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LABOR DAY ADDRESS OF CLARENCE S. DARROW, DELIVERED AT SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., LABOR DAY, 1909.

Ladies and Gentlemen.—I am very much obliged to you for this great reception that you have given me. If I was in any danger of getting the big head over it I could pick up the daily papers at most any time, and I would recover very quickly. I have been too long interested in this question to be carried away by any enthusiasm, especially on Labor Day, when everybody votes, and everybody shouts, and everybody forgets so soon. I am sure all of you will understand that it is almost out of the question to make a speech before a crowd like this; there are too many of you; if there were only a few, and I had you in a hall, I could make a speech; I know I could, and I could say something that might be worth listening to. I will just try my best this afternoon—and I don't want you to judge me by what I say, because it is the next thing to the impossible to talk so one can be heard here. As part of my religion, and the largest part of it, covers pretty near the whole thing—never to speak about any subject unless I try to say something, at least, that would be of some permanent benefit to my hearers. It has been a long time since I talked, just for the sake of speaking; it has been a long time since I talked just for the sake of jollying the crowd, and if what I say will be of no value to-morrow, and next week, and next year, then my long trip has been entirely in vain. Although I could say things that would be much more pleasing and much more interesting than what I shall say this afternoon, I will still attempt to make a few suggestions that may possibly here and there be of some benefit to some few people who shall listen to what I say. I have not for a long time been carried away by enthusiasm. I witnessed your parade, and I saw the great mass of men and women who are gathered here to-day, and I know outside of yourselves there are tens of thousands of others who are in sympathy with your cause, and yet I know that in the councils of the State, in the management of public affairs, in the legislation of the country, in making the laws and institutions under which we live, these great labor organizations, and the great mass of men who toil, I know that they are unconsidered, unknown, and that their voice is never heard. (Applause.) I know that your demonstration is only for a day. (Applause.) I know that the politicians may look over your long ranks, may look over the great sea of faces, and assemble to-morrow in convention and say they care nothing whatever for the workingman, for he knows nothing about how to vote, and he never stands by his friends. (Great applause.)

I know that the great mass of toiling men, who have the ability, and who constitute the

majority of the people of this country, count less in our political councils than a half dozen men of wealth who are seated around a mahogany table in the city of New York. (Great applause.) I know that you are constantly fooled; that you go off on false issues, and that the politician has been right when he has ignored the labor vote. I have seen a great party in the last campaign deliberately insult and ignore and trample on the great labor vote of America, and I have seen that great labor vote triumphantly elect the candidates who spat upon it.

I am not here to talk politics, excepting in a broad way, and so far as the political parties are concerned, the two great political parties of this country—the Republican and the Democratic—I wouldn't go across the street to make a choice. (Great applause.) Neither of them is the friend of the poor (applause—good); both of them are time-serving trucklers; both of them are doing the work of those great interests that have exploited the natural resources of America, and are to-day exploiting the bone, muscle and life of their fellow-men. (Applause.)

I have always, ever since I began to think, believed in trade unionism, and have been the friend of trades unionism, in good repute and in bad; I expect to believe in it, and advocate it, and be its friend as long as I live (great applause); and yet when I have said that I recognize that in the ranks of trade unionism are many men who do not understand its principles; there are many men who have been unfaithful to its sacred trust; there are many men incapable of leadership; they have committed errors without number, and they often mistake the means for the end; that their convictions and their reasons and their purposes are the great movement, in the great organization not clear, but in spite of that I recognize in it is the only hope there is for the laboring man in the world, and I can forgive their shortcomings, their errors, their mistakes and their crimes, because I know that after all their cause is the cause of the just; their cause is the cause of the weak and the progress of the human race must be pent up in the success of trades unionism. (Great applause.) But I want this afternoon to say a few words as to what I think trades unionism means, and what I think it does not mean, and I am only giving you my opinion as to what I think it ought to do, and as to what it ought not to do, to accomplish the good that it should accomplish, and which it has not accomplished in the past. There are, as I have said before, tens of thousands of trades unionists who mistake trades unionism, and who believe that trades unionism is the end and not the means to the end. What of this great, magnificent body of organized workingmen in San Francisco and throughout the United States and the world—what is it for? You have your army—you have your industrial army the world over, and what are you going to do with the army you organize? A

great army organized and in camp is useless; a great army taught to drill and maneuver, but which has no other purpose than that, will fall to pieces and decay. (Great applause.) You have organized the workingmen. You have made this splendid organization against fearful odds; you have a great army of men and of women. (Applause.) How are you going to accomplish the purpose that trades unionism was made to serve, through the principles of trades unionism, not the purpose of its principles, but the things that trades unionism stands for, and let us ask ourselves the question whether the principles, as you call them, are really founded on justice, or whether they are only temporary expedients, and what you must really do to accomplish good. What is the prime principle of trades unionism? I must say, when speaking of the mistakes of trades unionism, that one great mistake of trades unionism is that all it knows it has learned from the other side. The boycott, the blacklist, every principle advocated by trades unionism has been taught them by the railroads, by the monopolists, by the rich and by the strong, and they teach these principles to you, and when you turn around and practice them, their lawyers and the courts send you to jail for following in their footsteps. (Great applause.)

What does trades unionism stand for? Outwardly it stands, first of all, for the closed shop; it would insist that every man who toils shall be a member of the union, and that if he does not belong to the union he can't have a job; he can't work on a railroad, he can't work in a mine, he can't work in a factory or a mill; he must go out and starve, unless he sees fit to belong to a labor union. How many trades unions deny that this is their principle? But in spite of their denial, it is true; you stand, and I stand for the closed shop, which is arbitrary, which is harsh, which if you test it by all deeper truths and feelings of men, is absolutely unjustifiable and cannot be sustained by logic and by humanity—no, you say to the world, that unless a workman will come into my camp, he must starve. Why do you say it? Is it because it is its sacred principles? Can you find in your own hearts and your own reasoning, and your own instincts any excuse for the statement, that a man must be a member of a trades union or he cannot work? Yet this is one of the principal demands of the trades unionists. Again you say, especially here upon the Pacific Coast, a Jap, or a Chinaman, even though industrious, hard working, he can't land in America, he can't give his toil towards building up our land, towards making our railroads, towards subverting our waste places or producing food for our men, as if labor was a blessing, as if what we wanted was work instead of the product of work; and yet the great mass of trades unionists all the world over, especially on the Pacific Coast, look upon the man who is willing to come here and toil,

as his bitter enemy, and will strangle him or starve him because he proposes to do our work. This is another principle of trades unionism; do you think it can be justified by logic, can you turn to your own hearts and your own consciences and justify it? Can you people, the sons of the Irishman, the sons of Germans, and the sons of Poles, Italians and Swedes, can you people, foreigners all, can you turn and say to another foreigner that he cannot go where he pleases to better his condition in any portion of the earth, no matter where that may be, and if so, why? (Applause.) Again you may deny it, but it is true. You say that an honest boy may not learn a trade; a child of a mechanic cannot become a mechanic himself, but if he learns the trade he has got to go to the penitentiary or some such place to learn it. You limit the men who are to work at a trade, just the same as the steel trust limits the production it turns out, or the shoe factory limits its production, so they may charge higher prices for what they have to sell. I want to ask you who think, can you look into your own reasoning and your own conscience and find any excuse for this? Again you do something that is still more horrible to the employer; it isn't so bad to me, but it is more horrible to him; you absolutely limit the amount of work you will do. (Shouts, "You are off there.") No, I am not off, there are lots of you say it, but I am not limiting the amount of work I will do, because I don't do any. Every man tries to limit the amount of work he will do, and that is the reason they want the workingmen to do so much, but the limit that you fix is not the natural limit, it is an artificial limit. Understand, I do not mean that there are any fixed rules and regulations as to how much you should do, but I do mean this sacred thing which you call work, and strange you should worship it, shows how far gone you are. What civilized, intelligent people want is not work, but to get out of work (laughter), and you will never get very far until you stop worshipping work, and stop working, because a man who works all the time has not the time to think, and generally has not the capacity to think. Your inclination is to limit work, and I undertake to say there isn't a trades union anywhere whose members perform near as much work as they could perform, if they were doing their best, why—why, you are afraid you will run out of work. (Cries, "Talk over here.") I am going to get around on your side after awhile. I am just telling you the truth about things, you do not know why it is right. I do. You are afraid you will run out of work, and will have to play croquet or loaf. The great bugbear is ever before the laboring man, that there won't be any work, and before the other man is the great bugbear that he will be obliged to work.

Now, until the American workmen and every man in the world can get to that condition when his bugbear will be that he

will have to work, then the labor question will not be solved, for work is the thing to get rid of; you want to get rid of it instead of to get it. Another thing, and some of you will dispute me here, you do not believe in machinery, because machinery takes away work. You are not able to burn any of the machinery as the old farmers in England, when they used to gather together reapers and harvesters and made a bonfire in the field of them, because they were afraid they would not have work enough to do. You do not believe in the typesetting machines that take the place of the men who stick the type up by hand; you do not believe in the machine that makes cigars, because it takes away work. You do not believe in any of the machines, because the machines destroy work. I believe in trades unionism, and yet pretty much everything trades unionism stands for is wrong. It is wrong eternally, it is wrong in the nature of things. It is wrong in the nature of things to say that a man who joins the union is a brother, but a man who stays out is my enemy; it isn't the brotherhood of man, it isn't right; you can't build a civilization upon that that is ultimate. It is something else; now, let us see what it means, and how you can justify, if you justify every one of these statements which I say you stand for, and not one of which is ideally right. If you read the editorials in the newspaper, which I hope you do not; if you listen to preachers, which I trust you do not; if you watch what the college professor says, and I am sure you know too much for that (laughter), you will find out that we who agitate are all wrong; we are demagogues, we are working for the votes of our fellow man, which we never get. (Applause and laughter.) If a man really wants the vote of his fellow man, and he is wise, he won't help him, but he will stand on their necks, and those are the men who get the votes of their fellow man. If you read these things that I have been speaking of, you will learn that labor and capital are friends. (Laughter.) Why, I can prove that; I can prove that by every great newspaper in the United States, I can prove that by every orthodox preacher in the United States; when a man gets anything else from the pulpit he is no longer orthodox, and I can prove by every college professor in the country that labor and capital are friends, and we who say different are setting up class against class and sowing enmity and hatred in the hearts of men. If labor and capital are friends, of course the sooner the trades unionist takes off his badge and throws it away the better, because the capitalists are stronger than you are and they can take care of you better than you can take care of yourselves. If labor and capital are friends, then trades unionism is all wrong (cries of "Sure, sure!") and everything depends in this world upon your starting point. If you ask me whether trades unionism is right, I say, "Right from what view?" Is it right as an ideal system? No;

it is wrong! Is it right in the higher morality and higher conscience, and is it right in the light of what men will some day see? But if you ask me, "Is plain unionism right?" I can only answer that in one way. Is the principle of trades unionism right and is the organization of workmen in trades unionism right, for this day and generation, and in this wolfish society in which we live? If it is right for now, for to-day, it is not necessary that it be right ideally or right forever, and the only question I care to answer is the question, "Is trades unionism right for the present condition of society under which men must live and work and starve and die?" If labor and capital are friends, it is wrong, but are they friends? (Cries: "No, no; never!") An employer builds a factory; he needs a thousand men, he buys coal and lumber and iron; these are the raw products for which he gives his cash. He sells manufactured articles, he sells mowing machines, steel rails; these are the foreign products which he sells, and the more money he pays for his raw material the less money he gets, and the less he pays for his raw material and the higher he sells the foreign products the more money he has for himself. He buys coal and iron and wood and lumber; all these he buys in the open market of the world for the best price he can; all of these are the raw materials which he converts into foreign products and sells to make money, and the cheaper he buys coal the more money he has left; and the cheaper he buys his wood the more money he has left, and the cheaper he buys lumber the more money he has left. The man who sells coal is interested in the other side of the subject. It is his business to get as much for his coal as he possibly can. Are the manufacturers and the coal dealer—are they brothers or are they enemies? The preacher don't tell us. When a man sells coal to a manufacturer, each one tries to get the best bargain he can out of the other; they approach each other not as friends, but as enemies. When a man tries to sell his iron to the owner of a smelter, he gets as much as he can, and the owner buys as cheap as he can; they are enemies, not friends. When the laboring man sells his labor to a factory, it is his business to get as much as he can, and it is the business of the mill owner to be as cheap as he can; they are enemies, not friends. Under all the laws of trade—under all the laws of production—under all the laws of industry, the employer and the workman are enemies, and are not friends, it makes no difference whether the employer is good or bad, he can only be so good, and if he is any better he dies (laughter), and he can't be very much better than his competitors against whom he must make a living, and it isn't the individual, but it is the system that counts in this great warfare. Under all the laws of trade, labor and capital are enemies, under the competitive system of industry.

Where one set of men own the earth, own the coal and the iron and the labor and the land and the railroads and the factories, and the other set of men have nothing but their bare hands, their labor and their lives to sell, they are enemies and not friends. (Applause.) Now, what does the employer do? His business is to buy his raw materials as cheap as he can, and sell his foreign product as high as he can; and how does he accomplish it? He wants to leave a wide open market for labor, because he knows if all men there are bidding against each other, the cheaper the price he will be obliged to pay; he has taught you everything you know—everything. Now, let me see if there is any danger of too many steel rails; if you make too many steel rails, what happens? The price goes down; supply and demand regulates the price, and it is the business of the captain of industry to control supply and demand; at least to control supply. If they make too many steel rails, the price goes down; if they make too many shoes, the price goes down; the only way they can control the price of everything you buy is to limit the supply. They provide that they will only make a certain number of tons of steel rails, and they only make a certain number of pairs of shoes and a certain number of pairs of boots, and a certain number of yards of cloth; they limit the supply of everything they sell so that they may keep up the price to suit themselves.

Now, the workingmen have learned their lesson from this. They look abroad over the great mass of labor and they find millions of men in America, with nothing but their toil to sell, and bound to sell it day by day, or starve. They see the employer limiting the product which he sells, so that he may keep up the price, and they know of only one way to do, that is to organize all the workingmen in one great labor trust, that is what it amounts to (laughter), but the trouble is you cannot do it. If you could get all the workingmen in one great labor trust, in this way you can control the supply of labor, and in this way you can dictate the price, just exactly the same as the employer dictates the price for what he sells, so when the workingmen of one trades union, when they organize themselves and insist on the closed shop, they are simply seeking to control—to control the product which they have to sell; then they may limit the supply and thus fix the price. When they limit apprentices, they are further seeking to control products so they may control the price, and when they close our ports to Chinamen and Japanese, and all the army of Asiatic workmen, they are simply seeking to do the same thing, to control the supply of labor so they may influence the prices; they are following exactly in the footsteps of the capitalist who has gone before and who taught them their lesson. Is that right or is it wrong? Eternally measured by reason, by justice and by the broad humanities, it is wrong, but as applied to-

day, in the period of warfare we are passing, it is justified; labor and capital are enemies. Look to the great army contending upon the field of battle, then is it right or wrong? Labor to-day meets capital organized in every branch of industry, not only organized and equipped for fight, but with a game which it is almost impossible to beat upon any sort of terms. You meet capital owning the mines, owning the timber, owning the coal, owning all the iron ore which nature has stored up in the earth, owning the railroads, owning the tools and implements of trade, and against that intrenched power you are obliged to wage that warfare, and then capital says you must not combine, you must not limit, you must leave the ports open to immigration, you must leave everybody learn a trade, you must work as hard as you can, you must not shorten your hours of toil, you must leave the great law of supply and demand and fields of competition to them to regulate. They are hedged in by every source of restriction, and by every kind of law, which the cunning of their lawyers could contrive. Laboring men to-day, in the midst of great industrial conflicts such as we are living under, and will live under while the competitive system lasts, in the midst of that they must organize, they must be a great army of men, they must enforce discipline, they must fix hard rules, they must as far as possible control their supplies of labor; they must make hard restrictions which in the light of eternal justice are all wrong, and which in the end will never solve one of the problems that are set before us to solve. As a war measure adapted to the present, there is scarcely a restriction, there is scarcely a demand for union labor which cannot be sustained, and which ought not to be sustained by the great mass of men who toil. You may not believe them, as an ideal principle; neither do I. I hope for the time, as I trust you hope for the time, when all these rules and all these restrictions shall fade away, when you no longer get a chance to work, when you no longer will hate your fellow man for fear your fellow man is going to do your work for you, but to-day, applied to the industrial institutions of this age, these unions are absolutely necessary, arbitrary and hard as many of their regulations are, but let us see what there is beyond it, because the working man who does not look beyond it is a poor trades unionist, and there are many trades unionists who have forgotten the end by glorifying the means. Your fight is a hard one, you can never make any great measure of success in trades unionism because of where it stands to-day. At the most you have got an everlasting fight against the bitterest and fiercest odds; you have a contest with your employer, and every man is poorer, and only a few days lie between him and famine and starvation for his little ones, but on the other side they can wait, they can wait endless time, and other willing workmen will fight them while

they wait. Again, they have all the machinery of the law, they have all the machinery of the courts in their hands; they have all the great instruments of public opinion in their hands; they have the press, they have the pulpit, they have the college professors, they have the lawyers, they have everybody whom money directly and indirectly will buy, and this means pretty much all that are worth getting. They have it all, while you have nothing but brute strength, and with this you go into an unequal combat. Now, I want to say that I believe that labor will not earn very many great victories in the future on the lines that these have been waged in the past; that labor must go a step further, or it must go back. The methods of the past are too hard, they have been made too impossible to succeed much further along those lines. For instance, the courts of the United States are composed of judges taken uniformly, or almost uniformly, from the ranks of corporation lawyers, and if anybody thinks that law is a science or a mathematical certainty, you had better study law. It is a matter of guesswork and opinions enforced, and nothing else, and the strongest force in civilization makes the law just as they do everything else. Judges have almost uniformly been taken from the men who eat at the table of the rich, and are satisfied with the crumbs—and it is a good, big crumb. (Laughter.) They go upon the bench imbued with the feeling of the class to which they belong; they are not workingmen, but if our judges were shoemakers instead of lawyers, you might get less law but more justice. (Laughter and applause.) They go upon the bench filled with the prejudices and feelings and bias of the class to which they belong, and the law of the United States is to-day so firmly established that every intelligent lawyer knows that you cannot call a strike without endangering yourselves by serving a term in jail without a trial by jury. You have seen two or three of your great labor leaders sent to jail (shouts: "Debs"), and Debs with the rest, but you have seen two or three who are now under sentence to go to jail because they dared to advise workmen not to buy Buck's stoves—I don't know how many of you have bought that kind of a stove. (Laughter and applause.) They have sentenced these men to jail because they dared to employ the boycott which has been employed by the capitalist since the world began, without any effort to stop them in any way. Did you ever hear of an employer being sent to jail for boycotting any workman? You never will until you elect shoemakers to be judges, and by that time we will do away with jails entirely. A labor leader cannot call a strike to-day with any safety; he violates the civil and the criminal law which has been made by judges, and of course good law because they said so. (Laughter.) Now, when a man goes upon the bench he is inspired, as Bob Ingersoll used to say, because divine petroleum is poured upon his head, and everything he

says is wise; he is a jurist. (Laughter and applause.) When he goes upon the bench he may have been a very commonplace lawyer up to that time, but he is a jurist and can send his fellow man to jail when working, and men who work ought to be sent to jail. (Great applause and laughter.) I can get all the labor leaders to agree upon that. (More laughter.)

The strike is pretty much a thing of the past; a judge can issue an injunction and end it. Of course Gompers and Mitchell should go to jail, I hope they will; they can do more good in jail than out. If they should go to jail, it may have some effect to modify the law, but even if it does, it will not be of any material lasting benefit to the workingman, for his salvation must come in some other way. (Oh, you Socialist!) Don't be in too much of a hurry; we will get around to that in awhile. What is the use of a strike, what is the use of the raise of wages? Why, we had a strike in the anthracite coal mines, the men faced hunger and starvation for six months and then they had a lawsuit lasting six months more, which was worse, as nothing will use up money like a law suit. (Laughter and cheers.) That is where they have the start of you, and they succeeded in getting a ten per cent raise of wages, a mighty good thing, and then in one day a half dozen men got around a mahogany table down in New York City, and they raised the price of coal about twenty per cent. Honestly, do you trade unionists think there is any possible scheme that you can invent that can raise the price of wages as fast as these fellows can put up the cost of living? If you do, go at it and try. It wouldn't help the American workman a bit; it wouldn't help the American workman if they put up the carpenters' wages to \$100 a day. What of it? Why, all they would have to do would be to charge a thousand, and there you would be. In England the standard of money is pounds, which is \$5; in France it is francs, which is 20 cents. If they change the standard, and in England they use 20-cent pieces, it would look as if you had more money; but you do not have more—it does not amount to anything. A body of workmen going out upon a strike, they lay down their tools, they are locked in jail, and they get abused by the newspapers and the good people, abused to their heart's content, and they get a raise of wages—what of it? Does it do them any good? Suppose the packers get a raise of ten per cent, can you keep up with the price of beefsteak? You do not have to, you do not get beefsteak. Can you keep up with the price of cloth? You have got to get cheaper clothing. Can the building trades keep up with the price of structural iron or the price of building, or the price of anything? Why, the bricks get so high that you can't get it for an ordinary strike. (Great laughter and applause.) The workingman, if he has got time and wants to better his condition, had better try to lift himself over a fence by his boot straps than

to get rich on a raise of wages, the more you pull up the more you push down. Do you suppose as long as Mr. Harriman can fix rates on the railroad it makes any difference how much he pays his section men? Not a bit. He gets it back on the goods he hauls there for his section men from the East, and of course when the people kick too much, the Legislature fixes the price that the passenger is to pay, but they leave the freight rates to go up, because only the rich people are the passengers, and every poor man has to pay freight rates, so you get beaten again. Now, think of it, just use your gray matter a little and see how you come out. Suppose a man owns all the coal that was in the world or in America, and suppose he owns all the iron ores there is; suppose he owns all the railroads, and he has the absolute choice to fix the price of everything he sells as he has to-day, for that is his business under the laws of the country, which are sacred—they know they are sacred, because they made them. (Laughter.) Suppose a man owns everything there is, and you own labor, do you suppose it makes any difference what he pays you for labor, and that he can't get it all back when you spend that money? Why, it is simple; it works automatically; you boost up that product—you can't fight the company in any such way. (Cries, "Give us P. H. McCarthy.") We will get to that pretty quick. You can't win this fight upon any of the old lines. You have got to have something in view, some end towards which you work. Is labor a blessing? People act as if it were (applause and laughter); it is a blessing today because it is better than hell itself, not very much better, but some. (Great laughter and applause.) Of course, I only speak from observation. (Laughter and applause.) I never had any time to fool away that way. (Laughter.) You have been taught and carried on everything as if labor was a blessing. Now, if we get the system right, if Chinamen want to do the work, you are so much ahead. (Laughter.) If Japs want to do the work, you are a gainer. If machinery wants to do the work, better still. If capitalists want to do the work, that would be very good, but they do not. (Laughter.) How are you going to get at it, and what is the trouble of it, and what have we got to do? Now, you know the tendency in this world is always where anybody sees an injustice to pass it along down the line. You always fight the little fellow instead of the big fellow. If a few great railroad companies gobbled all the land there is, and there is only a little left, and the Chinaman comes over to work that, it is better to club off the Chinaman than it is the railroad company; that is the way we work. (Applause and laughter.) If a strong man is feeling some injustice he turns and takes it out on the weak man, and the weak man, instead of standing up against the strong man, he turns and fights the woman, and the woman, instead of fighting back against the

man, will fight the dog, and the dog will fight the cat, and so on down; that seems to be man's nature and the way it works. (Great laughter and applause.) Now, if instead of fighting the workingmen, you fight the strong ones, you wouldn't need to worry about work, only because there is too much of it. People ought to stay awake nights worrying because there is too much work, not because there is too little, because when all the work is done it will mean that all the men's wants have been supplied, and then you can go play mumblepeg, or anything else. The work is not done so long as there are any men's wants to be supplied. What are we going to do to get rid of it? Of course all the people, especially the working people, take their politics from their grandfathers and their religion from their grandmothers. You have got to think it out. The fact that your grandfather and your grandmother believed a certain way is more evidence that it is wrong than it is right, for they were not supposed to have as much sense as the present generation, and you know that wouldn't be much. We are Republicans because we were born that way, and Democrats because we were born that way, and it doesn't make any difference which way a party goes, go along with it, and it can go any old way its leaders see fit to have it go, and we give it our vote. One of the first things workingmen have got to do is to learn to vote together. (Great cheers and applause.) I do not propose to make a political speech, excepting upon broad lines, but workmen have got to learn to vote together and to vote for their friends. On looking over the history of this country, pretty nearly every President we ever had was a lawyer, every Senator almost we ever had was a lawyer, almost all of our members of Congress have been lawyers, and they don't work for nothing. (Laughter.) Try to hire them, if you think they do. (Laughter and applause.) Pretty nearly all the members of our State Legislatures are lawyers, all the Governors are lawyers, everybody that manages the affairs of this country directly are lawyers—of course indirectly, and back of the lawyers are various clients, but not workingmen. The lawyers make all of the laws and enforce all the laws and do all the governing. Of course that is because they are the only people upon earth that are wise enough to do it. Who would ever think of sending a stonemason or a blacksmith or a shoemaker to Congress? No one would. Why, down in Kansas, under the Populist wave of reform—you know they get religious down there whenever there is a famine (laughter and cheers), whenever the crops are short they are Populists, and when times are good they are Republicans. (Laughter and applause.) When crops were short they did elect a shoemaker to be a judge. That would have been all right; they would have come out very well, excepting when this fellow got elected he went off to a law school (laughter and applause), and when he got ready to take his seat he

had no better sense of justice than the rest of them. The lawyers have done all the business and they are pretty smooth. They don't always let their right hand know what their left hand is doing—they dasen't—or let anybody else know what it is doing—they do not dare, and they have made all of this law in the Legislature in the interest of the people they are acquainted with, that they serve, and that they hope to serve. This is really a close problem when you get down to it. You do not need to be afraid of it; you may be dead sure that you cannot make poor men richer unless you make the rich man poorer, and you need not be afraid of making him poorer. He will have enough anyway. It is a close struggle in the end, and has been since the history has recorded the acts of men. You have no fixed laws and institutions in this country so that work would not be a blessing, so the question will be how to get along with the least possible work; to do that you will have to make the machines work as hard as they can; you have got to make everybody work that wants to work and some few who do not want to work (applause and laughter), and when you worry about work it must be because you are afraid you have to do it, and not because you are afraid you would not have anything to do. But to be specific, what is the way out? There is land enough in America; there is land enough on the face of the earth, if there was not a fence around it; there is iron enough in the mines; there is coal enough in the earth; there is enough of stuff to work into food; and to work into clothing so that men need no more fear famine. The question of production has long since been solved; men of cunning and with brains have invented cunning machinery to do men's work; men don't need to work any more; two or three hours' labor a day would support them; and even the rich could afford to work two or three hours a day; they can take their exercises that way instead of playing golf. (Laughter and applause.) It isn't a question of production any more, the ages have solved the great problem of production away back two thousand years ago. Wise philosophers used to dream of the time when the brain of man would invent all of these cunning machines to do the labor of the human race, and they thought when these machines had been invented that then the human race could rest. It is a dream of the philosophers of ancient times; we have invented those cunning machines; we have invented the cunning machines that weave the cloth and clothe the human race with almost no labor whatever, and what has been the result of those inventions? Why, those cunning machines have become the property of the few and the fathers who did weave have been driven into the streets, and the little children taken from school and the green fields and have become prisoners to run these machines. We have invented those machines, and instead of liberating the human race, those machines have served to further

enslave them, because they have been competitors with man to that most priceless thing, a right to work; they will be competitors so long as a handful of men own the work and the iron and the coal and the wood and the railroads, and all the implements of production and distribution, and leave the poor nothing to sell but daily toil and daily lives. You have got to get these things back; they must become the property of humanity. It took nature millions of ages to make a coal mine. Away back when the earth was young and hot, and moist, great forests sprang up and within it internal troubles, and these sunk down and were buried in the earth and were hidden away for millions of ages, so that one day when the earth grew old and cold this pent-up sunshine could be brought forth to warm the hearts of man, and lo and behold! when the earth got old and cold a few railroad companies stretched forth their hands and said, "All this coal is ours, and nature through all the ages has been toiling, not for the human race, but for us, and the human race cannot make fires except upon such terms as we see fit to dictate."

Do you think you can solve the labor question and leave a half dozen men in the United States in control of the industries of America? (Cries of "No! No!") If you do, you have got another guess coming, and you better make it quick while you are living. Do you think you can solve the labor questions and leave a few men own all the coal, the iron of the earth, all the railroads, the factories and all the mills? (Cries of "No! No!") You must bring the human race back to the heritage of which it has been deprived. (Cheers, etc.) Now, I know this cannot be done quickly, but I know beyond the immediate thing which all of us do, beyond the grind of everyday life, there ought to be up here a clear ideal, there ought to be some point to which we are moving; there ought to be some guide, the guiding star to influence the combat of the nation and of men. When we make laws or repeal them we should know where we are going, what is the result to be obtained and go towards that result.

Now, a moment as to politics. The first great lesson the workman has to learn is to forget his grandfather (laughter), and you might let your grandmother go, too. (Laughter.) Do your own thinking. Let this day and generation settle its own affairs; the fact that you were born a Republican does not mean anything, or that you were born a Democrat does not mean anything. There are various ways. I am not one of those who believe that there is only one road. I think there are many. There are philosophers who are broad and deep and point to a way that the human race can recover much that they have lost. There is the single tax, the abolition of the private ownership of land, the taking of coal mines, of railroads, of forests, of ores, all those things which nature stored there. That is surely

good. Whether it would accomplish all they believe no man can tell until it has been tried. It is easy. I don't believe that is the only way. I must say that today, looking over the world, with all of its activities, with all of its political struggles and its political strength, the progress of the people of the world seems to be going towards Socialism. (Great and prolonged applause and three cheers as well.) I want to be frank about this matter; it is not worth while to come so far without being frank. I believe that either system or that many systems may be found to work and very likely any system that we adopt may not be as perfect as we believe it would be before it came. We can try. We can see the ideal and can go towards it. I am glad to see the enthusiasm of Socialism. So far as I am concerned, I have never been a party Socialist, not because I did not see the ideal, not because I did not believe that it was one way, and perhaps the best so far thought of for the solution of this great question, but because it always looked to me to be so far a dream and because the workingmen themselves in whose interest this warfare, this great fight is waged, the workingmen themselves must show their interest in some such result before you need any great number of men like me. I can get along under any kind of system, and if I had a chance, if I was obliged to cast my lot in co-operative commonwealth, the chances are I wouldn't get as much out of it as I do now. I am dead willing to go in, but before I can see any hope of success, it seems to me I ought to see a far greater number of that class of men who have nothing to lose and everything to gain before I can feel justified in so doing. (Applause.) Think this out for yourselves; it may be that between that day and the present which is quite a way off, in spite of what some of you enthusiastic specialists realize. If I should take out a red card, I am afraid I would be tried and fired at the second meeting, and yet when we are speaking of it we can't forget the fact that the Socialist party of the world is the greatest political party on this earth. It is the only one which reaches over land and sea, and which binds together in a sort of solidarity all the people, and it is aptly put that the man who throws his vote that way does not waste it; don't worry about that. It may be that before that time comes we will have to have an intermediate party, for you cannot get people to go so fast. Strong deeds are all right with a full grown man, but kind of different with babies, and the human race are babies, they are only several million years old, and it has got to run up into the billions before they get much sense. (Laughter and applause.) It may be as in England you will have to form labor parties, they may not have clear, distinct political principles, but for many years to come these must be questions of agitation, they must be questions of education, and the human race will not solve these great problems in a minute. I must say

one more word after this of saying something of politics, which is required, and which I do not mean to say, and I do not want to have it understood that way; yet you can take it as you please. (Applause and laughter.) I have no doubt heard many shades of political opinions, perhaps with reference to your present affairs, and I believe the workingman should go into politics; I believe they should go in quickly; they have stayed out too long. You will never have any influence until you get in, and I want to say another thing: when you get in, you will make all the mistakes that the others have made before you, you will have ignorant men, you will have tyrannical men, you will have boodlers—I don't know just what I might do (Laughter and applause.) I never had to boodle in that way; I had a better graft. (Applause.) But if I were a workingman, with three or four dollars a day, and would get into political life, and my term of office was drawing to a close, and I thought I might have to go back to work, I don't know what I would do. (Laughter and applause.) I don't want to be placed in that position. (Laughter and applause.) But what I want to say is this: it would be very foolish to expect any workingman who gets into political life, that he will not be like all the rest. If anybody tells you they are all angels they are lying to you and want your vote. There is some selfishness, there is some of everything excepting money that there is with the rich, and you will have boodlers, but if you have them don't run away on that account; I want to emphasize that. If you elect a man and he proves unfaithful to his trust, if he betrays the men whom he was sent to serve, if he takes the money of the corporation and sells your votes to the rich, then because of that don't turn your back upon a labor party; TRY AGAIN. If you are not going to vote for any party whose men had betrayed the cause of the people, what ticket would you vote? (Applause.) You would have to stick to the Republican ticket (laughter), they all prove unfaithful, over and over again, but stick to your class; there isn't anybody else to do it; there is just a few fellows out of that class that will stand by you and they are mighty few, and if you have got to have some boodler, better let a workingman get his hand in once in awhile. (Applause and laughter.) Of course when I read the newspapers in Chicago—and I have got about through now, I would have stopped long ago if you people had gone home. (Laughter and applause, and "Go on.") When I read the newspapers in Chicago about the boodling in San Francisco I rather make up my mind that nobody ever boodled except the workingman; if they boodled so much I don't see why they work. Now, I don't believe in it, I am against it; I think a man who represents so high and so moral a cause as labor ought to be true to the poor whom he represents; he ought to undergo hardships, he ought to withstand temptation, he ought to die

almost for his cause, but they will not all do it, and don't expect it, and when some of them are unfaithful to the cause, don't you be unfaithful to YOUR CAUSE, FOR YOUR CAUSE IS THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN LIBERTY; the hopes of your future are bound up in the cause of the workingman; there is nothing else in human history excepting the progress of the weak and of the poor. This cause is in your hands; it is for you to find a position for the generations that are yet unborn. If you look back in history, in the history of the human race, away back from the time that man first raised from brute creation and stood up on his hind legs, and looked the rest of the world in the face, you find that the world has been ruled by kings, by tyrants, by priests, by preachers, by monopolists, by the rich. The great men who have been the hewers of wood, the drawers of water through all the ages of the world, they have given their toil, they have given their life, they have given their blood that other men may be rich and strong. The men who have labored have denied themselves the comforts of life that others may roll in wealth they do not need; they have been bought and sold as chattels—why, it isn't one hundred years since white men were chattels all over Europe; it isn't one hundred years since the workingmen were sold to the farmers in England, it isn't a hundred years that these men had a semblance of freedom, and have only a semblance today, but through all the past, through all the years gone by the human race has been going onward and upward towards greater justice and broader manhood than the world has ever known. The history of the world has been the progress of the poor, the progress of the workingman, far away back to the time when men first met together in the woods and in the waste places and organized their unions, it was a crime punished by the penitentiary and death, for two men to meet together and conspire to raise their wages, just as monopolists would make it a crime today. Away back there when they met in the forest and under the cover of darkness of night, they conspired to help the world and to help each other, they have gone through endless suffering, they met deprivations, they met death upon the scaffold, they lived in prison that this day and this generation might be better than the past. They have gone onward and upward in the years gone by; they stood by their fellows, they formed their unions, until almost the humblest workman can reach out his hand and know that somewhere in the world are some few men who are his friends and who stand by his cause. The progress of the human race has been the progress of trade unionism; in spite of its mistakes, in spite of much of its criminal conduct, in spite of the evils of the past, the position of man today is imbued with determination to stand by each other in this great world-struggle for human liberty, and it is for you to stand together; the cause

of the workingman is right when it is wrong. If the individual battle is not wise, what of it? Should you desert your comrade, and go to the enemy? If the battle is wrong, the war is right, the war at least is right, and the war has just begun, and sometimes the work of the trade unions will be done. I told you your principles are not ideals, and they are not; they are necessary to the state of industrial warfare in which we live, but when their work is done, when they have accomplished their purpose, these narrow restrictions will pass away, they will no longer be men and women, they will no longer be apprentices, there will no longer be an effort to exclude any human being from any portion of the earth from earning his living to the best of his ability and his strength. There will no longer be any effort to exclude your fellow man, a man will be your brother whether he belongs to your union or not; this is for today, but beyond it and above it is the grand time when the work of the union has been completed, when all men will be brothers, when the brotherhood of man shall be an accomplished fact; then these restrictions will be ended, because the warfare of industrial strife will be done. (Cheers and prolonged hurrahs, congratulations and handshaking.)

PASS DE HAT.

In meeting members and non-members who are continually complaining about paying dues, and who at the same time are willing to take all benefits in the way of conditions, wages and hours, convinces me that they are in the same state of mind as the colored person who thought salvation was free. The story is as follows:

"The colored parson had just concluded a powerful sermon on 'Salvation Am Free,' and was announcing that a collection would be taken for the benefit of the parson and his family. Up jumped an acutely brunette brother in the back of the church.

"'Loo-a-year, parson,' he interrupted, 'yo ain't no sooner done tellin' us dat salvation am free dan yo' go askin' us fo' money. If salvation am free what's de use in payin' fo' it? Dats what I want to know. An' I tell yo' p'intedly dat I ain't goin' to gib yo' nothin' until I find out. Now—'

"'Patience, brudder, patience,' said the parson. 'I'll 'lucidate. S'pose yo' was thisty an' come to a river. Yo' could kneel right down an' drink yo' fill, coul'n't you? An' it wouldn't cost yo' nothin', would it?'

"'Ob course not. Dat's what I—'

"'Dat water would be free,' continued the parson. 'But 'sposin' yo' was to hab dat water piped to yo' house. Yo'd have to pay, wouldn't you?'

"'Yas, suh, but—'

"'Wal, brudder, so it is wid salvation. De salvation am free, but it's de havin' it piped to yo' dat yo' got to pay fo'. Pass de hat, deacon, pass de hat."

TRADE NOTES

The Missouri Penitentiary Harness Shop.

The matter of the state making a new contract January first with the concern at Jefferson City who are running a harness factory in the penitentiary, and enjoying the advantages of cheap prison labor, should be vigorously pursued at this time. Strike while the iron is hot.

The trade well knows the position of the Harness Herald upon this subject. All the Missouri wholesalers are a unit in any movement that will stop a new contract being made. Retailers can contribute their strength, which is much more than some people value it at, which was shown in the fight for free hides. The Wholesale Saddlery Association are supposed to be working on the matter. If their official is in earnest he cannot fail, in view of the support that is being given him, to accomplish something.

Let everyone in the trade think of what he can do to cause a cessation of prison made harness in the Missouri state penitentiary.—Harness Herald.

Thirty Years a Benedict.

President E. J. Baker, of the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, has been president of another union for the past thirty years, and during his official capacity there has never been a strike or lockout to arbitrate or settle, conditions always being such that the members were happy and contented.

The thirtieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Baker, was celebrated at their home, 2408 Forest Avenue, Monday evening, September 27, and congratulations were showered upon the happy couple, who, in their pathway through life, have given indisputable evidence of their loyalty to the tenets of the Anti-Race Sui-clde Club.

The evening was spent very pleasantly with music and singing and a bounteous supper was served.

It was nearly midnight when the festivities came to an end and the merry crowd departed for their homes after wishing Mr. and Mrs. Baker many happy returns of the day.—Kansas City Labor Herald.

Protect Your Horses Against Scabs.

"The merciful man is merciful to his beast." The day of one horse farming is about past. We now have our horses and mules organized into teams of two or more.

We ought to have enough respect for our faithful four-legged servants to let them wear union-made harness. They are apt enough, at best, to have sores on them, without having to wear scab harness. Ask your dealer if he keeps union label harness, as per request of United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods. See their ad in this paper.—The Union Farmer.

Praises His Organization.

John J. Pfeiffer, delegate from the Kansas City local of Leather Workers, praises his organization and states that it is making considerable progress. John J. Pfeiffer is General Secretary-Treasurer of the Leather Workers on Horse Goods, and a persistent worker for organized labor, and his efforts may some day be substantially recognized by the members of his own organization and the union toilers of Missouri.—Missouri Trades Unionist.

Hess & Hopkins' New Department.

Hess & Hopkins Leather Co., of Rockford, Ill., have opened a new department for the manufacture of the patent leather required by the firm for bridles and harness and saddles. Mr. J. Mosher, formerly of Strecker Bros., Marietta, Ohio, has charge of the new department.—Harness Herald.

Hatters' Victory.

It is reported that the Hatters' strike, which began nine months ago, will be brought to a close in about a fortnight in an agreement with the Hat Manufacturers' Association. The fight, which, it is estimated, has cost the manufacturers \$4,000,000, has convinced them that the union cannot be destroyed and this sentiment has led to terms with the union in its recognition and in the placing of the union label in the shops.

Conditions in the use of the label will, however, be somewhat changed. Formerly the union label was placed in every hat sent out by the manufacturer. Under the new agreement, it is understood, the union label will be sent out in hats in which such a demand is made in the order. But where the order declares against the use of the label it will not be used. Where no mention is made for or against the label it will be used.

While the terms of the agreement are probably not all that the union hatters desire, they have gained essentially all of their demands, and the organized members of this trade and, in fact, of all trades, have great cause for rejoicing in the final victory of the hatters over the strongly entrenched power of their opponents. This settlement must make President Kirby, of the Manufacturers' Association, feel that his organization has about run its course as a disturbing element in the adjustment of the relations of capital and labor.



The Swedish Strike.

The gigantic struggle of the 160,000 Swedish Workers, who are still on strike against the Employers' Association of Sweden, is likely to continue for some time, and that those strikers depend upon the workingmen of America to help them win a victory over their heartless bosses is shown by the following cablegram received by the Swedish Socialist paper, *Arbetaren*, published at New York:

"Stockholm, Sweden, September 29.
 "Arbetaren, 28 City Hall Place, New York:
 "All attempts to arbitrate have stranded because the employers' terms were unacceptable. The struggle continues with all the power the Swedish workingmen can command. Only hunger can compel our members to go back. We appeal for continued support. Inform Tholin and Sandgren.
 Landssektariatet,
 "LINDQUIST."

The great general strike of the Swedish workers began about on the first day of August. For over two months these valiant fighters have been holding out against great odds. As can be seen by the above cablegram, the efforts of the Swedish government to arbitrate were of no avail, for the reasons given. Unfortunately, only meager news arrives in this country; the capitalist papers bring garbled reports in the interest of the capitalist class, according to which it would appear that the strike has already been lost, and this may be the cause that comparatively so little has been contributed by the workingmen of America to assist the brave Swedish fighters. A few days ago the secretary of the general organization in Sweden telegraphed that up until that time he had received \$6,000 from America. This sum must appear insignificant in comparison with the donations of European organizations. The central committee of the German Social-Democratic party has sent \$6,000, the locals of Hamburg \$2,500 and the locals of Berlin about \$10,000. The executive council of the German trades unions has forwarded \$25,000; the woodworkers of Berlin, \$6,000; the typographical union of Bremen, \$250; the metal workers of Bremen, \$500; the bricklayers, \$250; the metal workers of Stettin, \$500; the central organization of all metal workers in Germany, \$125,000, and the workingmen of little Denmark have forwarded about \$100,000. There are probably more large amounts contributed by the workingmen of England, France, etc., but the respective figures are not obtainable as yet.

The general strike in Sweden is perhaps the most inspiring and perfectly unified action the workingmen of the world have yet seen. Since the beginning of the struggle the desertions from the ranks of the strikers have been few, and the solidarity of the organized and unorganized, the skilled and the unskilled passes belief. The combined sums sent to Sweden may seem a large amount, but there are 160,000 men and their wives and children to be protected from the demoralizing effects of hunger, this terrible weapon in the hands of the greedy capitalists. Already our International Executive Board has donated \$500, the highest amount allowed by the constitution, and some of our local unions have sent in some money, but as against the large number of sufferers this seems to be little. All other local unions not heard from yet should do whatever they can to assist the Swedish brothers and show thereby that solidarity is for them not an empty phrase.

All donations, whether large or small, should be sent directly to the Swedish central organization, "Landssektariatet, Stockholm, Sweden," and the international headquarters of our organization should be notified of all donations made.

Uncle Sam Boycotts American Tobacco Co.

During recent years the opponents of labor unions have had frequent spasms over the injustice of the boycotts of organized labor. The present year is no exception, and in view of the frequent appeals being made to the courts to restrain members of organized labor from boycotting certain firms it is of more than ordinary interest to note that the United States government has undertaken to do a little boycotting of its own against the tobacco trust, the recognized head of which is the American Tobacco Co.

The boycott is inaugurated by the department from whose headquarters letters have been sent to all purchasing agents of that branch of the United States government, instructing them not to purchase any more supplies from the American Tobacco Co. The order is now sweeping and goes on to specify that under no condition shall goods be purchased directly or indirectly from the head of the tobacco trust nor from any of its agents. During the past twenty-five years the American Tobacco Co. has sold the government all the tobacco it has purchased. Now the government has declared a boycott against this trust, being prompted to do so by the insolent manner the tobacco trust has disregarded the provisions of the anti-trust law and other laws of the government. When the government found its hands tied and unable to enforce its own laws against the tobacco trust it resorted to the boycott in much the same spirit and exactly on the same principle as unions resort to the boycott when all other means fail.

A Change of Scene

Kept Her Word.

"Harold," said the young woman, resolutely, "I promised my mother I never would marry any man without asking him how he stood on the great question of woman suffrage. You will have to tell me how you stand."

"I'm opposed to it, Bella," bluntly answered the young man.

"Well—er—that's all I promised mamma; I didn't bind myself to refuse any good man just because he—now, Harold, you stop that!"—Chicago Tribune.

The Reason.

"I wonder why three-fourths of the stenographers in business offices are women?"

"I guess it is because men like to feel that there is at least one class of women they can dictate to."—Baltimore American.

Metric System to Date.

"Now, children," commanded the austere instructor in advanced arithmetic, "you will recite in unison the table of values."

"Ten mills make a trust, ten trusts make a combine, ten combines make a merger, ten mergers make a magnate, one magnate makes the money."—Wall Street Journal.

At the Matinee.

"I believe we had these same seats when we were at the theater last winter."

"I think we had the two just in front."

"No, we had these seats. Here is my chewing gum."—K. C. Journal.

She Backed Out.

"What decided her not to get a divorce?"

"There was another woman in the hotel willing to take her husband as soon as the decree was made absolute."

In the Feud Zone.

"May I ask you a question?"

"Sure, stranger."

"Why is everybody in this section mixed up in a feud?"

"Well, nobody keers to take chances on bein' an innocent bystander."

His Funny Look.

"Say, Daisy, did yer see when I took hold of yer hand the funny look yer ma gave me?"

"Go on, Tim, ma didn't give it to yer; you've always had it."—Life.

More Than It Was Worth.

"The preacher that married you says you only gave him a dollar."

"From what I know now, he ought to be glad I didn't sue him for damages."—Judge.

A Bad Spell.

"Poor Jacy! He never could spell, and it ruined him."

"How?"

"He wrote a verse to an heiress he was in love with, and he wrote 'boney' for 'bonny.'"—New York Journal.

Expectations More Than Fulfilled.

Lucile, a carefully brought up little girl of five years, returned from her first party in glee. "I was a good girl, mamma," she announced, "and talked nice all the time."

"Did you remember to say something pleasant to Mrs. Appleby just before leaving?" her mother asked.

"Oh, yes, I did," was the enthusiastic reply. "I smiled and said, 'I enjoyed myself very much, Mrs. Appleby. I had lots more to eat than I expected.'"—Woman's Home Companion.

A Light Workman.



First H. M.—"Say, Shorty, is dat new feller a light workman?"

Second H. M.—"Well, I should say he is; he only weighs 80 pounds."



REMOVE THE DRAWBACKS.

Two of the drawbacks to the progress of Organized Labor has been the lack of courage amongst the members, and confidence in those that are trying to better their conditions. The lack of courage is not always caused by weakness, but is caused by lack of study of the general situation. Instead of looking at the situation from a broad and liberal standpoint, taking into consideration the conditions of trade in general and the enthusiasm displayed by others, who look at things on the bright side, they look at everything from the dark side and take into consideration only conditions as they exist locally.

No movement in the history of the world has been successful where those interested took the gloomy view of the chances of success. There is another class who have no courage because they are satisfied with the present conditions, and are afraid that any attempt to improve conditions would inconvenience them. Then the lack of confidence in those that plan and try to lead to success in these movements. It seems that some say, "Why should these people tell us to do so and so? We know better and we should follow our plan." While this is true, the proper plan to follow is that which provides the greatest good for the greatest number. In all times and places in history, every movement has had leaders, who have studied and devised means for the betterment of their fellow men, and, by the positions they have held, have been so placed that they were in a better position to judge what was the best for all than those whose information and views only covered a limited space. What is needed in our ranks is confidence in those that are elected by the members to conduct affairs, and when a move is made they should be given every support, and strengthened by the knowledge that they are trusted by those they are planning and working for. It is not a vain hope that before many more years roll around the workingmen of all trades will become better educated in unionism, to the extent that they will sink their own personal ideas and rally to the standard of their Union as one man, and as long as the cause is for the good of the greatest number, hold up the hands of those who are in the front rank until victory perches on their standard.

A FEW POINTS ON ORGANIZING.

I wish to say a few words to our Locals about organizing. While the new names are coming very good, there should be more activity among the individual members. The N. S. M. A. has seen fit to post notices that no organizing work will be allowed in the shops. I wish they would post some more, as since the notices have been posted there has been an awakening in the very places where they were posted, and our membership is increasing

finely. If every member would become imbued with the same spirit, that is, to show that the work can be done on the outside, we would be able to increase our membership 1,000 in the next three months.

Now, brothers, constitute yourselves into committees of one, and make up your mind to bring one new member in during November, and you will feel more interested in the U. B. than if you sat around and left it to someone else. The Brotherhood is forging to the front, both financially and numerically, and let us not rest until we have every available man enrolled in our ranks.

With our general demand in view for 1910, which will be carried out (cold water or no cold water), we must close up our ranks and strengthen our forces by recruiting every available man. This is not only the work of the International and Local Officers, but that of every individual member.

Those apples are good, and we want them, but the only way to get a thing is to go after it good and hard. If you have different views from the majority, fall in line, and your turn will come next, as anything for the betterment of mankind cannot be kept down.

ATTENDANCE AT MEETING.

The average Union Member is, to a certain extent, dilatory in attending meetings. Now, brothers, this should not be so. When you joined your Union you became a partner, and as such it is your duty to attend meetings and take part in the deliberations, and keep yourself informed as to what is going on. What would you think of a man who put his money into a business, and then let others run the business, and never go near to see or learn what was being done? Would you call that good business methods? You should attend every meeting possible, and see that the business in which you are a partner is run properly, and then you would know more about what is being done for your interest than you can by staying away. Give some of your time to the organization which is trying to give you some of the good things, while you are alive, and devote less to the organizations that you work so hard for, in which you have to die to get the benefits. Be as anxious to be an officer in your Union, or to serve on a committee, as you are to do the same in other organizations.

If any brother who knows the names and addresses of men working at the trade, where we have no local, will send same to this office, we will try and reach them and endeavor to get them interested in the U. B.

RESIGNATION OF ASSISTANT ORGANIZER REMMEL.

Assistant Organizer Remmel has been obliged to resign his position on account of ill health. He has done good work and the fruits of it will be seen in the near future.

STILL ONE MORE.

Since our last issue another star, No. 170, Houston, Texas, has been added to our standard. Welcome, brothers, may you be with us always.

The Leather Workers' Journal.

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E. J. BAKER, Editor.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Short communications each month upon matters of labor and interest to our friends and readers would be greatly appreciated by the management of the JOURNAL. Mail your copy so it will reach us not later than the 18th of each month.

We desire the following news: Election and Installation of officers; any action proposed by your local as to wages, boycotts, hours, etc.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by Correspondents.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

E. J. BAKER, General President.....Kansas City, Mo.
GEO. SHIPMAN, First V. President.....Toronto, Can.
P. A. MALONEY, Second V. President.....San Jose, Cal.
C. O. ZWIGLER, Third V. President.....Oklahoma, Ok.
HERBERT MARTYN, Fourth V. Pres.....Hartford, Conn.



Address all FINANCIAL communications and make all drafts and money orders payable to
JOHN J. PFEIFFER, Gen'l Sec'y-Treas.,
209 Postal Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DECISIONS.

The General Executive Council, by a vote of four in favor, one not voting, decides to appoint P. J. Peterson, Secretary-Treasurer of No. 19, an Assistant Organizer.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 30th, 1909.

The General Executive Council, by a vote of four in favor, and one against, approves the increased initiation fee placed against Wm. Koll, for scabbing, by Local No. 17.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 30th, 1909.

The General Executive Council, by a vote of four in favor, one not voting, decides to sustain the action of Local No. 165 in placing a fine of \$25.00 and suspension upon Ira A. Duncan, book No. 20616, for conduct detrimental to the interest of organized labor.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 30th, 1909.

THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,
EDWARD J. BAKER,
General President.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. UNFAIR.

All machinists, apprentices and helpers formerly employed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. (1,050 in number) have been on strike since June 3. The trouble was caused by the attempted introduction of the piece-work system, and also the wholesale discrimination against members of the organization. All members of organized labor should remember that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is unfair to organized labor, and govern themselves accordingly when traveling.

DEATH BENEFIT.

In making claims for Death Benefit you must use the form provided by the General Secretary-Treasurer. Should the claim be allowed, the G. S.-T. will forward a draft for the amount.

To be eligible to death benefits the deceased must have been in good standing three months prior to his death.

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

THE No. 6 HARNESS MACHINE.

A point of great interest in the John O'Flaherty Co.'s No. 6 harness machine advertisement, which you will see on another page, is the way the machine draws off exactly the amount of top thread required for each stitch, the amount varying automatically according to the thickness of the work being done. When sufficient top thread is drawn off for the next stitch it is absolutely locked so firmly that to attempt to draw off more must break the thread. This machine absolutely locks the thread while some others have a tension which, though heavy, varies with the thickness and quality of the work being sewn.

Let the Slogan be 8 hours in 1910.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

On October 14, seventy men and five apprentices were called out at the shops in Ottawa, Canada. First Vice President Shipman had used every effort to effect a settlement of the demand for a 10 per cent increase in wages. The wages paid the men are below the average, and the increased cost of living made it necessary that they should seek an increase. The men were employed by M. J. Wilson & Sons, H. Carson, S. & H. Borbridge and the Craig Harness Co. The matter has been taken up with the Canadian minister, and a settlement asked for under the Trades Disputes Act.

The strikes at Kronauer's and Hanisch Bros., Chicago, Ill.; Frazier's, Pueblo, Colo.; T. R. James, Fort Worth, Tex., and Victoria, B. C., are still on. Members are cautioned not to write to these places or answer advertisements.

STRIKES.

R. T. Frazier, Pueblo, Colo.

T. R. James Co., Ft. Worth, Texas.

Hanisch Bros., Chicago, Ill.

Kronauer Saddlery Co., Chicago, Ill.

F. Norris & Sons, Victoria, B. C.

Wm. Duncan, Victoria, B. C.

All leather workers on horse goods are hereby notified to stay away from all cities where trouble is pending or strikes are on. We have advised members in every case to write the secretary-treasurer of a local branch before communicating with firms or accepting positions in various cities where price lists are pending or trouble is on. Local branches will rigidly enforce Article 16, Section 13, General Constitution, and all members will be governed accordingly.

LOCAL SECRETARY-TREASURERS.

Local Secretary-Treasurers will be governed by the following extract of Article IV, Section 4, Constitution of Local Branches:

"It shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer of Local Branches of the U. B., upon sending money for any purpose whatsoever to a sister Local, to notify by letter the Recording Secretary of the receiving Local the amount of money sent and for what purpose."

Let the Slogan be 8 hours in 1910.

OFFICIAL RULES GOVERNING THE PAYMENT OF SICK BENEFITS.

Members making claim for sick benefits must have been in good standing and good health for the first six months of their membership. After that a member must be in good standing three months prior to making claim.

No benefits are allowed for one week's sickness, but if a member is sick two weeks or over, continuously, to draw the full amount, providing, that a member who becomes sick or disabled reports either in writing or verbally to the local or sick committee. Sickness or disability to be dated from the date on which he reports himself sick or disabled.

Any member failing to comply with this section shall not be entitled to benefits.

IN MAKING REMITTANCES.

Members will, in forwarding payments for buttons, badges, dues, etc., please send post office money orders or drafts, and not postage stamps, as the present system of vouchers at headquarters will not admit of the receipt of same without a double entry.

A JOURNAL FOR EACH MEMBER.

Local Branches who fail to receive a sufficient number of Journals to supply each member with a copy, will please report the exact number of Journals needed, and we will increase the quantity when the next issue is mailed.

The Line He Was On.

The two telephone girls were talking over the wire. Both were discussing what they should wear. In the midst of this important conversation a masculine voice interrupted, asking humbly for a number. One of the girls became indignant and scornfully asked:

"What line do you think you are on, anyhow?"

"Well," said the man, "I am not sure, but judging from what I have heard, I should say I was on a clothes line."—San Francisco Call.

Enjoyed the Treatment.

"Let me kiss those tears away!" he begged tenderly. She fell in his arms, and he was busy for the next few minutes. And yet the tears flowed on. "Are you suffering? Can nothing stop them?" he asked, breathlessly sad.

"No," she murmured; "it's only a cold, you know. But go on with the treatment."

LOCALS CHARTERED.

Since last issue.

Branch No. 170, Houston, Texas.

Organized September 18, 1909.

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|-----------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| Adolph Riske. | 21628 | F T Bowman. | 21636 |
| A J Howard. | 21629 | Joe Bova. | 21637 |
| H Jaenecke. | 21630 | W T Johnson. | 21638 |
| A Helse. | 21631 | C Steingagen. | 21639 |
| Wm Moy. | 21632 | O Jastrow. | 21640 |
| Salvador Garcia. | 21633 | Geo R Terrell. | 21641 |
| H Eafurth. | 21634 | Louis Smith. | 21642 |
| Fred Stephenson. | 21635 | | |

MEMBERS ADMITTED.

Since last issue.

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|--------------------------|----------|-------------------------|----------|
| Sept. 10, 1909. | | Sept. 28, 1909. | |
| 4 Jas Williams. | 21621 | 108 J Newbauer. | 21682 |
| Sept. 15, 1909. | | Oct. 8, 1909. | |
| 10 R C Ashton. | 21622 | ML B Gildensoph. | 21683 |
| 10 Jno Jackson. | 21623 | Oct. 4, 1909. | |
| 10 Fred Crook. | 21624 | 103 G Elkin. | 21684 |
| 156 Wm N Look. | 21625 | 103 Roy Blair. | 21685 |
| Sept. 18, 1909. | | Oct. 5, 1909. | |
| 165 Bert S Leach. | 21626 | 19 M Stucinsky. | 21686 |
| 165 Boyd Lundin. | 21627 | 19 J L Rosgen. | 21687 |
| Sept. 17, 1909. | | 162 F La France. | 21688 |
| 63 T F Selline. | 21643 | 162 Henry Beney. | 21689 |
| Sept. 16, 1909. | | 162 E Cote. | 21690 |
| 57 F H Coenen. | 21644 | 162 R E Scott. | 21691 |
| Sept. 17, 1909. | | 162 P H Walters. | 21692 |
| 3 Carl Vesper. | 21645 | 162 N Lauzon. | 21693 |
| 3 H W Quinn. | 21646 | 162 L Malenecan. | 21694 |
| 3 Jas Knutt. | 21647 | 162 Arthur Boyer. | 21695 |
| 3 Jas Shoup. | 21648 | 162 J Chartrand. | 21696 |
| Sept. 16, 1909. | | 162 A Beandry. | 21697 |
| 132 A Doform. | 21649 | 162 T Berney. | 21698 |
| Sept. 20, 1909. | | 162 J W T Bissell. | 21699 |
| 46 Vaclav Fleder. | 21650 | 162 A Quirouette. | 21700 |
| Sept. 22, 1909. | | 162 O Quirouette. | 21701 |
| 27 Jno Plagonie. | 21651 | 162 M Meade. | 21702 |
| Sept. 20, 1909. | | 162 A Boyd. | 21703 |
| 49 J C Matthews. | 21652 | 162 J Clement. | 21704 |
| 49 John H Art. | 21653 | 162 U Benoit. | 21705 |
| 49 L Lindeman. | 21654 | 162 E Gauthier. | 21706 |
| Sept. 7, 1909. | | 162 Daniel Daly. | 21707 |
| 169 V E Ryden. | 21655 | 162 B Andrews. | 21708 |
| 169 F A Peterson. | 21656 | 162 H Barkley. | 21709 |
| 169 C J Jericho. | 21657 | 162 G Toupin. | 21710 |
| Sept. 23, 1909. | | 162 E A Matthews. | 21711 |
| 10 G J Anderson. | 21658 | 162 F Nautel. | 21712 |
| 10 Leo Sullivan. | 21659 | 162 John Sepo. | 21713 |
| Sept. 25, 1909. | | 162 W H Kennedy. | 21714 |
| 101 A Schoemmer. | 21660 | 162 J O'Grady. | 21715 |
| Sept. 24, 1909. | | 162 M Ferguson. | 21716 |
| 168 C H Propst. | 21661 | 162 W Hanlon. | 21717 |
| Sept. 22, 1909. | | 162 Ed Aubry. | 21718 |
| 150 W Orstadt. | 21662 | 162 J Lemein. | 21719 |
| 150 A Orstadt. | 21663 | 162 Jos Bertrand. | 21720 |
| 150 R Pszybylinski. | 21664 | 162 Alfred Beny. | 21721 |
| Sept. 23, 1909. | | 162 J McElroy. | 21722 |
| 80 John Miller. | 21665 | 162 A Whalen. | 21723 |
| Sept. 22, 1909. | | 162 Saml Miller. | 21724 |
| 24 C Sobrollick. | 21666 | 162 H Chester. | 21725 |
| Sept. 27, 1909. | | 162 J Maher. | 21726 |
| 12 E Clark. | 21667 | 162 A Quirouette. | 21727 |
| Aug. 14, 1909. | | 162 O Quirouette. | 21728 |
| 17 Joe Sanders. | 21668 | 162 A Krueger. | 21729 |
| Aug. 28, 1909. | | 162 H Beny. | 21730 |
| 17 Earnest Kohn. | 21669 | 162 A Bassett. | 21731 |
| Sept. 20, 1909. | | 162 Fred Davis. | 21732 |
| 25 F Bartnek. | 21670 | 162 J Villemare. | 21733 |
| Sept. 23, 1909. | | 162 O Larose. | 21734 |
| 36 J W Decker. | 21671 | Sept. 18, 1909. | |
| Sept. 22, 1909. | | 169 Aug Jecker. | 21735 |
| 18 C Marshall. | 21672 | Oct. 4, 1909. | |
| 18 A O Shoop. | 21673 | 25 Bob Metcalf. | 21736 |
| Sept. 20, 1909. | | 25 J W Brundage. | 21737 |
| 97 R Shawe. | 21674 | Oct. 5, 1909. | |
| 97 E Lansdell. | 21675 | 166 Carl Lenerz. | 21738 |
| 97 A M Valery. | 21676 | Oct. 1, 1909. | |
| 97 I Lonsdale. | 21677 | 1 Joe Street. | 21739 |
| Oct. 1, 1909. | | 1 Ed Kline. | 21740 |
| 63 W Peterson. | 21678 | 1 Jacob Karg. | 21741 |
| 3 W Huebner. | 21679 | Oct. 8, 1909. | |
| 165 David Grant. | 21680 | 54 Aug C Witte. | 21742 |
| 86 Ed Belitz. | 21681 | Oct. 5, 1909. | |
| | | 58 P Willhardt. | 21743 |
| | | 58 Geo E Miller. | 21744 |
| | | 93 H McWha. | 21745 |
| | | 93 E D Jenkins. | 21746 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|-------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|
| Oct. 10, 1909. | | Oct. 15, 1909. | |
| 162 Jos Auger. | 21747 | 86 R L Bloomberg. | 21774 |
| 162 A Converette. | 21748 | 86 H H Nelson. | 21775 |
| 162 Z Quievelon. | 21749 | 86 M Ryland. | 21776 |
| Oct. 4, 1909. | | Oct. 13, 1909. | |
| 97 Walter Cook. | 21750 | 2 S Gholsion. | 21777 |
| Oct. 7, 1909. | | 2 Boyd Davis. | 21778 |
| 98 A Langenfeld. | 21751 | Sept. 7, 1909. | |
| 98 Jos Zelinsky. | 21752 | 169 E Walholm. | 21779 |
| Oct. 4, 1909. | | Oct. 14, 1909. | |
| 61 Henry Mare. | 21753 | 162 M Leblanc. | 21780 |
| Oct. 12, 1909. | | 162 Hugh Gibson. | 21781 |
| ML N M McDaniel. | 21754 | Oct. 15, 1909. | |
| Oct. 14, 1909. | | 162 P St Amore. | 21782 |
| 80 J Sederquist. | 21755 | 162 E Marlane. | 21783 |
| 80 C Angelo. | 21756 | 162 E St Amore. | 21784 |
| 80 Fred Pelner. | 21757 | 162 E Beny. | 21785 |
| 80 Alfred Olson. | 21758 | 162 U Ouorette. | 21786 |
| 80 Wm Bloom. | 21759 | 162 M Stanfield. | 21787 |
| Oct. 13, 1909. | | Oct. 8, 1909. | |
| 30 G Grasty. | 21760 | 15 John J McGill. | 21788 |
| 30 P Lorens. | 21761 | Oct. 14, 1909. | |
| Aug. 5, 1909. | | 159 H Libera. | 21789 |
| 116 L Habersraw. | 21762 | 159 M Eichman. | 21790 |
| Oct. 12, 1909. | | Oct. 15, 1909. | |
| 17 Wm Greca. | 21763 | 67 C D McNally. | 21791 |
| Oct. 5, 1909. | | 67 W S Becker. | 21792 |
| 105 K Mackey. | 21764 | 67 J E Fisher. | 21793 |
| Oct. 9, 1909. | | Oct. 13, 1909. | |
| 160 W Courte- manche. | 21765 | 28 H Zurbenege. | 21794 |
| 160 A F Fremont. | 21766 | 28 H Martins. | 21795 |
| 160 F St Marie. | 21767 | 28 G W Whitell. | 21796 |
| 160 E Bouquet. | 21768 | 28 R M Dicken- son. | 21797 |
| 160 E Prevost. | 21769 | 28 Gust Power. | 21798 |
| Oct. 13, 1909. | | Oct. 16, 1909. | |
| 99 A Van Boyle. | 21770 | 63 Harry Kall. | 21799 |
| Oct. 15, 1909. | | Oct. 13, 1909. | |
| 1 J W Martin. | 21771 | 14 Ed V Timmel. | 21800 |
| Oct. 8, 1909. | | Oct. 22, 1909. | |
| 181 W Shepherd. | 21772 | ML M Giddens. | 21801 |
| 181 A Gomes. | 21773 | ML W Cummings. | 21802 |
| | | ML L E Barrett. | 21803 |

MEMBERS RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.

Members who have deposited their transfer cards with any local branch during the month of September and whose names do not appear in the following list, should immediately call the local secretary's attention to the same and have their transfer properly registered. It has also been brought to our attention that secretaries some times fail to notify the secretary of the local branch where a member last held membership, after receiving said member by transfer. Secretaries should therefore carefully observe this list for any mistakes that may have occurred.

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

| Branch No. | Book No. | Received by Transfer | From Branch No. |
|------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 2. | 3872. | Fred Strange. | 164 |
| 2. | 21361. | R. R. Wood. | 164 |
| 3. | 21462. | Ray Martin. | 70 |
| 3. | 12893. | John Kempiskie. | 54 |
| 3. | 530. | J. S. Riley. | 10 |
| 3. | 20741. | E. E. Goldsberry. | 30 |
| 3. | 17607. | C. Minter. | 10 |
| 10. | 20084. | Guy I Sines. | 58 |
| 10. | 21133. | O. A. Ressler. | 46 |
| 10. | 20350. | W. P. Kelly. | 164 |
| 10. | 20509. | John Lotker. | 1 |
| 12. | 2086. | Louis Smidstrup. | 3 |
| 12. | 19381. | Ben Deppe. | 98 |
| 12. | 7695. | John Kobalter. | 98 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Received by Transfer. | From Branch No. |
|------------|----------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 15 | 1190 | A. E. Howard | 54 |
| 17 | 21043 | Charles Schultz | 49 |
| 17 | 16374 | G. E. Mier | 60 |
| 17 | 20300 | Fr. Krauss | 54 |
| 18 | 17067 | Charles Zimmerman | 19 |
| 18 | 16870 | A. Archafault | 19 |
| 18 | 16298 | T. C. Weissner | 80 |
| 18 | 2229 | Louis Gaeke | 80 |
| 18 | 16069 | Chas. W. Caldwell | 80 |
| 19 | 20472 | A. A. Suszyeke | 18 |
| 19 | 300 | William Sass | 18 |
| 19 | 21491 | Ed. Bemis | 98 |
| 19 | 3298 | Frank Clarke | 39 |
| 19 | 20587 | Henry Schwartz | 106 |
| 19 | 17126 | A. F. Underferth | 63 |
| 19 | 20756 | Lupri Margulas | 18 |
| 24 | 8022 | L. G. Windsor | 32 |
| 25 | 20626 | G. O. Cope | 165 |
| 25 | 21352 | Robert Perry | 1 |
| 26 | 17897 | J. E. Marrett | 80 |
| 26 | 18878 | William Reber | 70 |
| 27 | 18406 | Carl Kretschmer | 1 |
| 28 | 9480 | Paul Marwedel | 11 |
| 28 | 2890 | S. Dobson | 69 |
| 29 | 1032 | George Welman | 32 |
| 30 | 9435 | J. Loeffler | 14 |
| 30 | 17194 | A. Trebalski | 17 |
| 30 | 3167 | A. Minor | 3 |
| 30 | 19963 | A. Smith | 142 |
| 30 | 20740 | E. G. Truehart | 150 |
| 32 | 15431 | Frank Gustafson | 80 |
| 35 | 12125 | T. N. Hinchaw | 44 |
| 35 | 20188 | Carl Batchner | 76 |
| 39 | 6897 | H. Schaefer | 80 |
| 39 | 19761 | Leo. Zuaschka | 150 |
| 39 | 18966 | Frank Guthe | 90 |
| 39 | 16776 | W. Fenigold | 70 |
| 39 | 9802 | Aug. C. Jennerlich | 80 |
| 46 | 20834 | George Pyle | 11 |
| 54 | 2736 | E. F. Brinkman | 30 |
| 54 | 19705 | Johann Repman | 131 |
| 54 | 19039 | Edward Mutchler | 34 |
| 54 | 4293 | Emil E. Klund | 1 |
| 54 | 20701 | Joe Edelman | 46 |
| 56 | 21306 | J. S. Trick | M.L. |
| 56 | 15537 | W. J. May | M.L. |
| 56 | 20142 | Frank H. Morris | 57 |
| 56 | 17538 | A. J. Stuart | 156 |
| 57 | 15389 | M. Brunelot | 56 |
| 62 | 20656 | Louis Mussler | 30 |
| 62 | 21482 | Frank Ballard | 165 |
| 62 | 20031 | Ernest C. Fritsch | 9 |
| 62 | 20510 | Clark E. Blake | 165 |
| 63 | 20994 | Gustav Kunschner | 137 |
| 64 | 2554 | James A. Chastain | 36 |
| 70 | 13542 | J. Bateman | 1 |
| 72 | 3214 | William Dye | 28 |
| 86 | 6891 | Gustav Fehlberg | 1 |
| 86 | 1524 | Charles Riser | 150 |
| 86 | 20527 | Blaine Graham | 39 |
| 96 | 20532 | Allen Britton | 162 |
| 98 | 4633 | Lent Stephens | 54 |
| 103 | 14561 | Frank Thompson | 29 |
| 103 | 13651 | E. Lang | 39 |
| 103 | 2198 | Tony Eberle | 86 |
| 103 | 7462 | C. M. Myers | 80 |
| 103 | 20510 | Clark C. Blake | 62 |
| 103 | 21134 | Charles Hill | 46 |
| 103 | 19023 | T. McAndrews | 44 |
| 103 | 21120 | George McKay | 11 |
| 126 | 15312 | Sam Polensky | 17 |
| 131 | 20179 | R. L. Edmensten | 4 |
| 150 | 20201 | John Rust | 80 |
| 150 | 20354 | Harry Palick | 62 |
| 159 | 13349 | Wm. A. Imhoff | 80 |
| 163 | 20105 | R. W. Robins | 108 |
| 163 | 4779 | Fred Kruck | 39 |
| 164 | 20390 | Frank Yeltama | 30 |
| 169 | 18775 | Walter Smith | 17 |
| 169 | 20516 | Louis Hein | 3 |

ACCEPTED BY RETIRING CARD.

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 | H Miller | 17 | J Barnowski |
| 3 | H Grother | 17 | C Cinf |
| 3 | G W Evans | 18 | Taylor Howe |
| 10 | W M Sines | 19 | F Hillengass |
| 11 | C W Hanshaw | 25 | Geo G Hiller |
| 12 | Frank Gilbert | 30 | A Rothchild |
| 17 | Steve Yardo | 35 | C E Wilcox |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 64 | L B Dowda | 103 | D H Todd |
| 78 | B Sutton | 105 | R Chase |
| 80 | J Delgier | 126 | J Jiras |
| 98 | J Kobalier | 150 | F Genison |
| 101 | W Ubinger | 169 | W H Schieffer |

SICK BENEFITS

Following is a list of members who received sick benefits during the month of September. Members are requested to go over same carefully and report any irregularities to the undersigned without delay.

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,
Gen. Sec'y-Treasurer.

| Branch No. | Member Receiving Sick Benefits. | Book No. | Amount |
|------------|---------------------------------|----------|---------|
| 2 | Gus. Brahe | 53 | \$10.00 |
| 2 | W. A. Bryant | 19843 | 15.00 |
| 3 | R. D. Moore | 15488 | 10.00 |
| 3 | W. G. Cunningham | 15488 | 10.00 |
| 3 | W. F. Garrett | 11476 | 30.00 |
| 3 | J. E. Wolfley | 327 | 10.00 |
| 3 | Charles Heinley | 18425 | 10.00 |
| 3 | J. A. Griffin | 4257 | 20.00 |
| 9 | F. F. Rensler | 7732 | 20.00 |
| 9 | Ed Raymond | 216 | 10.00 |
| 14 | Robert Elichert | 1957 | 15.00 |
| 15 | William Young | 550 | 10.00 |
| 17 | John Wolf | 2692 | 15.00 |
| 17 | John Waters | 9841 | 10.00 |
| 18 | Carl Johnson | 20659 | 15.00 |
| 19 | Peter Lancot | 19341 | 5.00 |
| 28 | George Danner | 3086 | 10.00 |
| 28 | James Allard | 20268 | 15.00 |
| 30 | William Kinderman | 9778 | 10.00 |
| 30 | A. Urban | 8255 | 15.00 |
| 35 | Carl Bruning | 2150 | 20.00 |
| 35 | John W. Wood | 20397 | 15.00 |
| 36 | J. A. Chastain | 2554 | 10.00 |
| 39 | James R. Todd | 20376 | 10.00 |
| 49 | William Neff | 12663 | 10.00 |
| 57 | C. B. Rogers | 20207 | 15.00 |
| 60 | A. L. Montgomery | 9799 | 10.00 |
| 68 | John Morrell | 6832 | 15.00 |
| 76 | Roy F. Jones | 19354 | 20.00 |
| 79 | C. Scentivarry | 18137 | 25.00 |
| 79 | Joseph M. Morse | 14948 | 10.00 |
| 80 | F. E. Wonase | 7515 | 10.00 |
| 80 | M. W. Paul | 17129 | 15.00 |
| 82 | Frank Kincel | 18953 | 10.00 |
| 82 | C. E. Lassman | 17497 | 10.00 |
| 95 | George Flrth | 15291 | 20.00 |
| 103 | T. C. Tolbert | 19022 | 20.00 |
| 106 | John H. Neff | 12704 | 15.00 |
| 132 | R. Burton | 8309 | 15.00 |
| 150 | Harry Palick | 20359 | 20.00 |
| 156 | William Rae | 6629 | 25.00 |
| 162 | Alex Brose | 19136 | 25.00 |

MEMBERS RETIRED.

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 | H C Dierr | 36 | R F Miller |
| 1 | E Ringer | 54 | J M Beals |
| 1 | K Oberhew | 54 | Aug Norman |
| 1 | Fred Askew | 56 | W F Miller |
| 2 | E M Roberts | 57 | T Birmingham |
| 2 | Harry Clark | 57 | G Georgensen |
| 2 | M McKinzie | 57 | M Crowley |
| 3 | F Bauerle | 57 | F Roulette |
| 3 | T H Brown | 57 | Thos J Cox |
| 9 | F W Mathlen | 70 | F B Weber |
| 12 | A L Hassel | 79 | Wm Durst |
| 12 | R Hinebaugh | 80 | O Peterson |
| 14 | G Landemer | 80 | F A Smentek |
| 17 | C Stauffer | 82 | E Borden |
| 17 | Sam Waters | 103 | F Thompson |
| 28 | H B Thomas | 159 | F B Bartz |
| 28 | J Matasollo | 161 | W H Holman |
| 28 | H R Price | 164 | W T Horton |
| 32 | J Stama | | |

MEMBERS DECEASED
Since Last Report.

| Branch No. | Book No. |
|------------|----------------|
| 69 | S. J. Dobson |
| 79 | Joseph Dajucca |

Learn well the lessons taught by past mistakes and determine never to repeat them.



¶ Our highest ideals should be the overcoming of past faults and the obtaining of a perfect labor movement.

GOMPERS, THE GRAND OLD MAN OF LABOR, RETURNS HOME.

Thousands of Organized Workingmen of Washington Parade the Streets in Honor of the Sturdy Old Leader of Labor.

Organized labor, representing many parts of this country, Canada and Cuba, paid a notable tribute Tuesday, October 19, in Washington, to the homecoming from Europe of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who arrived early in the evening from New York.

The occasion was featured by a monster parade, followed by a big mass meeting at Convention hall.

The event derived some added interest from the fact that that was the day upon which the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia had been expected to hand down its decision in the contempt proceedings against Mr. Gompers and other federation officers. The decision of the court, however, failed to materialize.

Headed by President Gompers the parade, which formed at the Peace Monument at the west front of the capitol, moved up Pennsylvania avenue to Fifteenth and G streets, where Mr. Gompers and other labor leaders for two hours reviewed the marchers.

A committee then escorted Mr. Gompers to Convention hall, where he was accorded an ovation. On the platform in addition to Mr. Gompers and delegates from laboring organizations from all parts of the country and others, were John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers, and Senator Owen of Oklahoma.

An incident in connection with the parade which occasioned considerable discussion and comment was the action of President Gompers in refusing to allow a company of the National Guard of the District of Columbia to participate.

Although the Central Labor Union at a meeting held Monday night went on record in favor of the guardsmen taking part there was some opposition among the delegates on the ground, it is said, that the organized militia of the country was used only to "shoot down strikers and union men."

Tuesday a protest was lodged with Secretary Morrison of the Federation against the action of the Central Labor Union. He immediately communicated with Mr. Gompers in Baltimore, en route here, and the latter directed that the guardsmen should not parade.

After being received with glad acclaim by thousands of members of organized labor in Convention hall upon the conclusion of the welcoming street parade, Mr. Gompers, in no uncertain words hurled defiance at any power that would dare attempt to curtail his right of free speech or the freedom of the press.

This declaration followed a narrative of his visit abroad, during which he expressed his confidence in the formation of a world-

wide confederation of all labor organizations.

Finally, referring to the jail sentence resting against him on a charge of contempt of court for referring to the Bucks Stove and Range company after being enjoined against such expressions by a Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Mr. Gompers added that Justice Wright had decided the contempt case against him because he was prejudiced against men who work.

"There is no man to whom I will bend the knee, there is no man to whom I will look up unless he possesses the attributes of honesty and fair dealing," he said.

After his reference to the contempt proceedings Mr. Gompers expressed his respect for courts in general.

"I have no hesitancy in saying," he continued, "that not only did Justice Wright err, but that he was prejudiced against the men of labor."

This statement was greeted by round after round of applause.

This celebration in honor of President Gompers was the greatest event of its kind ever witnessed in this country. Through the entire ranks of organized labor not a discordant sound was heard, but all with hearty acclaim stood ready and anxious to do homage to this Grand Old Man of Labor, and we do not misstate when we say that the opinion is unanimous that in President Gompers the great movement of labor has the best leader this country ever saw.

THE HIGHER IDEALS OF LABOR.

(Extracts from an address by the Rev. Charles Stelzle at the annual convention of the Glass Bottle Blowers of America, recently held in Milwaukee):

A long time ago, it was said, "The voice of the people is the voice of God," and many a newspaper has adopted this motto. The newspaper has not always voiced the sentiments of the people, but the people have always expressed the will of God. If any man would know what God is thinking about, let him keep close to the people. Mr. Gladstone once said: "I painfully reflect that in almost every great political controversy of the last fifty years, the leisured classes, the educated classes, the wealthy classes, the titled classes have been in the wrong." The common people, the toilers, the men of uncommon sense—to these we owe a debt of gratitude.

Twenty-five years ago, a famous French statesman said that the social problem is a fad upon which serious-minded statesmen should waste no time. Today, no thinking man will deny that the social problem is the most important which confronts us. There are thousands of men who are being deluded by the vain hope that if they can abolish the labor union, they will have solved the labor question. These men forget that the labor union is not the labor question. If every labor union in existence were to be

wiped out today, the labor question would still be present.

You have been spending several days in the discussion of the details of your organization, and, like the rest of us, you have become so engrossed in these details that you may have forgotten the larger aspects of this labor movement of which you are so important a part. Sometimes the artist becomes tired and his eye becomes jaded so that he cannot distinguish the value of his colors. When he reaches such a condition, he lays down his brush and picks up a precious stone whose color never fades, and looks long and steadily at it until his sense of color comes back. He is then ready to take up his work again. That is what you and I need to do. We need to get away from the smaller things of life and obtain a larger vision and a greater outlook so that our sense of values may return to us.

Some day war shall cease, but if we wait until that edict comes from a so-called Peace Conference at The Hague, I rather think that our patience will be exhausted. Some day war shall cease, but it will be when the organized workmen of the world shall declare that they will no longer go out to shoot down their fellow workers in order to satisfy the greed, the selfishness, the ambitions of their rulers, no matter who they might be. In other words, organized labor will call a great universal peace strike, for who suffers more than does the workman, his wife and his children, during a time of international strife?

You, who are here today, have had committed to you the destinies of the wives and children of the men who belong to your organization. During recent years there has been raised up for labor a standard which every man of us must reach, if we are to be of the greatest service to our fellows who have elected us to office. The employers of labor have been wise enough to secure as their representatives some of the brainiest men of the country. You are pitting your strength against theirs. They have an unlimited amount of money with which to fight you. You have only your brain power and the righteousness of your cause. Labor is playing a great game and it takes a great man to play it. It is a man's game and it must be played in a man's way.

The principles of organized labor to which I have referred, and many more of which I might speak, are Christian principles, the highest principles ever taught by any man. You may all be proud of the fact that you are labor leaders. At one time, such a designation was considered a disgrace. It is now becoming an honorable title. If I were not a preacher, I would aspire to become the best kind of a labor leader, and if I were to become such, I would hold my head as high as any man's, because I would feel that to me had been entrusted the future of vast numbers of working people, and it would require of me the very best that I could give.

A little while ago, a Chicago trades unionist and his wife dedicated to the cause of

labor their little eighteen-months' old baby. I have thought about that a great many times, and I believe that the day will come when other parents will dedicate their children to the cause of labor as Samuel was dedicated to the temple service, and when Christian men will enter the work of the labor movement in the same spirit and with the same devotion as others who are consecrating their lives to the work of the Christian ministry, and when, in the name of God, they will fight the battles of our common humanity. No nobler task could come to any man, and that task may be yours.

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS AS AN INVESTMENT.

Fraternal Organizations and Labor Unions Unite to Save Members.

Nine fraternal and benefit organizations with a membership of nearly 3,000,000, and three international labor unions with a membership of over 100,000 have joined the ranks of the fighters against consumption within the last year, according to a statement issued today by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

A year ago only one fraternal organization, the Royal League, and one labor union, the International Typographical Union, maintained institutions for the treatment of their tuberculous members. Since January 1st, 1900, the following fraternal and benefit organizations have taken up the consideration of tuberculosis, and in most instances have decided to erect institutions: Brotherhood of American Yeomen, Order of Eagles, Improved Order of Red Men, Modern Woodmen of America, Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum, Workmen's Circle, Knights of Columbus, and Foresters of America. The international labor unions which have joined the fight against tuberculosis are the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, and the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

The Modern Woodmen and the Knights of Pythias have already opened sanatoria for their members who have tuberculosis at Colorado Springs, and East Las Vegas, New Mexico. The Workmen's Circle is about to erect a similar institution at Liberty, N. Y. The Royal League has maintained a sanatorium at Black Mountain, N. C., for three years. The other fraternal organizations mentioned have either appointed commissions to consider the advisability of erecting tuberculosis sanatoria, or are contemplating such action.

The first sanatorium to be erected for the benefit of the laboring men was built by the International Typographical Union in connection with its home at Colorado Springs. The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union have recently decided to erect a similar sanatorium, and steps are

now being taken to open such an institution. The International Photo-Engravers' Union, while not conducting a sanatorium of its own, pays for the treatment of its tuberculous members in institutions in various parts of the country. The International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union are recommending to their members that they ally themselves with the various organizations united in the fight against tuberculosis.

All of these fraternal organizations and labor unions are also carrying on campaigns of education among their members. In this way over 3,000,000 men and women are receiving instruction through lectures, through official papers, and by literature expressly prepared showing the dangers and methods of prevention of tuberculosis.

It is a campaign of prevention which will bring to these various fraternal and benefit organizations millions of dollars in the saving of lives and the cutting down of payments for sickness and death resulting from tuberculosis. The recent National Fraternal Congress estimated that 50 per cent of the death losses from tuberculosis could be saved by the various fraternal organizations of the country.

The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis has rendered all assistance possible to these various movements among the labor men and fraternal organizations, and stands ready to co-operate as far as possible with any society of this character.

THE BEST UNIONIST MAY SAY THE LEAST.

It is Not Always the Man That Talks the Most That Demands the Label.

Some men make themselves offensive with the parade of their professions of unionism. They are no better union men than many who have little to say, in words. The church member who gives the loudest "experience" and is the most vociferous in his "amens" is seldom accepted as especially sincere. A man may carry a union card, attend union meetings regularly and utter unionistic expressions incessantly and vociferously, and yet be notoriously non-union at heart and in the practice of the essentials of unionism.

However, organized labor cannot have too much genuine sentiment among its members. It needs the kind of sentiment that makes the possessor of a union card proud of his possession and brave to preserve its standing with his organization and its significance in the field of industry.

Ashamed of his card! Why should the union man have such shame? It stands for all that is noble in manhood, holy in home and safe and sacred in society.

"No person need feel ashamed of holding a paid-up union card or a due book. No class of society or organization, or philanthropist has done as much for the common people as the labor unions. Philanthropists

build homes for the working men and women after they have left the home of their parents. Unions are making the home fire-side fit for sons and daughters to remain in the true home—that of their parents—by increasing wages so that the father can support the family and make the home what it should be. Philanthropists build libraries, while unions shorten the hours of labor to give the working men time to read the books. Unions shorten hours of labor to place more of the men to work who are willing to work. Cities build hospitals and the unions take care of the family while the breadwinner is in them.

"If death should call one of its members the union pays a death benefit to keep the wolf from the door, and to my knowledge not one member of any union has ever been buried in a pauper's grave.

"Labor unions have fought to save the children from the factory and place them in the schools by having laws enacted and in increasing the wages of the fathers so that it would be unnecessary to send the child to work. Labor unions have done more good work among their members regarding morality and sobriety than any other class, through changing the surroundings of their members. Labor unions have made better citizens of the working class by having them take an interest in the common welfare of the community. These statements can be all verified by any person, and it can also be substantiated that the benefits of organized labor's work have not been confined to its members, but the working class as a whole has received the benefits of its work.

"Now, Mr. Union Man and Sympathizer, learn to recognize the union card or due book as a badge of honor and become an active worker to extend the work by your good counsel.

"Try a little boosting, and remember that the best way to boost is to buy union label goods and have your friends do likewise."—Los Angeles Citizen.

Seeing the Sights.

"This," said the guide, who was piloting a bunch of tourists through Egypt, as he pointed to a mummy, "was a high priest, the wisest man of his day. He lived to a great age."

"Was his last illness fatal?" queried the wag of the bunch.

"Of course it was," answered the guide, with a look of pity at the other.

"That's queer," rejoined the waggish person. "His present appearance would seem to indicate that he was permanently cured."—Chicago News.

The Mean Thing.

"Why are you mad at her?"

"I met her on the car today, and she said, 'Oh, let me pay your fare!' and I said, 'Oh, you mustn't,' and she didn't."—Houston Post.

THE SONG OF THE TOILER.

A song for the builders of beauty,
The rearers of temple and spire;
A song to the strong men of duty
Who shape the world's future in fire.

Sing, sing to the women, the mothers,
The weavers of life and of fate;
The sisters who toil for the brothers
And open to hope the white gate.

A song to the brain that devises
And bends Nature's will into law;
A song to the brain that suffices
Its purpose from many to draw.

Sing, sing to the thinkers and hewers—
To brothers of brain and of brawn;
A song to the world's mighty deers,
Who work for a hastening dawn.

HORACE SPENCER FISKE.

NO REDUCTION IN WAGES.

(By M. Grant Hamilton, General Organizer American Federation of Labor.)

From the standpoint of age the organized labor movement is still garbed in its infantile raiment, and many of the conceptions of its champions conspicuously indicate the formative period of its existence. In all great efforts of the past these same characteristics had a prominent place, and when it is comprehended that our movement springs from the immediate necessities of the workers, whose environment precludes only limited opportunity as yet to attain helpful knowledge, the wonder is that our activities have yielded such beneficent results.

The scheme of nature has not yet revealed a state of perfection, but there is an inherent something which accompanies every human endeavor that guides us in the improvement of our past methods. Radicalism, in its accepted sense, means a rapid transformation from the existing state to another, and rarely accomplishes the results predicted. This can be accounted for by the fact that changes in human affairs are controlled in large part by the characteristic human instinct, which is invariably sluggish in its operation. The Shipwrights in the early part of the last century began an agitation for the ten-hour day, but forty years elapsed before the goal was reached—thus practically 110 years have elapsed in establishing partially the eight-hour day among the tradesmen of our country.

The present day necessities, however, are of equal concern with the achievements of the past, and we must predicate our future and present endeavors upon the experiences gleaned in our former efforts. It is not to be understood that antiquated methods are to be employed. On the other hand, it is

urged that modern usages are to be utilized in the accomplishment of our aims. Conditions which surround us must be carefully scrutinized and taken advantage of. The knowledge of the time when to act is as important a factor as the courage to act.

The successful labor official of the future must be fortified with a general knowledge of commercial conditions, with acumen sufficient to take advantage of favorable circumstances, as well as to be strong enough to check any tendency toward too much speed and radical action.

The present industrial outlook demands careful study by labor men. The tendency today in the commercial field is recessionary and no institution formed by mankind can successfully change the course of the commercial tide when recession begins. Commercial laws are as immutable as natural laws. The commerce of this country has made giant strides in the last decade and the momentum attained was of such velocity and volume so great that reaction must come in pursuance of natural law. A horse driven at break-neck speed is unable to travel a great distance, but at a moderate pace will place many miles to his credit. Our commerce has traveled at high speed, and as a result the reaction is at hand. The entire force and ability of every labor official, as well as every member of our local unions, should be directed toward maintaining the conditions which now obtain in the various crafts. The time is not propitious for making advances, but the unions should be steadied by closer affiliation and internal development.

Our membership cannot be dismayed by adverse court decisions or attacks made by antagonistic associations, for its foundation is laid too deep and strong in the hearts of the workers. But by unintelligent methods we may be temporarily hampered. It is no sign of organic weakness to squarely face the present outlook and take precautionary measures. On the other hand, it is an omen of strength, for if the labor organization can acquire facility in adjusting itself to changing conditions its future is secure and greater strides can be made in the future than have been achieved in the past.

By a study of the commercial occurrences of the past it is noted that the laws governing trade are natural, a season of great activity always being followed by a season of sluggishness. The period of briskness has been experienced in recent years, and the operation of industrial enterprises will now slow down in conformity with reasons stated above. The price of iron is the thermometer of commerce. When iron is high in price we invariably find an upward trend in all other commodities, with business enterprises expanding, but when iron begins to sag in price it will carry with it eventually all other commodities. This is not a theory, but is sustained by history.

During the past few months iron has fallen in price, which indicates that we

are in a period of falling prices. It is quite true that reductions have not as yet appeared generally, but when it is stated that the reduced price of iron has not stimulated buying it is plain that commerce is declining. The transition from a period or cycle of high to low prices is not accomplished in an erratic manner. By reference to our former general industrial depression the acute stage was reached in 1893. Two or three years prior to this, however, the trend was downward, and when the bottom was reached in the year named and commerce commenced to take the upgrade it required a number of years to again reach normal conditions.

If the logic of events in the past can be depended on, and every indication points in that direction at this time, we are within two or three years of a general industrial depression. The government deficit; the falling price of iron; the large number of unemployed; a cessation of the expanding of enterprises and a general reduction of wages in the iron industry, with but few large undertakings being promoted, suggests that the slowing down process is upon us.

If labor organizations can but realize this important phase of the general situation and act in accordance therewith it will be possible to maintain in large part the conditions we have so valiantly fought for. But if we forget or refuse to take cognizance of prevailing conditions serious consequences will follow. From this time on during the coming few years it should be the constant aim of every labor official to promote good fellowship in the movement, avoiding conflicts wherever possible, and by all means relegating jurisdictional questions. There are many questions, it is true, which require settlement—primarily that of two organizations in the same craft or where jurisdictions appear to naturally overlap. But if these crafts affected are receiving like wages, hours and conditions of employment, it would be a wise course to follow to formulate a working agreement and proceed harmoniously, providing, of course, that these crafts are recognized by the regular movement.

A tremendous impetus can be given the movement if our international officers were to inaugurate a campaign of education along craft lines, leaving for the time being the question of numbers. The effective organization is not necessarily the large one, and effectiveness counts for more than any other factor, and its strength in this direction will have more influence in attracting numbers than anything else.

"No reduction in wages." This should be our constant endeavor in the future, and our unions must exercise their best efforts to maintain conditions already existing and yield not to the desire to obtain further increases, unless they can be procured without jeopardizing the best interests of the organization.—M. Grant Hamilton.

Thady and the Pig.

There is a miser residing in Manchester who was considered impregnable to charitable associations and all appeals for help until a Hibernian genius "came Paddy over him." Thady went to his office one morning and told a piteous story about losing his pig.

"Shure," said Thady, "Misthress ——" (naming a very excellent lady, whose good opinion old Hardfist was anxious to retain) "towld me to come to ye, for ye wor very rich, and gev a power of money to the poor, Hiven bless ye! I only want just enough to buy me another little ship of a pig."

The miser couldn't resist the influence of Mrs. ——, so he gave Thady a crown. A few days after he met him.

"Well, Thady," said he, "did you buy another?"

"Troth, Yer Honor, I did; and a foine pig it is."

"Then take better care of it than you did of the other. By the way, what did the pig you lost die of?"

"Die of?" said Thady, raising his eyebrows. "Shure, he didn't die—he was fat enough, and I killed him!"—Penny Magazine.

Aeroplanes and Whiskers.

Aviator Glenn H. Curtiss, at a dinner in New York said of an aeroplane that had not flown:

"It isn't enough to call this contrivance an aeroplane. Calling it an aeroplane, you know, won't make it fly.

"Once, in the days of the free silver fuore, I heard an orator with long whiskers make a free silver speech.

"Gents," said he, 'our country's welfare demands that silver be kept at its face value. If the government marks a dollar a dollar, it follows that it must be worth 100 cents.'

"Excuse me—may I ask one question?" shouted a man in the rear of the hall.

"Certainly, sir," said the orator.

"Then," said the man in the rear, if the government marked your whiskers hay, would a mule eat them?"

Prison Competition Stopped.

The skirt and overall industries in the prisons of the State of Illinois are to be discontinued and their competition with the products of free labor eliminated. The total elimination of prison-made products from the open market will also become an accomplished fact within a few years. This result has been secured through the persistent effort of Attorney John J. Sonstebly, Trustee Robert Norer, representatives of the United Garment Workers of America, and Edwin R. Wright, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

MONGOLIANS ENGAGED IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRIES, 1900.

(By A. E. Yoell, Secretary Asiatic Exclusion League.)

Owing to the many requests in reference to information relative to what extent, if any, Mongolians have invaded the industries represented by the building tradesmen, I have the honor to herewith submit a tabulation which covers the entire United States, including Hawaii.

Though it is true that the building industries are not yet affected to any appreciable extent in California, yet we consider it proper to warn the people of our country that the thin edge of the wedge has already been entered.

The figures here given were compiled from the report of the 12th Census, 1900, and while we cannot go behind them, we are convinced, through reports emanating from Treasury Department officials, that a large number of Mongolians, both Chinese and Japanese, succeeded in evading the enumerators. Keeping that statement in mind, the following should surely be of interest:

| Occupations. | Chinese | Japanese | Total |
|---------------------------------------|---------|----------|-------|
| Carpenters. | 417 | 666 | 1083 |
| Masons (Brick and Stone). | 4 | 49 | 53 |
| Painters and Varnishers | 105 | 56 | 161 |
| Plasterers. | | 4 | 4 |
| Plumbers and Gas Fitters. | | 1 | 1 |
| Marble and Stone Cutters. | | 33 | 33 |
| Tin Plate Workers. | 116 | 12 | 128 |
| Cabinet Makers. | 16 | 7 | 23 |
| Saw and Planing Mill Workers. | 76 | 165 | 140 |
| | 838 | 1029 | 1867 |

It is thus seen that there were 838 Chinese and 1029 Japanese building mechanics in 1900, but how many of them were in California we have no means of finding out. We do know, however, that since 1900 over 50,000 Japanese have come to the mainland from the Territory of Hawaii, and that the Japanese population of California has increased over 600 per cent; and it would be the height of folly to assume that there was not more than a fair sprinkling of building mechanics among them. We know further

that during the years 1901 to 1907 both inclusive, 109,406 Japanese entered the United States through legal channels, and of that number 4,446 were skilled mechanics. Is it reasonable to believe that they will be content to work as field laborers and domestics, if the opportunity is afforded them to invade the building industries?

We have recently received the report of a meeting held in Honolulu, at which resolutions were adopted looking towards the elimination of Japanese lodging camps from certain parts of Honolulu. A Mr. Robertson took the ground that the root of the evil to be remedied lay in the fact that the Japanese were encouraged to come to Honolulu because they were employed by the whites, practically to the exclusion of white artisans in many lines. Mr. Robertson said: "I believe if the records of the contracts given in Honolulu were examined, especially those dealing with carpentering, plumbing and painting, the result would be astonishing. I believe it would be found that in those branches of trade nine-tenths of the contracts are given to Orientals."

Have we any guarantee that these conditions will not prevail in America unless we fight to the bitter finish?

It has been reported to our office on several occasions that Japanese mechanics were making inroads in the building industry in some of the small adjacent towns, and those most deeply interested have denied the truth of the rumor—but advertising matter taken from the columns of one of our leading newspapers indicates that there is more truth than fancy in such reports. There we found attention called to Japanese milling, planing and carpenter establishments; painting and varnishing; manufacture and repair of furniture; store and office fixtures; show cases, counters, etc., winding up with railway and general contracting.

The Japanese must indeed feel sure of their position when they boldly insert such advertisements, and we can safely infer that they get their share of patronage or they would not go to the expense involved (two whole pages of the San Francisco Chronicle).

This is a subject which merits the most thoughtful consideration, not alone from the workers of the Pacific Coast, but of every building mechanic throughout the entire country.



Correspondence Must Reach the Editor on or Before the 18th of the Month.

Local Journal Correspondents must send in monthly items for publication not later than the 18th of the month. Correspondence reaching the Journal office later than the above date must wait for publication until the next regular issue. Items must be neatly written on one side of paper provided for that purpose. Correspondents should be careful and send in only such matter as will be of interest to the **UNITED** organization. The right of **REVISION OR REJECTION** of correspondence is reserved by the editor.

BRANCH No. 1, KANSAS CITY, MO.

I desire to state in behalf of Local No. 1 that our latchstring is always out, not only to visiting brothers, but to all honest craftsmen who have not as yet joined our union; to all such, I earnestly urge the very great importance of considering this matter at once. You may be working today for a fair employer and tomorrow you may have changed to an unfair employer, but we will say you have not changed. Your employer is just as fair as his business will allow him to be, and the standard of that business is set by the unfair, but not always successful employer; don't forget that point, for the fair employer must meet the unfair man's competition. It is up to the journeymen to compel all employers to be fair, and no less is it a duty, as it should be an honor for all fair employers to assist in such regulation.

Our worthy General President celebrated the 30th anniversary of his first and only wedding on the 27th of September, just past. We hold it an honor, as it certainly was a pleasure, to attend the festivities on this occasion. To have weathered the storms, and shared the joys of thirty years of married life, in itself should be a benediction to any couple. When we see two faithful hearts around whom, like the faint perfume of rose leaves, there still lingers the romance of their first wedding day standing on the great divide in life's journey, from whence the golden years stretch far below to the sunset of life, we feel there is more in this life than oft times appears, and reflecting some of the happiness that must be theirs, we wish them God speed on their journey.

The street car problem has reached an acute stage; the company has broken all promises, and it is up to the union men of the two Kansas Cities to show them. A called meeting of five delegates from each union to consider the whole matter resulted in the largest and most intelligent gathering of workmen that it has been my good fortune to meet. A committee of five were appointed to arrange for a mass meeting. There were over 500 delegates present. Res-

olutions were offered by E. J. Baker, our General President, which were adopted. Brother Baker is one of the committee of five, and a better man could not have been selected. Many leather heads hold the opinion that our general officers don't amount to much, but it takes men of some ability to be in the running with such men as James A. Cable, General President of the Coopers' International Union; McCullough, First Vice-President of the United Mine Workers, and the General Executive Board of the Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Men's Union; but such is life, and any one of these general officers that I have just mentioned could pay the salary of our General Secretary or General President, and still have more money left than we now pay them. Ability demands recognition, brothers, and we should not refuse decent wages if those wages are earned. We demand eight hours and better pay from our employer, but expect to keep a secretary that is worth \$1,800.00, and could get it any day, for \$90.00 per month; also expect our President-Organizer to travel all over the United States and Canada night and day, three weeks in every month, then hurry home and edit the Journal and catch up with the accumulated business, and look contented on \$90.00 per month. And the boss looks on and admires the generous union man, the fair day's work for a fair day's pay union man (I don't think).

Local No. 1 has levied an assessment of \$1.00 per month for an eight hour fund. That is our answer to the request of No. 55, Marietta, Ohio. It is a good answer, for it is as full of determination as their's is of weak-kneed white featherism. After the cartoon in the October Journal I should think that any man who is in fact a man and not a coward would be ashamed to stand idly by and refuse to lift and boost for that eight hour apple; but, brothers, the knocker we most have to fear is not that non-union man leaning on the fence. Oh, no! He will join if he sees we are able to get the apple without him. It is the half-hearted, weak-kneed, sore-spotted, bull-headed, half-way sus-

pended union man, who is always on hand to holler "Don't do it; we may fail; better wait until next year," and so on, when the facts are that he is the only one that causes us to fail; but for him we would have eight hours and an \$18.00 scale five years ago. Shame, shame, I say; put down your hammer and push the good work, and you cannot fail if you only do this.

Don't you know, brothers, that the United States census gave something over 35,000 persons engaged in the saddlery business, and of these there were over 13,000 retail shops averaging two men to each shop, which makes 26,000 men, and then take out the stock men, the shipping gang and the office force, and how many practical craftsmen is there left? I venture not over 7,000 who can work at the bench. We have over 80 per cent of those in our organization. Do you think the manufacturers all over this country and Canada are going to quit business for even two weeks, when the eight hour day is bound to come anyway, and nearly all other crafts enjoy it? Think these facts over, brothers, and get a new grip.

Fraternally yours,

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 2, PADUCAH, KY.

Labor Day has come and gone, and Local No. 2 made a creditable showing in our parade, notwithstanding the fact that several of our members predicted there would not be half a dozen in line.

Brothers, do you know why they predicted the above? Let me tell you why; the prophet did not have sense enough to march himself, and thought he had as much sense as anybody else, therefore thought because he wouldn't march no one else would. The same is true when we talk about sticking together. A member who is always complaining that the leather heads will not stick is judging the whole organization by himself. You say that it is not so; I say it is, and why? Simply because a member knocking on all the rest of us is preaching self-righteousness, laying the blame for all our misfortunes on the other fellow, and when you strike one of those kind you have either found a man void of all patience or else as crooked as a dog's hind leg; and one is very near as bad as the other as far as the union is concerned.

But sometimes we find a member who is trying to prove his worthiness and his great amount of intelligence by preaching all the while about the mistakes we have made in the past. He would have one believe that he was wise and harmless as a dove, but let us see if he is either wise or harmless. In the first place, does it require a brainy man to see the mistakes of the past; no, a fool can see them, even the writer.

Then, is a man harmless who continually talks of past mistakes? I should say not. He loses sight of all benefits and talks about mistakes so much that he becomes a mistake himself, and then the question: Is

a mistake harmless? Answer: No; never. Then one might ask how are we to profit by past mistakes if we do not hold them before our members all the time?

Let me say it is not necessary to hold up the mistakes. They will stand of their own accord. A fool can see them. A fool can point them out. Strike a fellow who is holding up the good things of the organization, continually reminding our members of the benefits in the past and the benefits of the future, then you have struck a fellow with a head, one worth listening to, one who in the course of time will prove himself worth something to the cause.

No news of importance.

O. ALLEN,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 3, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

At our last regular meeting five were initiated into the mysteries of our order. The following apprentice boys, who are now trying to start the walk of life in the right direction: Brothers H. W. Quinn, H. M.; Jas. Knuth, H. M.; Carl Vesper, S. M.; Jas. Shoup, M. O.; Wm. Huebner, M. O. Being a full attendance of nearly all the brothers, the initiation was a very impressive one, and it is the best move the U. B. ever started. Brother J. W. Elliott, saddlemaker, gave the boys a very interesting talk under the good of the order on the elevation and principle to be a true union man. He very much impressed upon all present on patronizing the union label on all goods we buy; in fact, the label is the foundation of organized labor; it means a living for us all.

Brother John A. Worley is sick. Hope the brother will soon be all right again and back on his bench.

After a short stay, and being too hilly here in this city for him, Brother Louis Schophorst, collar maker in the Wyeth collar shop, is going back to Lincoln to open up the bottom shop and make things roar down there. Best wishes be with you, Schophorst.

Brother Hopper has left the Wyeth Saddlery Co.

Brother Henry Pilger, the heavy weight, is holding a bench down at the Wyeth Saddlery Co.'s. Henry, we are glad to have you with us.

Not having the door securely locked, the stork unaware left a bouncing baby boy at Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Bolz's. Both mother and baby are doing well.

I wondered why for some time Brother Sol Cavizel is called "grandpa;" but it leaked out that the stork also visited his son George's residence.

George Sackert, the great and only left-handed base ball pitcher, of Waterloo, Ia., and of the Central Association, is visiting here and seeing the boys. He looks a little tanned, but strong and handsome.

Woe to the ducks! Woe to ye hares and jack rabbits and quails! If they could hear the clang and noise of the rattle of muskets

and rifles every day in the Wyeth factory by those modern Nimrods, they would hide or fly far, far away. Oh, how savory must the kitchen smell of Crawford, our foreman, and Brother Caster, our secretary-treasurer, and Wm. Pfaff, Matt Blick and the big nimrod, the saddle foreman, Mr. Bell, and about several dozen more, perhaps.

Well, business is rather quiet, especially on collars. All the brothers are working.

Three of St. Joe's most prominent harness makers in the persons of Mr. L. C. Stanley, of the Wyeth firm, and Henry Burri and Sam Johnson, of the Rossi Saddlery Co., were fishing last week. Stanley on the following morning was displaying a cat-fish head about the size of an eight-month-old calf, at the same time remarking to his friends that it was the only system of telling a true fish story; also, on inquiry, told that he caught it on dough balls, and naturally some of our amateur anglers were quite busy mixing the same dope, but never could tell the story like Stanley could; but it has later leaked out that one of the party had hooks on the toe of his shoe and caught on a line where some one had a fish-trap attached to the other end. Therefore we are all very well satisfied how Stanley came in possession of the big fish. He is about to be presented with a pair of hooks for his shoes.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Brother Charley Fowler has left St. Joe for a better field. Sorry to lose you.

Brother C. Chandler spent a few days in Kansas City, taking in the carnival and visiting friends. Judge for yourself that he had a good time.

C. V. S.,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 9, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Brother Raymond Gray was married last month. He is a nice looking boy and has a nice looking wife; therefore they are a nice looking couple. They have the best wishes of No. 9.

Brothers Renseler, Raymond and Carew are on the sick list, but hope to see them out again soon.

The boys all left New Braunsfeldt and three of them came this way—Brothers Rogers, Conlon and Holbrook.

Rogers is still with us and Brother J. Conlon has returned from a trip to Waco. He was heard to say: "I love you, Waco (nit), but O, you San Antonio!"

Brother Holbrook left on his way to Dallas. Have not heard from him, but wish him good luck.

Brother Frank Mathieu has quit the bench and gone to work down stairs as hardware man. We hope he will make good, for he is a good boy.

Will try and do better next time.

W. H. S.,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 10, ATCHISON, KAS.

Visiting brothers are cordially invited. And would also like to see more of the brothers from the A. S. Co. come out and get acquainted, as we have business of importance comes up almost every meeting and would like to have your opinion on same.

Through the aid of Brother Baker the price list matters have been adjusted with the Kessler-Barkow Co. The firm agrees to pay the same and the work to be made the same as it is at the Atchison Saddlery Co.; and also agrees to recognize a shop committee. So from now on the conditions will be the same in both shops.

Business seems good at the Kessler-Barkow Co.'s, but the firm have had trouble in keeping men, as they come and go, and lately more go than come. The trouble is this: They give big jobs and it seems to move along nicely until you get it to the machine and there it sticks, and if you want any stitching you must quit or else make them think you are going to. I think they could use a good man on a Bosworth; also a man on a Campbell, as I understand they want two good operators.

The scribes seem to differ on the eight hour question. Some want eight hours and an honest piece work system, while others are in favor of the abolishment of piece work. And will say that I am in favor of the abolishment of piece work. The honest piece work system might have worked all O. K. at one time, but I think it is out of the question now, as our members are not honest with each other, nor themselves, nor the boss. I feel safe in saying that you can travel through every local of the U. B. and ask the men how long it will take them to make a job and one-half of them will give you time on jobs that if you were to give it to them and keep their time on same you would find it would take them from one hour to a day longer, according to size of the job; that is if the men don't keep their actual time on same, and you will find that there are not 5 per cent of the piece hands do this. I had charge of a shop and we were getting out some harness and the boss wanted to get the cost of the harness, as we worked under the day system. I figured the cutting and machine and time for making the job, and when I told the men what it cost they told me I figured it too high. Why? Because I had just figured actual time on the job. And one said to me that the boss could not compete with other houses with such a high estimate on a job. I told him that the harness had the right estimate on it and if the boss could not compete with other houses and make his profit on it, it was not my fault. It seems to me as if the majority of harness makers are afraid that their employers are not going to be able to compete with other houses or get their estimate low enough unless they give them two or three hours for nothing. And as long as piece work exists you will have such things to contend with. And as to the eight

hour question, will say that if we had a day system it would be a good thing, but under the present system I fail to see where we would derive any benefits, for God only knows the low wages we receive now working ten hours, is merely enough to exist on, with the increasing cost of living. Some will say that when they make the demand for eight hours that they are going to ask for an increase of 20 per cent. O, yes; that will work all O. K. with locals whose agreements expire at the time such demand is made, but what are you going to do with those locals that have signed up until 1911? And, on the other hand, if we should get the eight hours, would we not be going along just the same as we have in the past, fighting here and there and having men on strike and paying assessments, and at the same time scabbing on them by making harness and shipping it to the firms to fill their orders? I say to those who have not seen enough of the piece work system to convince them that it is no good, you should work in factories where we have no locals, and in lots of cases where there are locals, and you can work your head off and only make from \$10 to \$12 per week, and are considered a fast man if you can make that. Some will say that a man is a fool to stay in such a place, and all that, but we have half of our members who never average that. And I can't see how we are going to get better organized unless we can show the non-union men where it will be to their interest to join, and I don't think the eight hours will give them much inducement to join. Well, as you can all see, I am in favor of the day work or betterment of conditions.

Fraternally yours,

F. G. CURTIS.

BRANCH No. 11, DAVENPORT, IA.

Local No. 11 meets regularly, and all visiting brothers, as well as the biggest majority of our own home guards, are most cordially invited to attend. For the next three months the meetings will open at 7:30 p. m.

Since last report Local No. 11 has lost two hard-working brothers, brothers who were willing to do work for the good cause of unionism at any and all times. They could always be depended upon to attend meetings and always conducted themselves in the very best brotherly manner. These brothers are W. Peters and H. Hoffman. They left here for Local No. 10, Atchison, Kas., and it is hoped that the brothers will feel better satisfied there than some of us do who are still left at the Rock Island Arsenal.

We have also lost another good dues-paying member from our local—Brother William Stockflet—he having joined hands and heart with one of Davenport's fair ladies and his occupation is now to serve ice cream, candy, cigars and other good things to all who may call on him.

Friday evening, October 15, the Arsenal

Federation held an open mass meeting at Turner hall, in Davenport, for devising ways and means to improve wages, to discuss sanitary conditions in the different shops, and to discuss the advisability of requesting a thorough Congressional investigation of present conditions existing at the Rock Island Arsenal. Very near all the different crafts working on the island were represented, and all had some sort of a kick coming, and it is believed that a thorough and impartial investigation is really necessary. But if you would only stop to think for a little while, you would no doubt have to come to the same conclusion that I have, that it should not be necessary for a small body of men to be compelled to ask for such a thing as sanitary conditions in a shop owned and controlled by the grandest and most glorious nation on the face of the earth today. I will say more along some other line in my next writing.

Yours for this time,

N. ANDERSON,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 15, LINCOLN, ILL.

Branch No. 15 seconds the resolution of No. 55 regarding the eight hour question. We have the utmost confidence in our head officers to lead us to better working conditions, but the referendum vote should remain the policy at all times on such questions as to the destiny of the U. B. But be it as it may, No. 15 will do her part.

Brother Wm. Young has been on the sick list the past three weeks.

Brother Louis Schophorst, of No. 3, arrived home and declares he will stay awhile. Our esteemed member, Brother Wm. H. McNamara, came from Decatur to take in the circus and visit members of his local.

At our regular meeting held October 8 we initiated John J. McGill as an apprentice member under the new apprentice law.

Brother Joe Stumpf is still here pressing brick for Walker & Doolittle.

Business fair. All U. B. men at work.

Fraternally yours,

O. W.,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 18, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Visitors are always welcome, and stay-at-homes of this local are also cordially invited to come up and take an active part in the affairs of the Brotherhood.

We have not had anything in the Journal for some time, but will try to do better from now on.

We may say that No. 18 is right in line in regards to the eight hour movement, and we hope each and every local will boost for the shorter work day.

The program as laid before us by the Executive Council meets with our endorsement, and now, brothers, let us all be prepared when the time comes to sustain ourselves in the first few weeks of the fight. No doubt

many leather workers wonder how this can be done, but it simply means we must sacrifice something now in order to gain something which will benefit us for all time to come.

It is true there is always a time to make a demand, but if we are going to wait until the conditions are ideal we will never make a demand; so, brothers, let us all get down to business and boost for the eight hour day. When we get the shorter work day the piece system will probably become a thing of the golden past, but, whether it does or does not, let us all be agreed on making a stand for more time to do as we like.

Brothers, when we all make up our minds

the simple reason that we are not organized. Pick up any Journal and read the correspondence, and you will see how well we are organized. We seem to have agreed to disagree.

We have with us two of the old war horses of No. 80, who were deemed sinners and "undesirables" by the "czar of czarism," and they are happy and appear to be perfectly contented, as they report fishing excellent. Welcome Brothers Yackel and Weiser; also Brother C. W. Caldwell, of No. 80. Brothers F. M. Sullivan, W. Bergman, N. Archambault and C. Zimmerman from No. 19 are also with us. Brothers W. F. and W. H. Fass have arrived here from St. Paul. Brothers Jas. Baillie from No. 63, W. H.



Group of Members and Float of Local Branch No. 18, Minneapolis, Minn., Labor Day, 1909.

that we are going to quit working ten hours a day, the shorter day will be here, and we will wonder why we waited so long. Cut out all this controversy about piece work and let us boost this little old U. B. into the front ranks of organized labor, as we have been on the tail-end of the kite too long as it is.

We sometimes wonder why there are so many leather workers on the outside, but consider the inducements we have to offer anyone to join us. They seem to think they can do better without us, and about the first thing they want to know is: "What have you ever done?" And right here we must confess that we have done very little, for

Tighe from No. 98, H. C. Rinke from No. 17. Accepted by retiring card, Brothers Taylor, Howe and E. F. Flath. Brothers Wm. Sass, A. A. Suszyke and S. Margulas have departed for St. Paul, and Brother Henry Krigbaum for Duluth.

Our worthy President, Brother Self, is at present on the sick list, suffering from an attack of typhoid fever. We hope for his speedy recovery.

Brother Euchart has racked his kit with the G. D. Noe Co.

Business continues good in all branches of the trade, and a good gig saddle maker might do well to write to the Loyal Saddlery Co., of this city.

Wishing all locals success, with congratulations to the new local, No. 170.

Yours for the eight hour day,
WALTER H. TIGHE,
Correspondent Pro Tem.

BRANCH No. 24, SIOUX CITY, IA.

Branch No. 24 still meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays at Trades Assembly hall, 210 Fifth street. Say, brothers, don't forget the dates, as all are welcome.

Shorty Hansy dropped in on us at our last meeting, September 21. He came from Fargo, N. D., and is employed at Sturges Bros. Glad to have him with us.

Brothers Harry Mathews and Conrad Meyers thought of taking a week's vacation and going to Omaha to take in the carnival, but owing to the street carmen's strike and its being a little too cold to take the river route they abandoned the trip and came back Monday morning and went to work as usual.

Brother Joy, vice-president, took a few days off this week and accompanied his folks as far as Elk Point, S. D., as they were on their way to North Dakota to experience frontier life on their claim. We wish them success.

Brother Brown, who was a former employe at Meyer Bros., and who is now employed at Omaha, came up this week and took unto himself one of Sioux City's French belles. Now, Brother Brown, if you will come up to the shop and bring up a keg of old "New Life," shake hands and promise not to do it again, it will be all O. K. We all join in wishing both success through life.

Brothers, we have just organized. We have a secretary and treasurer to whom all brothers should write if they think of coming this way. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Fraternally yours,
CORRESPONDENT.

All leather workers will stay away from Fort Worth, Tex.; Chicago, Ill.; Pueblo, Colo., Victoria, B. C., and Ottawa, Canada, and not heed alluring advertisements. Strike is on.

BRANCH No. 25, DENVER, COLO.

All brothers welcome at our meetings.

Will say that business is fair in all branches.

Two of our old time brothers came to town the other day—Brother A. J. Taylor, being out on a retiring card doing stone work for the last two years at Globe, Ariz., and Brother Clay, just in from the fair.

Brother Searey, from Sterling, Colo., made us a nice call for a few days.

We have taken in three new members this month.

Brother Nelson, who has been out on a retiring card, has gone to work at Mueller's

shop, taking the place of Brother A. Deitermann, who is going to California for three or four months for his health.

Brother Mat Reitch has taken the machine job at Helser's shop.

Brother Chas. Henry has had to quit work, being troubled with his heart, also a slight case of dropsy.

Not having much time to spare and news being scarce, will close.

Yours fraternally,
P. T. A.,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 26, QUINCY, ILL.

All brothers invited to attend meetings.

Some mistakes were made in last month's Journal in regards to Brothers Reber and Merritt.

Brother Jess Merritt, from No. 80, paid the boys of No. 26 a short visit. He is now established in the retail harness business at Clayton, Ill. All brothers wish Jess the best of success in business.

Brother Wm. Reber, of No. 70, is now with the J. B. Schott Co.

I also want to mention a feature of our recent Labor Day parade. According to resolutions made by the U. B. and which were passed by our central labor body of Quincy, all teamsters that did not have the U. B. label on their harness were to be barred from taking part in the parade. From the very small number of teams in the parade in comparison with other years as a consequence, it can be seen that our label is not patronized as extensively as it should be, but that may be our own fault, because we don't advertise it enough, maybe, so that teamsters know that we have a union label on horse goods. We must push our label more to the front, every one of us. If every leather worker that has any hauling or delivering done would patronize only those teamsters that demand and patronize our label a lot of good would be done.

Brother Fred Bartell at our last meeting resigned his office as secretary-treasurer. It was only with regret that the brothers of No. 26 accepted his resignation, as Fred has always been a most esteemed and faithful officer ever since being a member of the U. B. For six years he has been our recording secretary and for almost four years secretary-treasurer. Other duties forced him to resign his office, but we can always count on him to do his utmost in boosting the interests of the U. B.

Brother Wm. Lebrink, who for many years has also been our secretary-treasurer, was elected to fill Brother Bartell's place. Brother Lebrink is one of our old war horses, and his past good record shows that he knows how to handle the business of No. 26 to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Brother Aug. Mertens will represent the leather workers and Brother J. J. Kearney the central labor body of Quincy at the Illinois State Federation of Labor convention at Belleville.

Brother Chas. Pulaski, from No. 3, is now with the J. B. Schott Co.

Besides having lately quite an increase in membership from out of town, we will have several initiations in the near future.

Fraternally,

B. W. KREBBER,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 28, DALLAS, TEX.

All U. B. brothers are welcome to our meetings.

Since my last writing we have added five more to our flock. Let the good work go on.

Brothers, business is not what it ought to be in this section. All U. B. men are at work, but not full time.

Brother John Langley, who has been on the sick list for over two weeks, is at his place again.

Brothers, I want to write on one point this time, and that is the bad standing of members. I think it is far better not to be a member than to let my family know I belong to an organization and expect to draw benefits when sick and then be turned down and not receive any on account of bad standing. What impression does that leave a family? They will always blame the union, and not the individual man. That is why most of the locals are looked down on. Brothers, pay up, get in good standing, and keep in good standing. You or your family will receive the benefit of it sooner or later.

The great Texas state fair has opened in Dallas today, and I hope some of the visiting brothers will call on us.

With greetings, I remain,

A. K. R.

BRANCH No. 30, ST. LOUIS, MO.

The secretary of this local would like to hear from William Pauky, also Emil Siefert. I have been trying for some time to get their address, but have so far failed, therefore use this as a last resort.

Business here seems on the pick up, especially on harness, but not what it should be, as there are several loafing, notwithstanding the fact that the firms are advertising for harness makers. Undoubtedly these men prefer to walk the streets rather than work for such prices, as such have been slashed to a fare you well, therefore do not be misled into the belief that everything is rosy here; as stated in last month's Journal, the prices are not there. Here are a few prices that have been handed me by members: Folded team back bands, one soft loop in front and two in back, former price, \$3.65 per dozen pairs, present price \$2.00; buggy hame straps, round edge, two soft loops, former price \$3.00, present price \$1.50; and a good many others just as bad or worse, and still if we dare raise a protest against such cutting, or go on strike, we are called agitators, trouble makers, and even anarchists. When as a prominent preacher recently said in a sermon, "Who are the real an-

archists?" Emma Goldman and the men who speak in her meetings are not the real anarchists, nor the dangerous ones. The real, dangerous ones are the American business men, who are every day violating the laws and employing at great expense lawyers to tell them how they can keep on violating them without going to prison.

One of the most prominent lawyers in St. Louis, talking to me about the profession of law, said one of the greatest difficulties he had was to keep from giving the kind of advice his clients wanted. He told me a great number of his wealthy clients plainly told him that he should not advise what it was right for them to do, but how they could go on without being sent to the penitentiary.

Such being the case you can readily see at what a disadvantage we are placed, and yet they say we should not get into politics, and that politics would disrupt the unions, when really it is our only salvation. At the present time and under the present piece work system, they make the prices down in the office. We have nothing to say. If you dare say anything, you are told you are not running that shop, etc., which is a very common occurrence.

To the advocates of an honest piece system, will ask, how are we to obtain an honest piece system, when we are not honest to ourselves, when one refuses a job because it is considered bad paying, or refuses to put on extra work, or ask for more money on odd, or unconstituted jobs, some one else will accept same, and even for less money, without a murmur? Is it any wonder that they that refuse are classed as disturbers?

In conclusion, I wish to enclose a clipping which fully explains the position in which nearly every secretary-treasurer is placed by brothers with a hard luck story. Hope that the editor will see fit to publish same, and I would like to hear from some of these brothers, who said there was no chance for them to beat me, and also from this local any loans, as both the local and myself need the money. And again I will say if you are looking for money, don't come to me, but go to the meeting, and get it there, for I have no right to loan any of the union's money, and mine, well, I have given out the last cent, and have been beat so often that I cannot stand the gait, and the really deserving ones must suffer through the actions of the dead beats.

With best wishes to all locals, I am,

Yours fraternally, J. P. OLIVARRI,
Correspondent.

PARTED.

I once had a friend
Who was dear to my heart.
We swore by our whiskers
We never would part.
I loaned him a dollar,
Thank fate 'twas not ten,
For since then I never
Have seen him again.

He came to my office
 And said, "By the bye,
 Just slip me a dollar,
 I find I am shy.
 I'll pay you tomorrow,"
 He carelessly said,
 And often I wonder
 How long he's been dead.

Had I but refused it
 And made an excuse
 I'd still have the friendship
 That naught could jar loose,
 For he would be living
 In hopes that some day
 He'd manage to touch me
 And wander away.

'Tis the way with friendships
 Too often, I fear.
 They're bound by the dollar,
 No matter how near.
 The test is the money,
 Pathetic, but true.
 To lose them just loan them
 A dollar or two.

—Exchange.

BRANCH No. 32, FREMONT, NEB.

Members are requested and visitors invited to come to our meetings.

Brother L. G. Windsor has gone to Sioux City, Ia. No. 24 gains a good U. B. man.

Brother Geo. Wehman has gone to Lincoln, Neb. He will tell the brothers of No. 29 how the war broke out.

Brother Frank Gustafson, from No. 80, has racked his tools in the harness shop. "A tank he ban good sticker." You know how the Swedes stuck together in Stockholm, 300,000 strong.

Brother T. F. Purchase, from No. 3, was here for a few days with our worthy General President, E. J. Baker.

The price list in the harness shop was adjusted satisfactorily to all concerned.

We had a great time Labor Day. When it didn't rain it just came down, but our spirits were not so dampened but that we could march down the line under our umbrellas, headed by Coult's union band from Council Bluffs, Ia. All the unions in the city turned out.

Some of the leather workers stayed in the dry. Said they wouldn't march in the rain for anybody. Well, all I can say is "That the hair on a mule's neck never grows so long but what you can see his ears." After the parade we went to Larson's opera house and listened to an address by Hon. Frank Dolzel on "Unionism." The union man that didn't hear it missed the treat of his life. In the evening there was a Labor Day ball, music by Coult's union orchestra. It was a great day, the rain notwithstanding.

There has been a great many changes made by the Fremont Saddlery Co. in the last few months, in the way of installing electric power, heating system, new and up-to-date machinery, etc., and modern sanitary

appliances for the benefit of the employees in all departments.

Faternally yours,
 CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 35, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

We are still meeting at the same place, and visiting brothers and home guards are welcome to attend.

Brother Dick Lewis was here for a few days. He looked fat and saucy, and he claimed that the mountain breezes and Denver beer did it for him.

I had a talk with Mickey Apjohn a while back. Mickey is not with us at present. He was traveling incog. for several months and could not get in touch with No. 3's secretary, and so he could not get out-of-work stamps and was so far bad he could not catch up.

No. 17 has the right kind of talk, and the referendum should be the thing. The members here seem to have lost all interest in the coming battle and are not worried a bit.

If we happen to start something, and the N. S. M. A. shops are the center of attack, and we are successful in our attempt, what will we do with brothers who have jobs in the other shops? It is a cinch that if a man holds a U. B. card and we make eight hours a day's work we cannot let our members work ten hours in an open shop and so we will lose a good many members.

We are in the heat of a municipal campaign here at this writing and the election of a mayor is to be decided November 2. The teamsters union have presented a communication to the C. L. U. trying to get the Republican candidate endorsed, as he runs a lot of moving vans and employs all union drivers. Sunday, October 16, a delegation of leather workers are going to meet the political committee of the C. L. U. and show them where the gentleman is not an ardent admirer of union labor. He refused to take his work to a union shop, as Brother Clate Gwinup and myself are aware of.

The average politician's friendship for union labor is like unto the friendship displayed by the bunco man towards the farmer. When he gets the goods you get the merry "Ha, ha!"

Well, this is all at present, as there is no news of importance around here.

DAVID F. NEWMAN,
 Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 36, WACO, TEX.

Organized labor takes into its fold all sorts of people, and these people all have different degrees of intelligence, with all kinds of opinions. In its fold are found the good and the bad; the booster and the knocker; the generous and the stingy; the liberal minded and the narrow minded. Now, if we are to accomplish our aims these, with many other incoherent forces, must be overcome, and there is but one way—the good must overcome the bad. We must be welded into a

homogeneous brotherhood. This should be our mission to make its forces coherent. The labor movement furnishes the most striking contrast between the good and the bad, the true and the false, and the faithful and unfaithful. In its endeavors are seen the most sublime courage and equally depicted the most despicable treachery and cowardice. To its cause is given unselfish service by a few, and from its efforts are received many benefits without gratitude. In the labor movement men are tested. In it men reveal their true selves. Talk is plentiful, but it takes true men to stand by organized labor in disappointment, to bear its burdens and shape its policy, to carry it over the shoals, to guide its affairs with discretion and at last to bring it to victory. Shallow and superficial people will never do the labor movement any good. No sham will count. It takes real men.

"He who by the plow would thrive
Must either hold or drive."

What we need most is intelligent direction.

Business is medium.

With best wishes to all sister locals, especially the new ones, I am,

Fraternally yours,

THOS. B. HYATT.

The man who wins is the man who does,
The man who makes things hum and buzz,
The man who works and the man who acts,
Who builds on a basis of solid facts,
Who doesn't sit down to mope and dream,
But humps ahead with the force of steam;
Who hasn't the time to fuss and fret,
But gets there every time—you bet.

The man who wins is the man who wears
A smile to cover his burden of cares;
Who knows that the sun will shine again,
That the clouds will pass and we need the
rain;
Who buckles down to a pile of work,
And never gives up and never will shirk
Till the task is done and the toil made sweet,
When the temples throb with the red blood's
heat.

Let the Slogan be 8 hours in 1910.

BRANCH No. 46, WATERLOO, IA.

Visiting brothers welcome to our meetings; also our own members.

Business is good, with several new arrivals.

We have received the transfers of Brothers Wilson, Gavin and Dull from No. 10. Brother Dull is on the cutting bench.

Since last writing Brother Ressler transferred to No. 10. However, we were startled one morning by somebody coming in the shop singing: "I like Atchison pretty well; but oh you Waterloo!" So Brother Ressler has cast his lot with us again.

Brother C. F. Hill, who transferred to No. 103 some time ago, says he got wise to an-

other fellow who was making good with "her," and he thought it best to come back so that he could give the matter his personal attention.

The above are all live brothers and we are glad to have them with us.

Two of our worthy brothers were inconvenienced somewhat a short time ago in a financial way by standing good for a man's board who claimed to be a U. B. man, but that he had had the misfortune to lose his book. However, it turned out that he did not belong to the union at all, but who found a chance to take advantage of fellow workmen who were willing to help a stranger in distress claiming to be a U. B. man.

Any man wishing to come here will find as good a bunch of men as there are anywhere, who are willing to meet a man just a little more than half way, providing that you bring the goods with you.

On the 9th of this month Brother Chris Anderson accepted the position as foreman at the Waterloo Saddlery Co. Brother Anderson has been employed by this firm for a number of years, and as he has always been a faithful worker No. 46 congratulates him upon securing the position and feels sure all concerned will be given a square deal.

The family of our worthy president, Brother Dan Scoville, met with a sad misfortune by losing their boy, who died on the 12th of this month. This makes two whom they have lost within the past six months, both being young men in the prime of life. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family. A committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions.

With best wishes to all sister locals, I am,

Fraternally yours,

CORRESPONDENT.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst the beloved son of our worthy brother, S. D. Scoville; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 46, U. B. of L. W. on H. G., Brother Scoville's friends and brothers, knowing full well the ties that bind father and son and what heartaches it causes when that tie snaps, extend to him and his family our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given our grief-stricken brother, a copy spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

GROVER WIESE,

C. F. HILL,

F. B. SMITH,

Committee.

All leather workers will stay away from Fort Worth, Tex.; Chicago, Ill.; Pueblo, Colo., Victoria, B. C., and Ottawa, Canada, and not heed alluring advertisements. Strike is on.

BRANCH No. 48, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Branch No. 48 meets the first Thursday of each month at our new hall, 129 N. Roman street. All brothers are welcome.

The leather workers of our city had the pleasure of meeting our General President, Ed J. Baker, who paid us a visit. It is strange to say that business conditions could not permit one single leather worker to lay off for one hour to entertain our chief executive officer. A single incident of this kind did not discourage him, for this reason, that the object of his visit was the eight hour movement, and this movement is still the topic of conversation among the non-union men.

Brother Baker's visit was not a complete success as far as organizing is concerned, owing to the silent courtesy of the U. B. men as a guide; as far as introductory and other assistance Brother Baker would have accomplished a great deal more, but as I have said business conditions and the superfluous amount of work. Organized or unorganized, No. 48 will fall in line with the rest of her sister locals for the eight hour work day. The impression that Brother Baker left upon the leather workers regarding the eight hour work day is that all have fully concluded that it is their only salvation. With the eight hour work day here the leather workers will come nearer working twelve months in the year, for this reason, for the past three years \$7.00 per week and eight months work has been the average.

John C. Davey, a pioneer harness maker, was claimed by death last month, but owing to his long sickness his daughter has been managing the firm, and there was no interruption in the business. Local No. 48 has lost a true friend, as his was the only custom shop in the city holding the union card.

The only progressive brother in our local is our recording secretary, Brother Bersuder, his speculative, forwarding system of doing business to the interest of his co-operative concern, of which he holds 80 shares, places him among the foremost capitalists of the city. A business man with business ideas J. D. B. has got them both.

Faternally yours,
MIKE KENNEDY,
 Correspondent.

LOCAL No. 54, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The correspondent of No. 14 touches a sore spot of our organization when referring to the financial standing of it, and I must admit that I agree with him. If we have to fight for the shorter workday, we will need money and lots of it.

Our organization is like some poor consumptive, staggering and tottering along and barely keeping alive. We cannot, judging by appearances, expect to put up a good stiff fight for the next hundred years to come. The causes of this condition are legion and a cure is difficult and tedious.

Under Brother Baker's administration this

organization has improved to a remarkable degree. Giving him credit for his work, I nevertheless assert that our organization is dying of consumption. Life is a habit and only is tolerable on that score, but if illness is added it becomes a bad habit.

The N. S. M. A. is trying to crush the last vestige of life of the U. B., and one of the means that look good to them is the posting of those famous anti-collection and anti-organizing bills. The reason for this is obvious. They think if we cannot organize in their shops, we are powerless to organize at all. It is one of those short sighted actions inspired by fanaticism. History bears witness that organizations, when persecuted, have grown only the stronger, because it is the strongest and best that will be the first to resent an insult and the principal law of nature is that the strongest and best shall survive.

But, better still, if I am right that our organization has become too ill and weak to longer deserve life and the N. S. M. A. succeeds in killing it, I say to them: "Take heed. You will now encounter something stronger than even you, something different from and something more harmful to organized wealth than the U. B. has ever been or ever could be!"

Men that are men will not submit to everything and they will find a way to successfully protect themselves.

In last month's "Journal" Brother Schulz of No. 17 asks, "loudly and again," "What has become of the referendum?" If he will only study his constitution he will find peace of mind, that it remains safely in the hands of all our members. In Article XI, Section 6, "It shall require a two-third vote of members voting to approve any strike application. The decision of the locals to be final."

On Thanksgiving eve, Wednesday, the 24th day of November, we will have our dance as usual. It will be a dollar affair. This does not mean that we are running dances to make money. Quite the contrary, we run them for the H—I of it. One dollar pays for a couple (he and she) and they may without any further expense dance and partake of refreshments consisting of beer and sandwiches to their hearts content.

Those dances are a distinctive feature of No. 54, growing more popular every year. Persons once attending them always come again. Restraint as well as boisterous hilarity or even vulgarity are alike unknown and under the able management of Brother Charles Grimm they run along with a velvety smoothness from start to finish.

Brothers of neighboring towns will do well to attend and get acquainted with the boys. Remember, it means only one single dollar in addition of your fare to this burg.

In conclusion, I want to say that my articles of September and October are thickly strewn with faults and misprints.

In the September number it should have been "monotonous" instead of "momentous"

and "three hundred" instead of "there hundred." In the October number we find an employer on the eye of "bankruptcy" and "running" his business, when it should be "bankruptcy" and "ruining," and a leatherhead aspiring to "\$3000" a day when as a matter of fact he deems \$3.00 princely pay. Such things may not disturb the editor, but they have a tendency to annoy the correspondent and to corrupt his meaning.

Anybody interested in transfers please refer to the heading: "Members received by transfer," in this and the following issue.

Faternally,
PAUL BELZ,
Correspondent.

Note by Editor—The mistakes in the September and October correspondence are typographical errors and are to be regretted. On account of the absence of the General President the entire work devolved on the General Secretary-Treasurer, and it was impossible for him to proofread all.

BRANCH No. 55, MARIETTA, O.

Visiting brothers are always welcome.

Business has picked up some in these parts. The harness, gig saddle and riding saddle departments have gone to work full time, with business looking good in the collar shop, which no doubt will be working full time very shortly, and we hope these conditions will continue for some time to come.

Well, brothers, the great national game, or the game the workman takes a great interest in, "base ball," has come to a close for this year, and I hope that the leather workers will turn their heads now in the direction of our great issue, or game to be played in 1910.

No. 55 has put a resolution before the jurisdiction for seconds which needs your earnest and serious consideration, and I hope that it will meet with the approval of enough seconds, so as to be put before the jurisdiction for a referendum vote, thereby settling the question whether the issue is popular or not.

Just as soon as we hear from the required number of locals we will proceed to put same before the jurisdiction.

Brother Schumaker, after a hard trip from Oklahoma City, passing through the harness centers between that city and this, has gone to work at Strecker Bros., cutting.

General Goodwin, of Cincinnati, O., has also racked his tools here, making bundles, and he says it puts him in mind of twenty years ago, and the general don't look a bit older than he did then, either.

Well, brothers, I hope that you have all read the article published by Mr. Post of Grape Nuts and Postum, former president of the National Manufacturers' Association, denouncing the unions, as he has done for some years in all the newspapers and periodicals that carry his ads. If you have or have

not read his article, it will be best to forget his products when purchasing cereals.

Well, brothers, I will close, hoping to give you a better write up next month.

With best wishes, I am,

Faternally yours,
FRANK A. DeSILVER,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 56, PORTLAND, ORE.

We gave our dance September 18, and it was a success socially, but not financially, for we just about broke even, after all of our hard work. However, everybody had a good time and that means quite a bit itself.

Brothers J. S. Frick, M. L.; W. J. May, M. L., and Frank H. Morris, from No. 57, and A. J. Stuart, from No. 156, have cast their lots with us, and we are glad to have them with us, for they all look good to us. We hope they will be regular at the meetings and help us put No. 56 where she used to be. We need the assistance of all the brothers to do this.

Brother Richard Rolufs came down from Spokane and stayed a week looking around, but did not find anything that suited him, so he left again. He didn't know just where he would go. We wish him success wherever he may land.

Brother W. F. Miller has taken out a retiring card and has gone into the real estate business. He has the best wishes of Local No. 56.

Brother Letroadec, of No. 115, hit the nail on the head when he said that some of the Pacific coast locals needed help bad. Speaking for No. 56, I think we will stand a slim chance in 1910 if there is not something done in the near future. It seems like every locality is howling at the same time, but I feel like the brothers of No. 83; I think we haven't been getting a fair shake. There hasn't been anybody here to help us do any organizing since I have been a member of the Brotherhood. All the organizing that has been done has been done on the sly, under penalty of losing our jobs. Brother President, think it over and see what you can do for the Pacific coast. There is a wide field to work in. I notice in circular you mention the fact that Brother Rennal is still continuing the work in Cincinnati on account of the unorganized condition of that city and it is necessary to have the shops organized in time for the general demand, and stating reasons why. Why not give that same thought to the coast? Isn't it a fact that the Pacific coast was among the first to get nine hours? Isn't it a fact that the coast locals were put out of business before No. 49 was? Then why shouldn't the coast have some attention in this respect? If there is any local that needs fixing any worse than No. 56, I would like to see them. Now, I don't want this to be construed that I think that No. 49 is getting any more attention than they need, for I know that they need all the help they can get. I just

want to show the jurisdiction that we need a little attention if the 1910 slogan is to be a success.

I am sending with this letter the likeness of a jolly good bunch of true blue U. B. boys who assembled in Seattle the first week in September. We were all strangers in Seattle and the Portland bunch was strange to the Vancouver boys, but through the aid of Brother Eberhardt we met each other and had a jolly good time while in Se-

attle. They are as follows, from left to right: Top row—L. W. Jung, Portland; P. A. Fulmer, Portland; W. Ray, Seattle; A. Letroadec, Vancouver. Bottom row—F. Dinwoodie, Vancouver; P. Yost, Portland; C. Curtis and G. McDonald, Vancouver.

that city and the following is from a letter received, dated February 11, 1909:

"We took the matter up at our meeting in regard to sending an organizer here, and it seems like they think it wouldn't pay to send him here, as this is a hard bunch, but if he goes to Seattle or Vancouver, B. C., it would be advisable to have him stop off a few days or a week. We are doing a lot of hard work ourselves, and with business



attle. They are as follows, from left to right: Top row—L. W. Jung, Portland; P. A. Fulmer, Portland; W. Ray, Seattle; A. Letroadec, Vancouver. Bottom row—F. Dinwoodie, Vancouver; P. Yost, Portland; C. Curtis and G. McDonald, Vancouver.

Should Brothers Chas. Blumberg and Fred Grunke still be in existence Brother John Yost would appreciate a line very much from either one of you.

With best wishes to all, I am,

Fraternally yours,

PETE YOST,
Correspondent.

NOTE BY EDITOR.

In answer to this correspondence relating to organizing work on the Pacific coast, the General President wrote No. 56 on February 5, 1909, regarding sending an organizer to

picking up we think we can make a good showing before the first of the year."

Other locals reported along this line, and for that reason an organizer was not sent. The intention was to take in the whole Pacific coast. So it is evident that the neglect, if it can be called such, was not intentional.

BRANCH No. 57, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Well, brothers, here is old No. 57 once more, and still in the ring.

We had 50 men in our great Labor Day parade, not so bad for us that are just getting the feeling back again of being union leather heads once more, after our long battle of seven years ago. We are still here, the same old No. 57, growing slowly but steadily, and expect to be stronger than ever in a short time. But where, Oh, where,

are our friends, the energy of those days? Those dear solicitous friends that tried so hard for our welfare to exterminate the same No. 57, so as not to be led into further temptation to demand terms of any kind whatsoever, but to take what was given us. Two consolidated their business and afterwards failed; one turned over its business to parties with the same name, and the fourth has departed to better lands, where I hope he will find no kicking harness makers to quarrel with, and left the business to his son, and poor old 57 is still here with her grievances, and no cold feet in sight, either. On the contrary, we have girded up our loins so as to contract our stomach, and are ready to take the lead in any struggle that may come off sooner or later.

But just see what they have done gone and done? Selected me of all the members for their correspondent. Here I have attended the meetings regularly, like a brother should do, never had a word to say; and now, well, Brother Wahler had his fun, and I do hope having found a correspondent, he will find more time to push his one great idea, "The solution of the labor problem to organize one great International Union of all wage workers in the world." The object of this union is, all members to abstain from having any children for the next fifty years.

Brother Wahler is right. Let the rich only have children, a poor wage worker has no business with such luxuries.

Brothers, while I am a newcomer among you, I am an old timer. Way back in 1881, when we walked out at Peters & Calhoun in Newark, N. J., and obtained a 10 per cent increase in pay, I was one of the boys. I held down a bench with Risser and Reitz in Chicago in the days when Bill Tate and James Tierney held the fort there. I saw the Garfield Manufacturing Co. start with a rush and go down in a calm. In those days we had a harness makers' union affiliated with the Knights of Labor, and yours truly was a member thereof.

Right there in Chicago it was that I came to the conclusion that there was no future in the harness business for any young man. I left the trade there and kept out of it for over 20 years, only misfortunes caused by the earthquake and fire of three years ago forced me back on to a bench again, to find it the same old heart-breaking piece work slavery.

In those 20 years I have traveled considerably. I have covered the country from Canada to South America, and always found leather workers the same over-worked, underpaid drudges.

It has always been a puzzle to me why this should be so. We are working on expensive raw material, we are making goods used by a class of people that have money, more or less, and still we cannot get decent wages for ourselves. Is it that the odor of leather infects our self-reliance? Dulls our nerves, so that we have not enough manhood left to make and stand by our demand for better conditions? Even now I can see where locals of the U. B. are try-

ing to crawl out of the eight-hour day to be proclaimed in 1910.

Brothers, stop your arguments on the subject; the eight-hour day may be wrong and hurt some piece workers, but that is not to be considered. The thing is, that when the U. B. has made up their minds to do a thing, we will all stand by it in one solid front, and do it, and stay by it. We must carry this, our first point; the second and third, which will be day work and better pay, will come in due time, and will come the easier for carrying out point number one.

The U. B. has been organized too long to go on the way we have, we think too much of our own selfish self and too little of the great cause and grand purpose of our organization; forget everything except that you are a U. B. man and are proud of it, and whatever the U. B. decrees to do, you will back to the best of your ability.

Now, brothers, it is time that we did something. This inaction is our greatest drawback. We are spending a lot of money and time organizing and getting new members, but we are not doing anything to keep them in line; something to look forward to, some incentive to keep them stirred up. They first get behind in their dues, then stay away altogether. All this is a waste, and should be avoided as much as possible, and nothing will do it like an active campaign.

By an active campaign I do not mean a strike somewhere all the time. There are more than one ways of killing a cat, and a strike is only an old-fashioned, barbarous one; and further, the trade is not in a flourishing condition. I do not believe that a strike would do any good, as the past piece worker has fixed our present day prices. The bosses have with their fierce price cutting competition fixed themselves so that there is but little in the trade for either side. We have the lemon almost squeezed dry; so dry, in fact, that only the very strongest today can get anything out of it at all.

I have seen plenty of manufacturers of leather goods fail and retire, but few of them have become well to do in the trade.

What we need is an educational campaign, a campaign to boost union made leather goods, the U. B. Union Label.

Before we go any further, however, let us start at home and increase the salaries of our executive officers to a decent living figure. Just look at the munificent pay you are granting our General President. Here we have the best, active, self-sacrificing officer the U. B. ever had. We expect him to be, besides General President, general manager, business agent, traveling chief organizer, spokesman and adjuster in all difficulties, to swallow and digest all insults and slurs meant for the U. B. and some more not very agreeable things. We keep him away from home wandering about the country for our benefit, all for \$90.00 per month.

Now, brothers, are you not ashamed of yourselves? Are you not a cheap lot to offer to pay a man of the ability required to represent nearly 10,000 men that salary?

No wonder the Manufacturers' Association will have nothing to do with you. Why, if they had a salesman that they could hire for that pay they would consider him too cheap to be any good. Money may cut no ice, but it does talk every time, and if we were paying a man \$5,000 or more a year to represent us, you would have the bosses sit up and take notice of the man at once.

Now, let us be reasonable and increase those salaries to a decent figure, then we can get and hold the right kind of men, and we ourselves have a clear conscience that we do by others as we expect others to do by us.

As to our campaign, let us consider what a good business man would do that wanted to boom something he had to sell. I think he would hire the best salesmen that money could get, he would advertise, in fact spend money—plenty of it.

We have in our time spent considerable for strike benefits to no purpose. Let us now get together, and spend some more, but in a different way. Let us raise a campaign fund by assessing every member 10 cents per week. This should accumulate a nice sum in a short time, and keep coming. With this money send out our General President, or chief organizers to see all dealers in U. B. goods. Start with those countries where the farmers are organized the strongest, and offer those dealers a union shop card provided they will handle union made goods only. In return we will advertise in the county papers, or the farmers' organizing papers in nice catchy advertising like this:

"The best workmen in the leather trade are Union Men. Therefore buy Union Made Harness only. John Brown, of Brownsville, sells them.—U. B. of L. W. on H. G."

Buy union made leather goods and assist the man that spends money at home; the man whose wife and daughter have no ambition to travel in Europe and probably catch some imbecile foreign nobleman for a husband, etc.

Keep on in this manner and show the manufacturers where they are losing a customer here and there, and you will soon have them asking for a union stamp.

This human nature is made up of a lot of mean, selfish conceit, the only tender spot in their makeup is their pocketbook. As soon as you effect that some of that conceit will drop. The organizers doing this work should have the privilege of acting as salesmen on commission for manufacturers of union made goods, because every man they will approach with their proposition will ask, where can I get the goods?

Now, brothers, I have taken up considerable space and your time with this partial outline and hope you will give the matter your due consideration.

Don't get up on your hind legs and crouch at the 10 cents per week special assessment. You will not miss the 10 cents, but you would miss your salary if you had to go out on a strike. Your wife and children would

suffer far more than you, and it will be cheaper and better for you in the end. Besides, this campaign will do more for the U. B. in building up our organization than 100 organizers could do.

When you see men in other trades receiving good pay, always remember they had to battle, struggle, strive and suffer to get it. The bosses did not come to them with open hands. Nay, it was an everlasting battle repeated year after year until they taught their employers that their demand must be met always.

Fraternally yours,
J. C. EDWARDS,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 60, WHEELING, W. VA.

Brother Montgomery is still unable to work on account of his weak eyes.

Brother Rogers returned after a three weeks' sojourn at Mt. Clemens, Mich., feeling well again.

Everybody working full time. Business is pretty good.

Brother Jake Clinin brought his father here from St. Louis about three weeks ago, and keeps house at Loveland. While crossing the P. C. C. & St. L. railroad on Saturday, October 9th, he was struck by the Pittsburg flyer and instantly killed, and was buried on October 11th at the Peninsula cemetery.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst the father of Brother Clinin, who passed away Saturday, October 9th, 1909;

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 60, extend our heartfelt sympathy to our bereaved brother in his hour of bereavement.

CORRESPONDENT.

All leather workers will stay away from Fort Worth, Tex.; Chicago, Ill.; Pueblo, Colo., Victoria, B. C., and Ottawa, Canada, and not heed alluring advertisements. Strike is on.

BRANCH No. 62, DES MOINES, IA.

Business is good and all U. B. men working in good health.

I am sorry to note the stunning blow which has invaded our ranks at this time, coming from No. 55, Marietta, Ohio, in the form of a resolution to have the eight hour day proposition set aside indefinitely. No. 62 will not foster a move of that kind. While business may be quiet in the Eastern states, do you expect it to be worse by having a shorter work day? Come, men, listen and reason this great question, and may the little gods of liberty hover over you until you can brace up and be like men.

Brother Baker and Brother Pfeiffer are

in their field work and their monthly reports all sound good and encouraging.

Brother J. B. Sivard and wife are making a twenty-day visit in Pittsburg with relatives.

The little army of leather workers which the Capital city of Iowa supports, and they in good faith, to appease the gnawing attitude of the inner soul, and the material which goes to help clothe the leather workers and their families, are helping to support the city of Des Moines.

I cannot cite you one in our local who has shown the white feather or been weak in the knees since the General Executive

are in a dream, wake up and make it a realization of the truth as it should be.

To the correspondent of No. 17, I would like to call him to order. The question now at stake is the eight hour, which must be disposed of first, and that properly settled we are ready to talk with you. So be patient and support this one issue, and then we will be ready to help you. I am convinced that you have some good logic, but if you can't see it this way, I would suggest that you get a field glass so you may be able to see conditions as they are outside of Chicago.

Great plans had been made for our Labor



Group of Members of Local Branch No. 64, Atlanta, Ga.

Council sent us their proposed plan. We are trusting in their ability to complete the frame around the proposed chart which they have shown us—a frame which will draw every leather worker into action, and one that we will know and understand, so that the men who are now toiling ten hours every day for a living will be the nails and spikes to hold this great frame together. The Executive Council will look to the weak material which is now in use, and if necessary make it double strength. This is the first step which our Executive Council has taken to better the conditions of our craft in general, so brothers, those of you who

Day celebration until the morning of September 6th. The clouds commenced to gather thick and heavy and with this came the rain, which continued nearly all day, causing a great many to seek their pleasure and amusement for the day elsewhere.

Harry Palick has gone back to his old haunts, South Bend, Ind.

Among the transfers are: Gus Seidler, from 103; Clark C. Blake, from 165; Brother Fritsch, from No. 9, and Louis Mussler, from No. 30.

Senator Elliot, better known as "Big Bill," has taken out a retiring card and returned to Washington, D. C., where he will again

take up his duties at the White House. Nice job, Bill, ay! what!

Now for the last quarter stretch of 1909. Let every one of our locals over the jurisdiction have a warm and welcome old camp fire burning every meeting night. Get the booster spirit and the general officers will do their share if we only help ourselves.

Yours fraternally,

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 64, ATLANTA, GA.

We welcome all U. B. brothers at our meetings.

All is well with us. We have not one sick at this writing. Hope all sister locals can say all is well with them.

Brother M. L. Manly has left us and gone to Carrollton, Ga., to work for the Bass Harness Company. We wish you well, Feyet.

Brother T. H. Reeder left here and spent a few days in Meridian, Miss., and speaks well of the local. He will leave here soon and go to Valdosta, Ga., to work for Enggram & Hewelet. Good luck to you, Tom.

Brother Albert Carter, of Marietta, Ohio, is visiting his mother near here. We are always glad to see old U. B. friends.

Well, the time is drawing near when we will show to the world what we are. We are going to have to hustle down in this part of the country.

Our sister Local No. 41 has deserted the ranks of the U. B. We were sorry to hear that they had lost confidence in the U. B. If we do not get together and stay, with shoulder to shoulder, 1910 will find the waxies badly crippled. If we can't get our members to attend the meetings, how will we ever win in 1910? When our employer says, "You have black sheep in your flock," it is a hard dose to take. We can't help it. So wake up, Nos. 69, 40, 83 and 64, and say we will have eight hours won in 1910.

Brother G. D. Thompson has retired from the bench of harness makers and is at the school bench of doctors. Success to you, Don.

Brothers, herewith is a photograph of Local No. 64, U. B. of L. W. on H. G. Each man has one or two whips. Can you tell man we represent?

Will close with best wishes to the U. B.

Yours fraternally,

E. O. HAWKINS,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 67, OKLAHOMA CITY, OK.

RESOLUTIONS.

Local Branch No. 67, U. B. of L. W. on H. G., at a regular meeting, October 15th, 1909, passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, It has been the general opinion that we are entitled to, and should have, a shorter work day; and,

Whereas, An effort was made to call a convention to formulate plans whereby we might successfully carry out our demands, which was voted down; and,

Whereas, The General Executive Council, at their regular session in Kansas City in June, decided that it was up to them to take the initiative, and they decided to make a demand for a shorter work day in 1910; and,

Whereas, Some of our brothers have seen fit to censure the General Executive Council for their action, and have gone so far as to offer resolutions that the matter be postponed indefinitely; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that we endorse the demand as proposed by the General Executive Council, and heartily approve of the action taken, and to assist in the work of carrying out the demand as proposed, and to save the drain that would naturally come to our General Treasury, we have levied an extra assessment of 25 cents per week, to be placed in a fund to be used in enforcing the demand.

And further, we believe that if every local would do this instead of spending their time in trying to find fault with the plans as already proposed, that they would be doing a greater work than they are by eternally kicking at what some one else is trying to do.

A. M. RICE, President.

C. C. ZEIGLER, Sec.-Treas.

T. C. BARNHART,

JOHN VON ELM,

O. MALTZBERGER,

Committee.

BRANCH No. 69, BUFORD, GA.

No. 69 is just at present without a hall in which to meet, but we hope to be in better shape soon, when we will gladly welcome all U. B. brothers.

It is with sincere regret that we have to report the sad death of Brother Steve Dobson, who died here with tuberculosis, September 29th. Brother Steve was a true and tried union man, and we can ill afford to lose such as he. Suitable resolutions will be passed at our next meeting.

Everything is moving along about as usual here. Nearly all classes of workers are employed at some kind of wages.

Brother Bob McCreary has gone to Shelbyville, Tenn., and our best wishes follow him. You can always count on Bob to stand up for the union "though the heavens fall."

To stand up for the union in this sense does not mean to stand up for it whether right or wrong. Everybody makes mistakes, and it is not possible the unions are right all the time. But an organized body can correct a mistake easier than individuals. Unfortunately for the leather workers, as is the case in all organizations, we have a few loud mouthed individuals who are a failure in every walk of life, and the rest of us are gauged by these. But the strength of a chain is its weakest link the world over, hence we should be cautious how we talk and act.

In war a traitor is shot. But in commercialism a traitor is patted on the back, and sometimes rewarded. But nobody admires

treachery. In the North Georgia mountains a blockade still reporter is heartily despised, even by those who profit by his breach of confidence. So it is to be hoped that the leather workers' union is comparatively free of "bootlicks," as they are dubbed in Dixie.

Some correspondents incidentally mention politics. That is the bane of the South. Here we seem to lose sight of principle and go after men and party. Only last year we had a political campaign that broke the working people asunder. And it is doubtful when they will get over the shock.

Socialism and eight hours are sometimes mentioned. As well shake a red shawl in front of a Mexican bull as to talk either in the South, though both may be right. We are not quite over the effects of slavery, you see.

But education is coming to the front, and in another generation, when the worker can read and think for himself, you can look to "Dixie Land" to do her part toward the revolution. For in its final analysis a change from the present system will be a complete revolution, and it is to be hoped a peaceful one.

President Taft and Senator Bailey of Texas are valuable defenders of organized labor, and it is to be hoped, not from the teeth out. And we ought to congratulate ourselves for the concessions made at the recent session of leather manufacturers associations, in that they resolve to make no distinction between union and non-union labor. Not many seasons ago the notices read: "No union man can work here."

This may be too long, but it is not often that No. 69 burdens your valuable columns. So here is for union labor the world over, and the leather workers in particular.

— CORRESPONDENT. —

BRANCH No. 78, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Business is still good here in all branches, and the duck season is on. Those who enjoy shooting are having great sport, but I have not seen any of the leather workers that have gotten the limit of birds as yet. This is where they shine; it is hard to beat them there.

Brother J. Evans has quit his job and gone to Idaho to look after his farm. He expects to return this week, but has not as yet made up his mind what he will do.

Well, brothers, Old Winter is about here, and how are the coal bins? I have gotten out my winter-before-last overcoat, and it feels very comfortable in the mornings out here, but I have no use for it in the middle of the day. That is what they call beautiful climate out here—cold in the morning and roasting hot sun from 11 to 3 o'clock.

Some of the boys want me to write about weak work, but I guess there has been enough said about that. The only thing I could state is to be loyal to the oath you have taken and treat others as you wish to be treated; not be a fault finder, or a back-

biter, and cut all jealousies and sore head- edness out, and you will get along a great deal better. Remember that others have to live as well as you.

I have been to places where I would hear some one say: "Well, the reason I don't go to the meetings is so and so goes, and I don't like him, for he is the whole cheese," and different excuses, but just let one of them get an invitation to attend a theatre and see how quick he will go—even stop work a few minutes earlier so he would be on time. I was going to say some other place, but changed it to a place of amusement.

I can recollect when we did not have any union, or know what wages were. I have seen good harness makers sit all day and stick traces for \$1.50, and glad to get it. I would like to see you get one to do it now. What has done it? I will tell you. It was the union. Stick to the union and you will be all O. K. It will do more for you than your boss.

— CORRESPONDENT. —

BRANCH No. 80, ROCKFORD, ILL.

No. 80 had a fair time at the last regular meeting and initiated five candidates.

There is not much change here in business. There is considerable waiting for jobs in the harness department. A number have quit and gone elsewhere, and as the writer does not know all the names, will omit mentioning any.

Brother Milt Paul has transferred from the machine to the harness bench, hoping by so doing to benefit his health.

Brother McLane, saddle cutter, had the misfortune to lose a child, the second within a year. No. 80 extends to the family their sympathy.

As this is the writer's first attempt along this line we beg the brothers to be a little lenient this time, as we hope to improve with practice.

With best wishes to all sister locals, I am,
Fraternally yours,

E. B. P.,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 91, NEWARK, N. J.

I failed to get into the monthly row last issue, owing to several causes, so will try to make good this issue. Business is still very bad; in fact, worse, if anything. It begins to look as if the trade in the East has gone to— By the way, ever hear tell of Jones? No! Well, listen, then. Jones was a harness maker who had been out all day hunting a job. At eventide, weary, worn and sad with failure, he reached his home. Supper over he settled himself comfortably, filled and lit his "Missouri solace," and fell to wondering what had become of the harness trade, when suddenly Jones found himself again out upon the road, hunting a job, but the place was strange, the like he had never seen before. "Well, this gets my An-

gora," muttered Jones, as he pressed on. Of a sudden there loomed up before him a massive gateway that shone like pearl, and just without its portals stood a silver-haired patriarch in monkish garb. "Gee! What am I up against, thought Jones, but I'll brace this old guy, anyhow." Aloud he said: "Hullo, Pop; I'm a Newark harness maker, out of a job. What place is this?" The patriarch gazed at him sternly a moment and then in a deep, rebuking voice replied: "Cease thy unseemly language thou impertinent one; this is the place of peace, rest and contentment, the abode of the good and the upright, so thou"—but Jones was already hot-footing it down the pike with a startled look upon his face. Presently coming to a rock he seated himself, and then ruminated. "Well, this is a rum-my go. I wonder who that old guy was, anyhow? 'The place of rest and contentment!' Bet your life harness makers are scarce in that burg. Whew! Say, but it's hot around here. I wonder—" "Well, my friend, what can I do for you?" Jones turned quickly towards the speaker, and saw a dapper young man smiling affably beside him. As Jones took him in, he gained confidence and replied: "I'm a Newark waxie and I'm out looking for a job as a harness maker." "Well," says the stranger, "you have struck the right place. We've got the business and the waxies are headed our way. Now, to be confidential, we are an unlimited trust and we expect to rope in nearly all the bosses in due course of time, so come along, I'll put you to work." "Hold on a minute," says Jones. "I have no tools with me." "Oh, that's all right," says the stranger; "we'll furnish you a kit," and, taking Jones by the arm familiarly, he led him through an unperceived gateway. As they proceeded along Jones queried: "What wages do you pay?" "All we conceive you are worth," replied the stranger. "What!" says Jones, "do you belong to the N. S. M. A.?" The stranger stopped, rubbed his hands and said gleefully: "No, they belong to me." Then, as they went along, "You see, we have a monopoly here; no tariff, no dull times, and no autos." "What!" ejaculated Jones, "no autos! How's that?" "Oh, you see," said the stranger, "the gasoline won't stand the climate." "Ahem!" says Jones apologetically, with a queer look dawning on his features, "It's getting mighty warm around here; what place is this, anyhow?" "This," says the stranger, "is the place of strife, unrest and thwarted ambitions, and it is the—" Just then they turned a corner and the startled gaze of Jones rested upon a flaming sign—"ABODE OF THE DAMNED," it read. Jones gave one look, turned to the stranger, and shrieked: "You are the devil and this is HELL," and then started to flee. "John Jones, John Jones, I say, you idiot, wake up, ain't it bad enough to drop your pipe and set fire to the paper without waking the neighborhood yelling like a pirate about hell and the devil?" Jones slowly gathered his scattered senses, looked up at his wife

and said, "all right, my dear, I was just a-dreaming, and," he added rather whimsically, "I've found out where the harness business has gone to."

Shades of Hamlet and the rest, but we are going some; a new star added to the Journal galaxy, and from the look of things we are all eclipsed, but so be it and welcome brother; you sprung an agreeable surprise and the dear old Journal takes on new dignity and rank from your cartoons. 'Tis very evident you have talent; you grasp things even to Baker's inevitable corn-cob, so exercise it, dear boy, exercise it; you'll find your niche surely. You prefer to remain incognito; that's your business; still, when I looked at that card in my postcard album, with the pen and ink sketch thereon, I was wondering, but pshaw! that's none of my business.

To a certain brother scribe I would like to say without malice or intent to hurt, that when you usurp a paragraph from another's article don't you think common courtesy demands an acknowledgment of the source? You made an error through ignorance of custom; guard yourself in the future; meanwhile I thank you for the compliment implied in reproduction.

I see the scribe of No. 17 has been suffering from the same annoyance that I have railed at, and that is the seemingly inexcusable typographical errors so common to the Journal. Of course, I am aware that writing perfectly legible to me may not be so to another. Still, when the two words "both liquid" are rendered "bottle liquid," and I am constrained to make something a "bum" where no bum was intended, it looks as though the "lino" was careless or humping himself on the beautiful piece system. I am in the habit of drawing a line at the end of a paragraph, yet very often I find two paragraphs on dissimilar subjects run together. There is no excuse for this. No doubt an operator does not "sense" what he is setting up except in a general way, as he goes along the same as one does in copying, so some errors where there is no proof-reading are excusable, but when the negro affirmative UH-HUH is rendered "ali bum," it is time to loose the dog.

My brother of No. 14, I would like to ask in all seriousness, who tied the tin cans to your tail? First, the piecework problem scares the wits out of you and now the eight-hour day has you on the run. Suppose you just read the excellent articles by the scribe of No. 1 in the last few issues and see if you cannot frame up your mental picture somehow and then figuratively get off your own neck.

True Johnson style, Brother Olivarri, straight out from the shoulder, a clean welt and straight to the spot, but alas! it is hard to reach a yelping cur.

A good decision, Brother Yost. "Let the knockers knock their blame heads off." If a man did not amount to something, there would be no knocks. Because he does, hence the rat-a-tat-tat.

That is the right spirit, No. 80. Sermons

are all very well where they belong, but talk can never square a dirty action, nor can such a policy of any boss achieve the effect intended; in fact it only fans the flame a lot, instead of frightening. Speed the Waterloo for such an employer.

Fraternally yours,
YUN YEN YAN.

BRANCH No. 97, CALGARY, ALBERTA..

Change of address, brothers please note, Local No. 97 meets in the Labor Hall, Eighth Avenue East, in the Barbour block, on each alternate Monday, at 8 p. m. sharp. Meeting nights in November, Mondays 1st, 15th and 29th.

Local No. 97 is very much alive, although we have not been heard from lately. Our meetings have been pretty full and enthusiastic.

Here is a list of the brothers initiated since last writing: Brothers Calvin, Bradshaw, Youngman, Beld, Marsh, Cameron, Sibley, Valery, Kerwin, Griffin, Gurside, Lunt, Shaw, West, Lansdle, Wonn-cott, Cooke, eighteen in all. Quite a good showing for No. 97.

Waxies from all parts of the country have been arriving in Calgary steadily for the last four or five weeks. Don't know what they all expect to do after a little. Guess we will need another manufacturer to open business here to employ some of them.

Wishing all sister locals success,
Fraternally yours,
CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 98, FARGO, N. D.

In the last few weeks several of the new arrivals have left us again for different parts of the country, saying: "We must better ourselves." We wish them good luck.

Our Local, though small, is doing well in the light of unionism. At the last meeting there were two more new brothers admitted. We are glad to welcome them to our ranks and sincerely hope they will be pleased with the step they have just taken. We also have a couple more applications for the next meeting.

Business is good here in all departments. They are putting on men all the time in both factories, and we hope this will continue through the winter.

With best wishes to all locals and eight hours in 1910, I am,

Fraternally yours,
CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 103, OSKALOOSA, IA.

We have a number of new members. Business around here seems to be pretty good. We initiated two at our last meeting—Garret Elkin and Roy Blair. But for some reason or another Roy Blair committed suicide by cutting his throat with a

razor. He leaves a wife and three children. Local No. 103 extends its sympathy to the wife and children.

H. H. Sprinkel, one of the boys here, has started a buckeye for himself. Another—yes, it means a shop card.

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 105, BOSTON, MASS.

At our last regular meeting in September we celebrated in a quiet way our seventh anniversary.

After the regular business was finished refreshments were served, cigars lighted and Bro. D. Gaddis gave an interesting resume of the trade conditions prior to the forming of the local and the contrast between then and the more favorable conditions of today.

Mr. K. Mackay (an invited guest) spoke of unionism and trade matters of the early sixties and seventies.

A short debate was next in order. Subject: "Is an eight hour day feasible for the harness trade in Boston?" Brothers Joscelyn and Cronin in the affirmative; Brothers Beck and E. Murphy in the negative.

With songs and speeches from many other brothers a very pleasant evening was spent.

Our former brother, Joseph Cowan, made a friendly call last week on his Boston friends and old shopmates who were all pleased to see him looking so well. He is pleasantly located in Kezar Falls, Me., and was patiently waiting the opening of the shooting season on big game when he intended to try his luck with the rifle. Call again, Joe; you are always welcome.

Harness business does not respond to the improvements noted in other lines of trade, but as we have only team work left us there is no cause for wonder. The automobile has killed all demand for light driving and hack harness. Not every auto displaces a horse, as many persons that never owned a horse are now using machines. The two largest hack stables in this city have given up the business almost wholly. I was told that one stable that employed one hundred and fifty drivers two years ago have now but fifteen.

State election is the next thing in order. Much is expected of the labor vote. How true they are to their own interests remains to be seen.

Same hall, boys. Come up and renew acquaintances.

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 108, SHREVEPORT, LA.

Branch No. 108 has changed its hall. We are in the Simon Building, 405½ Texas Street. Visiting and loyal members are always welcome, as we are glad to see you.

Our General President Baker paid us a brief visit on September 25, and it was quite a surprise to us. We went up to the hall for about one and a half hours and he

gave us a very fine talk. He seemed to be well pleased with the attendance, and the members were well pleased with him.

Business at this writing is very good, and prospects look more than good for the future. There has been five or six new members added to our list last month, and they are the real stuff.

Let us all see that all goods we buy have the union label on them, demand the same and buy no others. In doing so we cannot help but better the conditions of many thousands of our co-workers, and get better satisfaction ourselves. "By the sweat of our brow shall we eat our bread," is the way it reads in our Bible. Rumor has it that in the capitalists' Bible is reads, "By the sweat of other people's brow shall we eat bread, and have plenty of butter on it."

The platform upon which all labor is organized is broad enough to enable all honorable men to stand upon without fear of its breaking down. Civilization shall remain self-condemned as long as it simply teaches men how to mix up good and evil, that being the worst crime. Also as long as we keep bragging about the good we have done, and forget to mention the new evils we are evolving, and as long as we imagine we have time enough to establish the good we lack today and need today, there cannot be any brotherhood spirit in any such men as long as they don't commence at the beginning of human life. The beginning means respect for the equal rights we owe to all men. That respect can only exist through the suppression of all laws of monopoly. We have not yet learned, don't even wish to learn, how to simply enact laws of equal justice to all, granting the natural rights that nature and divine laws have decreed for all men from the beginning of the world.

BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.

If you have a kind message, or a loving word to send,

Don't wait till you forget it, but send it off today.

We live but in the present—the future is unknown—

Tomorrow is a mystery—today is all our own.

The tender words unspoken, the message never sent,

The long forgotten message, the wealth of love unspent,

For these some hearts are breaking, for these some loved ones wait,

So take and show them that you care for them before it will be too late.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN LOEBS,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 131, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

All visiting brothers are welcome.

Business is fine here, and I am looking forward for a good fall trade. Since my last writing we have taken into our ranks two young recruits at our regular meeting.

They are Arthur Gomes and Walter Shepard, the former being in the harness department, the latter of the riding saddle department. Since my last writing two of our brothers have left Bloomington to accept positions as harness makers. They are R. L. Edminsen, who has gone to South Bend, Ind., and Mr. D. C. Wolf, who has left for the second time—I could not learn where he had gone, but I will try to let you know in my next writing. Brother E. J. Prinzbach, who has been laying off on account of the sickness of his wife for nearly four weeks, has returned to work again.

I would like to inform you that on last Friday, October 15, 1909, we raffled a fine set of harness maker's tools, formerly in the possession of our late Brother Louis F. Schreiber, the lucky number being No. 139, held by Mr. F. Jennings of Burlington, Ia., and the proceeds of this raffle were taken to the bereaved and widowed mother, who has thanked Local No. 131 through one of its representatives.

Let me say one thing in regard to attending the meetings, which are held every second and fourth Friday of each month. Let every member be on time, for in the future we expect to begin promptly and transact our work in a business-like manner. It is the duty of every true union man to attend the meetings as often as he possibly can and help to make our meetings interesting. The excuses that some of them make are sometimes funny and ridiculous, and if they would only stop to think it over, what they told. Brothers, listen here, if we want our rights we must stick together and be as one. As the old motto says, "United we stand; divided we fall." The bundle of sticks is a good example for us. Take one stick and it is easily broken, but take a bundle of sticks and it is a great task to break or destroy them, and I say organization is what we leather workers need here, and I therefore wish that some of the members would please put a shoulder to the wheel and help to get this organization, and don't leave it all for a few members to do. So I say if all the members would help a little we would soon have our local strong. And then there would be some prospect of getting an idea of what the piece workers would get for their work. I do really think and say that it is about time the leather workers were getting a move on themselves, for they are the poorest paid mechanics that have their labor for sale.

With best wishes to all locals, I am,

Fraternally yours,

E. J. PRINZBACH,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 156, SEATTLE, WASH.

Business here is still quiet, with two brothers out of work. At our last meeting we initiated Brother W. H. Look.

We regret very much the loss of our former secretary, Wm. Wilson, whose in-

tentions are to leave the city soon. Brother Wm. F. Bunce was elected his successor.

Brother Wm. Ral is now in Spokane, Wash., and reports working again.

Brother J. A. Peterson reports working at Krafts at Spokane, but does not know how long he will stay there.

Brother Billingsby, of No. 118, paid us a visit at our last meeting. He reports conditions bright in their demand, but reports business quiet.

I wish to report that there are now over 1,200 union teamsters in the General Teamsters' Union in Seattle, not including the Brewery Drivers' Union. Come up brothers, and see what we are doing, and devise some means for the betterment of conditions in 1910. It is up to us, so let us get a move on us and do something.

With best wishes to all sister locals, I am,
Fraternally yours,
CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 162, OTTAWA, CANADA.

Since our last correspondent, Brother N. R. Martin, left us we have not been heard from, but we have not been sleeping by any means. And at the date of this writing we are in the midst of a fight for what we consider our just rights.

Our local had dwindled down from fifty members to about twenty, and the boys said it was because we had not been doing anything. But times were not the best and we were never in a position where we could make a move for better conditions with any assurance of success until this fall, when trade is good and men in great demand in not only our trade, but all lines of business. We thought the time was ripe for some action, so we canvassed all the men who did not belong or who had dropped out of our organization to see if they would back us in a demand with their signatures and word of honor and share the profits secured thereby, and we were agreeably surprised to know that they were all willing to throw in their lot with ours and the result is that we have nearly every man in the city back in the fold and all have promised to stick to the union through thick and thin for better conditions and to hold any gains we may make.

Our First Vice-President, Geo. Shipman, was called in after our committee and Mr. Cadieux, the organizer for the Allied Trade and Labor Council, had tried in vain to reach a settlement. We asked for an all around increase of 10 per cent on piece work and day work, but Mr. Shipman did not have much more success, and seeing that all efforts were of no avail, we left work in full force. We have closed up the factories. Not a man left in one and only a couple of old men in the other two. But I forgot to mention we came to terms with the Craig Harness Co., Ltd., and we are very grateful to Mr. Craig for his kind consideration of our just demands. We do not expect that we will be out very long,

as we are thoroughly organized and determined to win out, and we hope that before this is in the hands of our fellow members we will be all back at the old job, all happy and contented. Now after mentioning the above facts I know it's useless to say anything about harness makers coming this way, so that we may be able to give you good news at our next meeting.

Our agitation has already had results, as I understand that Brother Shipman has the assurance that a minimum scale of wages of not less than \$12.00 per week will be demanded on all government contracts in the future, and anybody knowing the circumstances under which such work is done now will see a big advancement.

Yours in U. B.,

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 163, MERIDIAN, MISS.

Business is holding on much better than we thought it would, and prospects are good considering the bad crop reports.

This house is making a fine line of work for display at the Jackson Fair. They will also have an exhibit at Dallas, Tex., and suffice it to say it will be one of the finest made in the Southland, and I feel in a position to say that we have the wherewith to accomplish this, since this house ranks first in finance, first in mechanics and first in material, and you may rest assured a combination of these three factors makes one of the strongest unions extant.

I assure you one and all that I am for a short day, and an honest, piece work system.

Brother Olivarri's statements as to members kicking when a correspondent fails to write for the Journal one issue was very appropriate, and I wish that the "no work kickers" would read that article, and profit thereby.

Yes, Brother Schultz, we have a referendum, and strange things happen.

The Electrical Workers have one and we can see the general outcome of this misconstruction.

The charter at Dallas Trades Council was revoked last night by General Secretary Morrison. The Council will appeal to the Toronto Convention, which meets next month. These complications are to be regretted.

With best wishes to all sister locals, I am,

Yours fraternally,

CHAS. D. SMITH,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 167, MUSCATINE, IA.

Local No. 167 meets every second and fourth Wednesday of the month. Visiting brothers always welcome.

Well, we had a little better attendance at our last meeting. Nearly all members in good standing being present and we hope it will continue so and also get better in the future.

Business is good here and has been pretty fair all summer.

It is the wish of this local that all members in arrears would pay up their dues and get in line with the rest of us and come up to the meetings, also some of the frostbitten. This local is just like a team of horses stuck in the mud. One pulls one way and the other the other way; all ought to pull one way and things would go all right.

Brother W. H. Hartman, who is still on the sick list, is improving a little from what I heard, and we hope it will continue so.

As there is nothing more of importance, I will close for this time.

With best wishes to all sister locals,
CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 170, HOUSTON, TEX.

Local No. 170 meets every first and third Tuesdays. All visiting brothers are welcome. Our hall at present is on the corner of Travis and Texas streets.

We have elected for our officers: J. Ludwig, President; W. L. Rogers, Vice-President; J. Bova, Recording Secretary; W. T. Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer; C. E. Robinson, Marshal; F. Stephenson, Chaplain; C. Steinhager, Guard; J. Ludwig, Local Organizer; C. E. Robinson, Correspondent; G. R. Terrel, F. Stephenson, J. Harper, Executive Board.

As Local No. 170 is a new local, I suppose all members of the U. B. want to know how it was done. Brother General President Baker came through on his tour and organized No. 170 with 22 charter members and came very near getting all there was in the city. We have three non-union men in the city and expect to learn them how to ride the goat in the near future. We have had one meeting and all members were present and seemed eager to have our new local start off right. That is the way, brother, if you are going to be a union man be one through and through. Attend every meeting and have a say in everything that is going on and at all times and all places demand the Union Label on every article you purchase and educate your wife, mother and sisters to ask for the Union Label, and when you get the label on an article you know that the man that made it did not do so on unfair conditions.

I know that we have very few calls for the Leather Workers' Label, but show our brother union men that we can call for their label and help them in their struggle.

When I get to thinking about eight hours in the next coming year it makes me feel as though the U. B. of L. W. on H. G. were going to be somebody some day. It is a movement I have been hoping to see for many years, and I hope we will all put our shoulders to the wheel and grind hard. Do not stand back and let someone else do your share and then reap the good things in the end and say, "We did it." Give a helping hand yourself and you will feel much bet-

ter after the battle is won. Here is to eight hours in 1910.

Hoping all sister locals will join hands in the eight hour movement, I will drop the pen for this month.

With best wishes to all sister locals, I am yours,

C. E. ROBINSON,
Correspondent.

HIS SALARY DOUBLED.

Street Railway Men Appreciate the Services of President Mahon.

Appreciation of the services of W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employees of America, in peacefully adjusting several disputes, was shown by the delegates to the recent convention in Toronto, who voted to double his salary.

President Mahon formerly received \$2,500 a year and the convention raised it to \$5,000. The salary of Mr. Mahon now is equal to that paid to Samuel Gompers president of the American Federation of Labor, and is higher than that paid to any other labor official in the country outside of the heads of the railroad brotherhoods, who receive \$6,000 a year.

The treasurer's report showed a balance of over \$90,000 in the treasury.

The following officers were elected: President, W. D. Mahon, Detroit; vice-presidents, A. L. Behner, Cleveland; J. J. Thorpe, Pittsburgh; A. H. Burt, Salt Lake City; Geo. Keenan, Rochester; E. A. Carter, Chicago; F. Hanley, Chicago, and T. P. Dunn, Winnipeg; recording and corresponding secretary, R. L. Reeves, Pittsburg; treasurer, Rezin Orr, Detroit.

Next year's convention will be held at St. Joseph, Mo.—Kansas City Labor Herald.

Oh, Douglas, Douglas.

The W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. recently closed one of its stores on lower Broadway and placed a card in the window: "Removed to the corner of Broadway and 8th street," and lo and behold when you reach the corner of Broadway and 8th street you find that the former Douglas shoe store is now divided into two and one part rented by a custom tailor.

And during this week an ad appears "_____ Co. department store of New York, announce that they have contracted to take every pair of "factory damaged" shoes made by the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., and that they have received more than 20,000 pairs in the first lot."

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Secretary-Treasurers of Local Branches are hereby instructed to at once notify headquarters of any changes or vacancies occurring in this list.

- Local Branch No. 1, Kansas City, Mo.**
President—C. W. Krumm, 1212 Monroe st.
Sec'y-Treas.—J. P. Cosgrove, 1107 Monroe st.
Rec. Sec'y—Peter Hanat, 3740 Brooklyn ave.
1st and 3d Fridays, Labor H'q's, 1119 Locust st.
- Local Branch No. 2, Paducah, Ky.**
President—D. P. Martin, 6th and Broadway.
Sec'y-Treas.—W. H. Gregory, 1606 Harrison st.
Rec. Sec'y—R. M. Miles, St. Nicholas Hotel.
2d and 4th Wednesdays, C. L. U. Hall.
- Local Branch No. 3, St. Joseph, Mo.**
President—G. S. Reichen, 2911 Pattee st.
Sec'y-Treas.—F. M. Caster, 1517 Francis st.
Rec. Sec'y—Crate Murphy, 720 Main st.
1st and 3d Fridays, 7th and Edmond st.
- Local Branch No. 4, Memphis, Tenn.**
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Sec'y-Treas.—O. I. Kruger, 60 S. 2d st.
Rec. Sec'y—Geo. Bowers, 60 S. 2d st.
2d and 4th Fridays, K. P. Temple.
- Local Branch No. 9, San Antonio, Texas.**
President—M. Collins, 1101 N. Flores st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Hugo Clauss, 220 S. Presa st.
Rec. Sec'y—L. Meles
2d and 4th Fridays, Trades Council Hall, 114 S. Alamo st., up stairs.
- Local Branch No. 10, Atchison, Kas.**
President—A. B. Koucour, 413 Mound st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Guy L. Sines, Fletcher Hotel.
Rec. Sec'y—Max Goslin, 309 Santa Fe st.
1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Hall, 7th and Commercial sts.
- Local Branch No. 11, Davenport, Ia.**
President—F. W. Herges.
Sec'y-Treas.—J. A. Hemberger, 1451 W. Locust st.
Rec. Sec'y—
2d and 4th Mondays, Danish Bros. Hall, W. 4th st., near Western ave.
- Local Branch No. 12, Omaha, Neb.**
President—E. J. Blessing, 735 N. 12th st., South Omaha.
Sec'y-Treas.—T. H. Williamson, 809 S. 18th st.
Rec. Sec'y—John Harrigan, 3412 Maple st.
2d and 4th Wednesdays.
- Local Branch No. 14, Louisville, Ky.**
President—J. L. Benson, 2507 Duncan st.
Sec'y-Treas.—C. L. Lowery, 1411 De Barr ave.
Rec. Sec'y—W. L. Miller, 1830 W. Chestnut st.
2d and 4th Wednesdays, Germania Hall, Jefferson st., near 1st st.

Local Branch No. 15, Lincoln, Ill.

President—Lorenzo Tiffany, E. Pulaski st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Wm. Meggenberg, 7th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—L. Schapfist, 727 E. Decatur st.
 2d and 4th Fridays, Jacob Jaggi's Hall, S. Chicago st.

Local Branch No. 17, Chicago, Ill.

President—L. Polensky, 267 S. Wood st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—E. A. Schultz, 1511 Clybourne ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Fred Angst, 124 S. Halstead st.
 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Horan's Hall, 255 S. Halstead st.

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 Sec'y-Treas.—C. A. Earle, 508 E. 14th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—F. T. Speck, 1003 20th ave., N.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Union Temple, Washington ave., bet Nicollet and First ave.

Local Branch No. 19, St. Paul, Minn.

President—B. F. Morledge, cor. Kent and South sts.
 Sec'y-Treas.—P. J. Peterson, 1143 Payne ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. C. Hovey, 309 Olmstead st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Federation Hall.

Local Branch No. 24, Sioux City, Ia.

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 Sec'y-Treas.—N. D. Everett, 730 W. 3d st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Harry Mathews, 207 7th st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Trades Assembly Hall, 210 5th st.

Local Branch No. 25, Denver, Colo.

President—Charles Henery, 4955 Knox Court.
 Sec'y-Treas.—D. K. Armstrong, P. O. Box 73, Edgewater, Colo.
 Rec. Sec'y—Mike Hertzog, care Colorado Saddlery Co., 1801 Market st.
 1st and 3d Mondays, 1509 California st., Howe Bldg.

Local Branch No. 26, Quincy, Ill.

President—John J. Kearney, 1015 Jersey st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Wm. Lehbrink, 903 Madison st.
 Rec. Sec'y—A. Otto Holm, 1033 Adams st.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, Trades and Labor Hall.

Local Branch No. 27, Pueblo, Colo.

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 Sec'y-Treas.—Alson Landon, Box 139.
 Rec. Sec'y—Edw. J. Smith.
 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Trades and Labor Assembly.

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President—S. E. Berry, 248 Commerce st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—A. K. Rampenthal, 620 N. Haskell av.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Boyer.
 2d and 4th Wednesday nights, room 401, 3d floor Main st., Labor Temple.

Local Branch No. 29, Lincoln, Neb.

President—Louis Messars, 1037 N. st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—E. B. Cummings, Box 324.
 Rec. Sec'y—
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Bruce's Hall, 228 S. 10th st.

Local Branch No. 30, St. Louis, Mo.

President—Thos. Halliburton.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. P. Olivarri, 3805 Sullivan ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Chas. J. McDermott, 2728 Washington ave.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Haurigari Hall, 10th and Carr.

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 Rec. Sec'y—Jas. Fairchild, care Fremont Sad. Co.
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 Sec'y-Treas.—T. E. Hall, 141 Kent st.
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 2d and 4th Fridays, 121½ E. Town st.

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 Sec'y-Treas.—J. E. Weiglein, 1955 Hazel st.
 Rec. Sec'y—David F. Newman, 623 S. Missouri st.
 2d and 4th Fridays, Morrison Hall, Monument Place.

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 Rec. Sec'y—W. A. Rohr, 1008 N. 4th st.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Hall, 7th and Austin ave.

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 Rec. Sec'y—J. A. McBeth.

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 Rec. Sec'y—John B. Blake, 659 Capitol ave.
 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Odd Fellows' Hall, bet. Cotton ave. and 2d st.

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 Sec'y-Treas.—Harry Maldeis, 1139 Simard st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jas. Frampton, 202 Iberville st.
 2d and 4th Thursdays at Labor Temple Hall.

Local Branch No. 44, Wichita, Kas.

President—Dan Cummings, care Topeka Avenue Hotel.
 Sec'y-Treas.—H. E. Kohn, 212 E. Waterman st.
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 2d and 4th Thursdays, F. A. A. Hall, N. Emporia ave.

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 Rec. Sec'y—E. H. York, 722 N. 2d st.
 3d Monday, Central Labor Hall, E. 4th st.

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President—Charles Lejeune, 1922 St. Louis st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—G. Cruickshanks, 129 N. Roman st.
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 1st Thursday, at 129 N. Roman st.

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President—Carl Geis, 2307 Merten st., Fairmount, Cincinnati.
 Sec'y-Treas.—F. Vonderheide, 846 Laurel st.
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 1st and 3d Mondays, Richelieu Hall, 9th and Plum

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 Sec'y-Treas.—M. L. Speir, 4503 Speedway.
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 Sec'y-Treas.—W. A. Schwamb, 903 21st st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Sam Kraiger, 610 Clark st.
 2d and 4th Fridays, Pashen's Hall, Chestnut st., between 3d and 4th sts.

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President—Wm. F. Debold, 614 8th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. M. McKinley, 219 Virginia st.
 Rec. Sec'y—H. Clinton Miller, 328 6th st.
 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Hall, Front st.

Local Branch No. 56, Portland, Ore.

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 Sec'y-Treas.—P. Yost, 972 Montana ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—L. W. Jung, 388 1st st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Bartenders' Hall, 1st st. near Taylor.

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 Sec'y-Treas.—Patrick Lamb, 489 Noe st.
 Rec. Sec'y—J. A. Peterson, 165 Noe st.
 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero st.

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President—O. McKeever, St. Elmo Hotel.
 Sec'y-Treas.—B. M. Heimlich, 104 S. 5th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—G. L. Sines, 714 Kiowa st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 425 Shawnee st.

Local Branch No. 59, Evansville, Ind.

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 Rec. Sec'y—Eugene Fabry, 1134 S. Governor st.

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 Rec. Sec'y—Harry Wild, 2353 Wilson st.
 2d and 4th Mondays, O. V. T. & L. A. Hall.

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 Sec'y-Treas.—A. R. Cass, 803 Hull st., Manchester, Va.
 Rec. Sec'y—Henry W. Stockman, 1307 Ashland av.

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President—J. B. Sivard, 928 13th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Frank Fiesel, 1008 14th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Frank G. Hall, 31st and Terrace Drive.
 3d and 4th Mondays, Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 8th and Locust st.

Local Branch No. 63, Duluth, Minn.

President—Phil Acker, 28 2d st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Jos. H. Miller, 311 W. 4th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Chas. Boldt, 6 W. 7th st.
 1st and 3d Fridays, Kalamazoo Hall, 20 W. Superior st.

Local Branch No. 64, Atlanta, Ga.

President—T. H. Reeder.
 Sec'y-Treas.—P. Murray, 104 S. Forsythe st.
 Rec. Sec'y—
 2d and 4th Thursdays, Federation Hall, 14½ S. Forsythe st.

Local Branch No. 67, Oklahoma City, Okla.

President—A. M. Rice, 1613 W. 5th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—C. C. Zeigler, 15 N. Russel st.
 Rec. Sec'y—C. C. Zeigler, 15 N. Russel st.
 1st and 3d Fridays, Union Labor Hall, corner Grand and Robinson sts.

Local Branch No. 68, Sacramento, Cal.

President—
 Sec'y-Treas.—John Morrill, 1023 O st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Herman Kern, 3418 Magnolia ave., Oak Park.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, Federated Trades Hall, bet. 10th and 11th on J st.

Local Branch No. 69, Buford, Ga.

President—J. A. Blankenship, Box 165.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. W. Silvey, Box 217.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. E. Johnson, Box 165.
 Wednesday evenings, Rusha Hall.

Local Branch No. 70, Springfield, Mo.

President—A. O. Snavely, 703 N. Grant st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—A. Duma, 223 Chestnut st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Lewis Likens, 851 N. Campbell st.
 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Local Branch No. 72, Los Angeles, Cal.

President—Wm. Josse, Box 63, Willowbrook, Cal.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Wm. Dye, 785 49th Place.
 Rec. Sec'y—A. Schrickel, 815 N. Broadway.
 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Local Branch No. 73, Salt Lake City, Utah.

President—Bert Reed, 25 Gregory Court.
 Sec'y-Treas.—James Evans, 609 S. Main st.
 Rec. Sec'y—L. F. Tuckett, 154 D st.
 2d Friday, Federation of Labor Hall, cor. 4th and State sts.

Local Branch No. 79, Hartford, Conn.

President—A. O. Bloom, 218 Park st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. M. Morse, 243 Capen st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Frank Ryan, 19 S. Woodbine.
 1st and 3d Mondays, Bethoven Odd Fellows Hall.

Local Branch No. 80, Rockford, Ill.

President—R. L. Murch, 215 West st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Moses Ostic, 2836 W. State st.
 Rec. Sec'y—O. H. Reichardt, 836 Maple st.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, I. O. O. F. Hall, 107 S. Main st.

Local Branch No. 82, Ft. Worth, Texas.

President—Frank Boggeman, 115 Elm st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—A. C. Freeman, Box 906.
 Rec. Sec'y—
 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Local Branch No. 83, Fairburn, Ga.

President—Lloyd Haines, General Delivery.
 Sec'y-Treas.—E. W. Barrow, General Delivery.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jim Jones.
 Tuesday nights, McCurry Bldg., corner Main and Pampkintown sts.

Local Branch No. 85, Ft. Smith, Ark.

President—John Dorsey.
 Sec'y-Treas.—M. J. Finnigan, 200 Page ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Charles Austerman.
 1st Thursday, Labor Temple, 5th and Garrison ave.

Local Branch No. 86, Burlington, Iowa.

President—Elmer Larson, 906 Star ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Frank Hasselman, 121 S. 6th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Walter Schwieger, 211 S. Garfield.
 1st and 3d Fridays, Odd Fellow's Bldg., cor. Main and Valley.

Local Branch No. 88, Baltimore, Md.

President—Robt. Smith, 1308 Hillman ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. L. Miller, 1108 E. Preston st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Thos. W. Brown, Jr., 918 Columbia ave.
 4th Friday, Wurtzburger's Hall, cor. Exeter and Gay sts.

Local Branch No. 90, Ft. Scott, Kas.

President—C. C. Scott, 408 Hill st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—H. C. Wellman, 522 N. National ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Chas. Lassman, 424 Burke st.
 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Socialists' Hall.

Local Branch No. 91, Newark, N. J.

President—Isaac E. Dodd, 64 Morton st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Joseph G. Sugermeyer, Hendrick's Place, Bloomfield, N. J.
 Rec. Sec'y—Lawrence P. O'Rourke, 48 11th ave.
 1st Tuesday, Michel's Hall, 66 S. Ossage ave.

Local Branch No. 93, Toronto, Can.

President—H. O. Smith, Chester, Ont.
 Sec'y-Treas.—C. Coulter, 672 Spadina ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. Wooten, 160 Oak st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple Bldg.

Local Branch No. 95, New York, N. Y.

President—John C. O'Brien, 319 E. 144th st., Borough of Bronx.
 Sec'y-Treas.—L. M. Byrnes, 334 E. 34th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—A. Schweikert, 133 E. 123d st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at 3d ave. and 54th st.
 Entrance 165 E. 54th st.

Local Branch No. 96, Saginaw, Mich.

President—C. E. Slaght, 908 Tuscola st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Wm. Haug, 2641 N. Michigan ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—J. G. Leuthjohann, 438 S. 12th st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Federation of Labor Hall, N. Jefferson ave.

Local Branch No. 97, Calgary, Alta, Canada.

President—E. Simper.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Geo. Vice, 428 15th ave., E.
 Rec. Sec'y—P. Burrell.
 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Hall, Barbour Block, 8th ave., E.

Local Branch No. 98, Fargo, N. D.

President—C. A. Tuor, 718 Front st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—B. F. Lathrop, 803 7th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Wm. Nystrom, McGurre Block.
 1st and 3d Fridays, Union Hall, cor. Broadway and 1st ave., N.

Local Branch No. 99, Green Bay, Wis.

President—Wm. H. Thompson.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Lorberblatt, 909 Elm st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Albert Meyers, 1579 Day st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 221 Washington st.

Local Branch No. 100, Philadelphia, Pa.

President—Thos. Rubsaman, 860 N. 9th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Jas. J. Whelan, 1744 N. Howard st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jas. B. McEllen, 407 S. Croakey st.
 2d and 4th Saturdays, Dental Hall, 13th and Arch sts., 3d floor, front.

Local Branch No. 101, Elgin, Ill.

President—William Ubinger, 5 Chicago st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—F. Lehman, 64 River st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Henry Cedervall, 31 Jefferson ave.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 54 River st.

Local Branch No. 103, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

President—H. B. Thompson, 115 W. 3d st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—H. H. Sprinkle, 309 E. High st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Wm. Wilcox, care Oskaloosa Sad. Co.
 1st and 3d Mondays, Trades Assembly Hall.

Local Branch No. 105, Boston, Mass.

President—John Fernandes, 22 Wescott st., New Dorchester.
 Sec'y-Treas.—David Gaddis, 9 Mountain ave., Somerville, Mass.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Doran, 480 Fremont st., Boston.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 724 Washington st.

Local Branch No. 105, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

President—Jos. Morrow, Room 7, Foster Bldg.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Moses Horn, 1230 Welle st.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Oberle, 330 W. Main st.
 1st and 3d Fridays, 207 W. Main st.

Local Branch No. 108, Shreveport, La.

President—A. E. Reils, Box 134.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. T. Knight, Box 134.
 Rec. Sec'y—Earl Bartlett, Box 134.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Simons Building, 406½ Texas st.

Local Branch No. 100, Concord Junction, Mass.

President—Raymond Perrin, 4 Central st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Hogan.
Rec. Sec'y—

Local Branch No. 110, San Jose, Cal.

President—Henry Ben, 180 W. Santa Clara st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Gibbons, 70 Delmas ave.
Rec. Sec'y—Wm. Fuller, 1019 Locust st.
1st and 3d Tuesdays, Bellolis Hall.

Local Branch No. 112, Port Huron, Mich.

President—Frank Sieg, 1024 10th st.
Sec'y-Treas.—W. R. Schemmerhorn, 1030 Water st.
Rec. Sec'y—Robt. Okley, 511 Ontario st.
1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Hall.

Local Branch No. 115, Vancouver, B. C.

President—Robert Smith, 534 Georgia st.
Sec'y-Treas.—W. G. Glover, 1937 3d ave.
Rec. Sec'y—W. Slade, 844 Dunlevey ave.
2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Hall, Horner and Dunbar sts.

Local Branch No. 116, Scranton, Pa.

President—Lewis H. Ruhl, 617 Alder st.
Sec'y-Treas.—M. F. Rhodes, 209 Wyoming st.
Rec. Sec'y—G. R. Stiles, 2112 Myrtle st.

Local Branch No. 118, Victoria, B. C.

President—Frank Billingsby, 745 Pandora ave.
Sec'y-Treas.—John McKenzie, 1449 Vining st.
Rec. Sec'y—Nelson C. Brown, 830 Caladonian ave.
1st Monday of each month.

Local Branch No. 126, Clinton, Iowa.

President—F. J. Kramer, 915 11th ave.
Sec'y-Treas.—Bert McDermott, 431 1st ave.
Rec. Sec'y—Bert McDermott, 431 1st ave.
1st and 3d Fridays, W. C. R. Hall, 6th ave. and 3d st.

Local Branch No. 127, Charleston, W. Va.

President—S. H. Perry, 701 Morris st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Jos. A. Stephens, 1816 McClung st.
Rec. Sec'y—Jacob Miller, 114 Bibby st.
2d Thursday of the month.

Local Branch No. 128, Detroit, Mich.

President—J. H. Green, 933 Beaufelt st.
Sec'y-Treas.—M. P. Brady, 799 Porter st.
Rec. Sec'y—Herbert Morse, 660 Bagby st.
2d and 4th Fridays, Union Hall, 232 Gratiott ave.

Local Branch No. 131, Bloomington, Ill.

President—J. M. O'Brien, 421 N. Madison st.
Sec'y-Treas.—F. F. W. Hostles, 1503 W. Locust st.
Rec. Sec'y—Ed. J. Bartels, 915 N. Oak st.
2d and 4th Tuesdays, Heineman Hall, 401 W. Main st.

Local Branch No. 132, Providence, R. I.

President—John C. Scollard, 9 Church st.
Sec'y-Treas.—A. J. Finan, 83 Stanford st.
Rec. Sec'y—J. Hinds.
1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, cor. Washington and Matthewson sts.

Local Branch No. 135, Concord, N. H.

President—James F. Callahan.
Sec'y-Treas.—John Barrett, 18 Lyndon st.
Rec. Sec'y—Fred W. Keeler, 260 N. Main st.
2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Local Branch No. 136, Portland, Me.

President—John P. Griffin, 55 Preble st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Patrick Lyte, 55 Preble st.
Rec. Sec'y—Chas. M. Godfrey, 34 Free st.
1st and 3d Wednesdays, room 33 Farrington Block, 439 Congress st.

Local Branch No. 137, Toledo, Ohio.

President—Frank B. Adams, 1131 Champlain st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Christ Reinwald, 2108 Chestnut st.
Rec. Sec'y—H. E. Groves, 763 Willard st.
1st and 3d Tuesdays, Central Labor Union Hall, 314 Cherry st.

Local Branch No. 142, Little Rock, Ark.

President—J. W. Johnson, 920 Rice st.
Sec'y-Treas.—D. E. Stearns, 522 E. 6th st.
Rec. Sec'y—Albert Smith, 422 Sherman st.
1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Local Branch No. 145, Nashville, Tenn.

President—E. B. Milwaine, 147 Forest ave., E.
Sec'y-Treas.—S. E. Freeman, 314 Howerton ave.
Rec. Sec'y—C. M. Fagin, 222 Fatherland st.
2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Advocate office, on the square.

Local Branch No. 149, London, Ontario, Can.

President—Jas. Dewar, 9 Argyle st., W.
Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Nixon, 161 Ridout st., S.
Rec. Sec'y—Archie Edgeler, 197 Bathurst st.
2d and 4th Wednesdays, Richmond st., N.

Local Branch No. 150, South Bend, Ind.

President—Harry Braden, 1130 S. Lafayette st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Alex Tanvas, 1121 S. Franklin st.
Rec. Sec'y—Ray Norris, 245 E. Sample st.
2d and 4th Wednesdays, C. L. U. Hall.

Local Branch No. 155, Benton, Ill.

President—Wm. H. Weaver, Box 46.
Sec'y-Treas.—J. H. Sunofsky, Box 532.
Rec. Sec'y—Herman Schwering, Box 142.
2d and 4th Mondays, Levi Browning Bldg., S. W. cor. Square.

Local Branch No. 156, Seattle, Wash.

President—J. B. George, 1115 1st ave.
Sec'y-Treas.—W. F. Bunce, 613-A N. Broadway.
Rec. Sec'y—E. T. Eberhardt, Monmouth Apartments, 20th and Yesler.
1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Hall, 6th and University st.

Local Branch No. 159, Winona, Minn.

President—James F. McCartney, 308 E. Broadway.
Sec'y-Treas.—Geo. Heyman, 114 Main st.
Rec. Sec'y—Wm. L. Schultz, 404 E. 3d st.
2d and 4th Thursdays, G. A. R. Hall.

Local Branch No. 160, Springfield, Mass.

President—O. J. Hunter, 23 Bridge st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Joseph Mercier, 60 High st., Holyoke, Mass.
Rec. Sec'y—John B. Brassard, 265 High st., Holyoke, Mass.
2d Sunday, C. L. U. Hall, Sanford st.

Local Branch No. 161, Owensboro, Ky.

President—Sam Gabbert, 422 E. 2d st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Everett E. Evans, 723 Triplet st.
Rec. Sec'y—Ernest Priest, 428 Crittgen st.
1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mosley's Hall, Main st., between Fredericks and Elizabeth.

Local Branch No. 162, Ottawa, Can.

President—A. W. Chester, Lyon st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Arthur Upton, 111 Queen st., W.
Rec. Sec'y—John R. Ross, 198 Albert st.
1st and 3d Tuesdays, Allen's Hall.

Local Branch No. 163, Meridian, Miss.

President—F. S. Hancock, Box 640.
Sec'y-Treas.—J. E. Shurger, Box 604.
Rec. Sec'y—Nelson Scheub, Box 640.
2d Monday.

Local Branch No. 164, Cairo, Ill.

President—Lent Stephens, Center st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. W. Durham, 427 18th st.
Rec. Sec'y—John Noack, Walnut st.
2d and 4th Thursdays, Peter Day's Hall, 19th and Washington ave.

Local Branch No. 165, Hastings, Neb.

President—Henry Hoppe, 919 W. 10th st.
Sec'y-Treas.—M. Martinson, 405 St. Joe ave.
Rec. Sec'y—Will O'Malley, N. Burlington ave.
1st and 3d Fridays, G. A. R. Hall.

Local Branch No. 166, Madison, Wis.

President—Lawrence Cahill, 5 S. Blair st.
Sec'y-Treas.—C. F. Hafenstein, 120 E. Milfin st.
Rec. Sec'y—A. C. Dais, 130 Hancock st.
1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Labor Hall.

Local Branch No. 167, Muscatine, Iowa.

President—E. C. Blessing, 844 Newell ave.
Sec'y-Treas.—L. G. Pleasy, 206 Green st.
Rec. Sec'y—Geo. M. Hoeflin, 1013 Climer st.
2d and 4th Fridays, Trades Assembly Hall.

Local Branch No. 168, Urbana and Champaign, Ill.

President—C. F. Wascher, 411 E. Church st., Champaign, Ill.
Sec'y-Treas.—Elmo A. Hammon, 701 Clark st., Urbana, Ill.
Rec. Sec'y—Lee Allen, 307 High st., Urbana, Ill.
2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Local Branch No. 169, Galesburg, Ill.

President—Walter Smith, 50 N. West st., care of H. Allen.
Sec'y-Treas.—Dean C. Nelson, 799 Henderson st.
Rec. Sec'y—H. J. Hein, N. Cedar st.

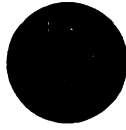
Local Branch No. 170, Houston, Tex.

President—Joseph Ludwig, 1015 Joshon st.
Sec'y-Treas.—W. T. Johnson, 2510 Texas ave.
Rec. Sec'y—Joe Boya, P. O. Box 205.
1st and 3d Tuesdays, Business College, Travis and Texas st.

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Gold Plate
CUFF BUTTONS
75c per Pair



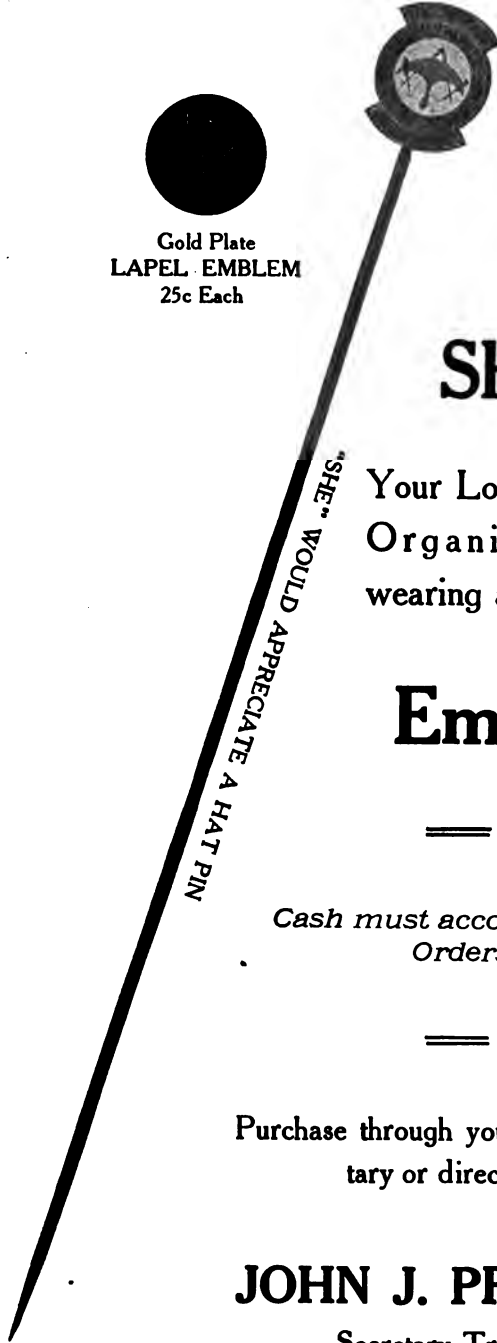
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25c Each



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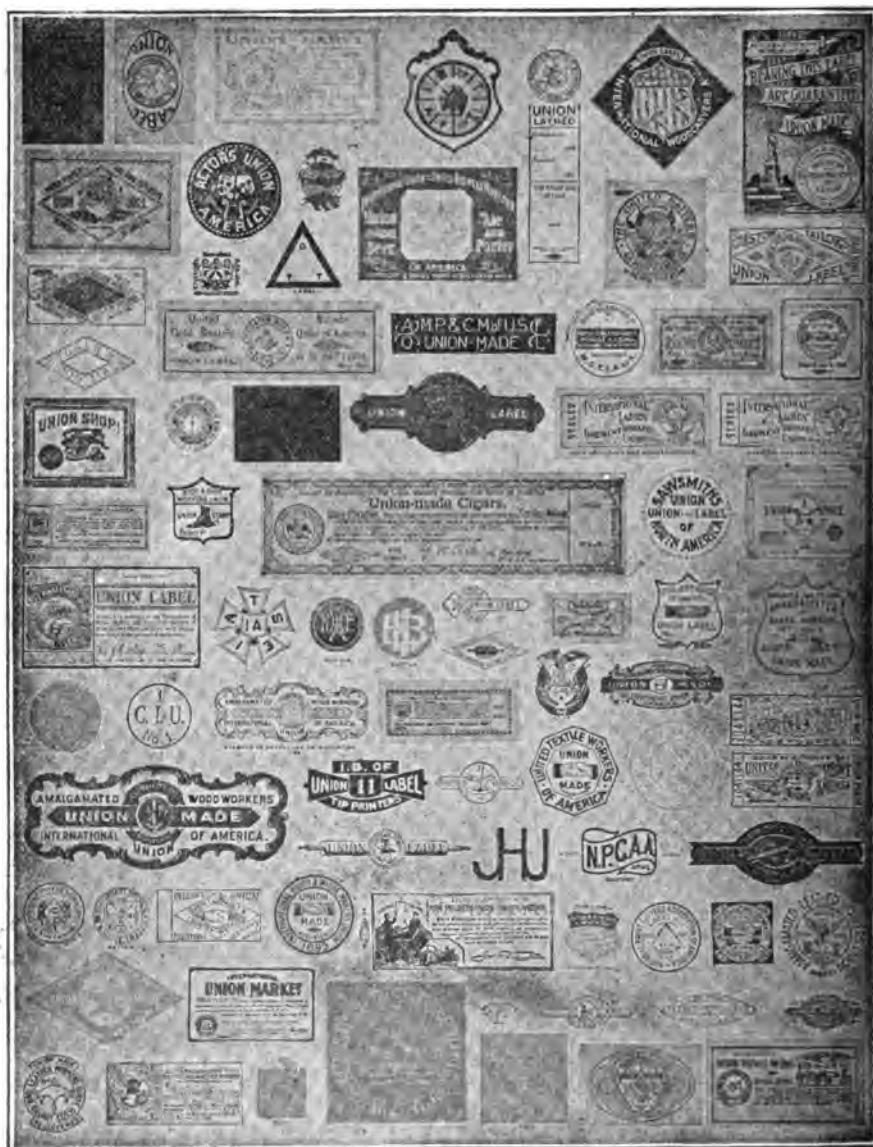
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Bernard J. Keating.
Collar Manufacturer, 415 W. King st.

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Thomas Gearty, Decatur and Liverpool sts., E. Boston.
Owen Dougherty, 96 Bridge st.
Thos. Cottier, Rutherford ave.
Jos. Ryan, Rutherford ave.
Frank McCall, Rutherford ave.
F. B. Fitzgerald, 128 Staniford st.
Patrick Hogg, 40 New Heath st.
J. A. Tambo, 946 Columbia ave.
Jas. Farrell, Columbus ave.
Michael Smyth, 99 E. Dedham st.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

W. S. Burns, 144 Atlantic ave.
J. Trainor, 94 Borum Place.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Owen Doherty, 96 E. Bridge st., E. Cambridge.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

Thomas Cottier.

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Theo. Meyers, 1166 W. 18th st.
John Hopp, Halstead and Archer ave.
J. W. Fischer, 1606 State st.
Chas. E. Cable, 63 Wells st.
J. McKewen, 307 S. Desplaines st.
A. A. Natchway, 789 S. Halstead st.
Henry Baab, 499 S. Canal st.
John Banholzer & Son, 116 W. Wash.
Joe Weller, 1306 N. Clark st.
Stock Yards Harness Co.
Paul Kublitz, 178 Milwaukee ave.
James Ryan, 718 Grand ave.

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C. Asimus, 1904 Elm st.
Enterprise Harness Co., Norwood.
Max Kurzynski, 1608 Central ave.
Theo. Kenift, 1993 Central ave.
R. G. Mackzum, 4917 Main ave.
Geo. Reben, 2530 Colerain ave.
A. J. Ritzer, 2132 Central ave.
Fred Schell Harness Co., 919 Race st.
Fred Schell Harness Co., 740 State ave.
Jacob Weiner, 1564 Elm st.
Albert Holtz, 828 W. 5th st.
John Scherz Sons, 1006 Freeman ave.

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Geo. Mead, 954 N. High st.

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Fred A. Christie, 685 Gratiot ave.
Chas. L. Stevens & Co., 139 Beaubien st.
J. H. Neu, 387 Michigan ave.
August Kade, 1501 Jefferson ave.
Joseph Gabler, 483 Gratiot ave.
Arthur Schrage, 501 Gratiot ave.
C. Sabine, 137 Grand River ave.
Theo. Wagoner, 916 Gratiot ave.

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George Roubaud, 202 Market st.
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Fred Glaser, 142 S. Orange ave.
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John C. Davey Harness and Saddlery Co., 843 and
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 Leo Reiser, 2415 1st ave.
 C. M. Moseman & Bro., 126 Chambers st.
 F. Dahlke, 533 West Broadway.
 John Staub, 75th st., bet. Lexington and Park.
 Burke & McDermott, 52d st. and Broadway.
 Robert Mayer, 1373 Vyse ave.
 John H. Kerr, 9 E. 30th st.
 Henry Solomon, 554 W. Broadway.
 Borough Harness Co., 2581 3d ave., Borough of Bronx.

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Fred H. Fuchs, 9th and Monmouth sts.

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 Patrick J. Hogg.
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 Michael Ruhlman, 352 E. 7th st.
 W. M. Sass, 371 Earl st.
 Frank Einck, 165 W. 3d st.

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 Wm. Carming, 802 Monroe st.
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L. Hays Saddlery Co.
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WANTED—First class all round cutter.
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WANTED—Four or five experienced Harness Makers. Address Waterloo Saddlery Co., Waterloo, Ia.

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FOR SALE.—One complete set of latest improved Randall collar stuffing machines, including rim stuffer, rim bender filling in, malleting, backing off, and power block (brass faced). These machines were in use only six months; price \$750.00, cash. This is the greatest bargain ever offered in collar machinery.

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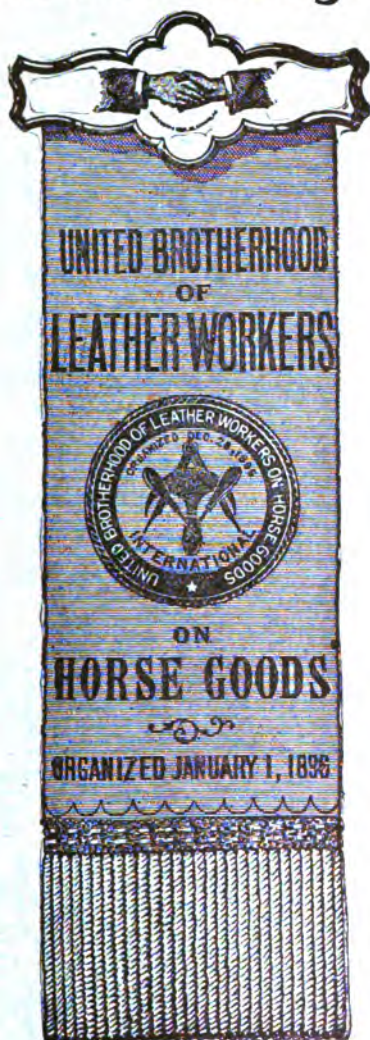
WANTED—Leather workers to stay away from cities where strikes or lockouts are on or trouble pending. See report on strikes and lockouts.

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 The best line of hand made tools on the market.
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Official Funeral —AND— Parade Badge!



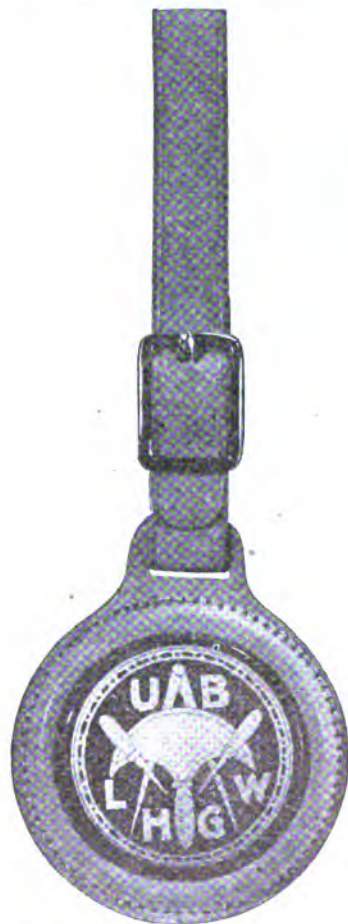
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A First-Class Article,
Neat and Attractive.



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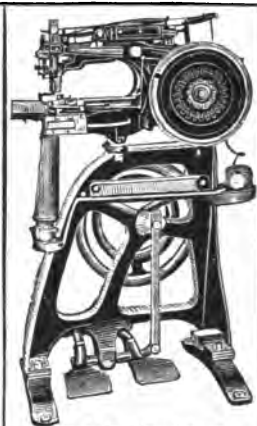
Watch Fobs, with emblem of our order, same as above cut, will be furnished Local Secretary-Treasurers at twenty-five cents each. Every member should own one. Order at once.

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,
Gen'l Sec'y-Treas.

THE No. 6 HARD WAX AUTOMATIC SEWING MACHINE!



Simple,
Durable,
Does Not Rip,
Perfect Work.



Note the New Lamp.

Lock-Stitch
Wax-Thread.

The Saddlers'
and Harness
Makers' Machine.
(PATENTED.)

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NEW YORK.



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NO HARNESS OR SADDLERY is
Union Made unless the Union
Stamp appears on same.
Take no substitute but insist
upon having the stamp. Help yourself by
helping us. THIS MEANS YOU.



FARMERS ATTENTION!



OUR UNION STAMP STANDS FOR FAIR
WAGES AND GOOD WORKING CONDI-
TIONS. THESE MEAN GOOD WORK AND
HAPPY HOMES. It rests with you to say
how the other fellow shall work.



The LEATHER WORKER'S JOURNAL

December, 1909.



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF LEATHER
WORKERS on HORSE GOODS

NOTICE.

Secretary-Treasurers Who Will Carefully Observe These Instructions Will Save Themselves a Great Deal of Worry and Time.

In ordering due books for new members, please use the regular Order Blanks furnished all local branches. In all cases give the member's full name, occupation, and exact date of election. Also use the Order Blanks when ordering supplies, etc. Do not mix orders for supplies, etc., in communications, if you wish to receive same without delay.

When reporting members suspended, expelled, retired, transferred, sick or deceased, please give the member's full name, his book number and all necessary information pertaining to said member, such as dates, etc.

After accepting a member by transfer, immediately notify the secretary-treasurer of the local where the member last held membership, on "Post Card" furnished you by headquarters.

Demand a clearance card from all members transferring to your local branch.

Be sure to report all members received by transfer, retired, expelled, suspended or deceased, in the proper space on monthly reports.

See to it that all stamps sold are cancelled by placing the date of sale on each stamp, and instruct shop collectors accordingly.

The secretary-treasurer is the only person allowed to handle Out-of-Work stamps, and members are only entitled to same after they have complied with the provisions of the Constitution. At the meeting of the local branch is the proper place to secure you Out-of-Work stamps, as per Article XIII, Section 3.

The stamp account is the most important part of your work. You should not allow any stamps to go out of your possession unless you receive cash or a receipt from shop collectors, who are in turn responsible to you for all stamps placed in their possession. Keep a strict account with your shop collectors. When reporting to headquarters the number of stamps on hand of the different kinds, be sure that the report is correct.

Close your books on the last day of the month. You will then have plenty of time to make out your monthly report properly and get it to headquarters on time. Do not get into the habit of waiting for members to pay up.

Dues of new members begin the Saturday following their election to membership, regardless of date initiated.

Members cannot become members-at-large until they have had their due books signed by the General Secretary-Treasurer, and their names properly recorded at headquarters.

Accept no dues from members until they have been properly transferred.

Members entitled to retiring cards should make written application to the local union for same. After same is granted the member's due book must be properly signed, in addition to issuing card.

When a due book is lost, a new one will be issued by headquarters upon payment of ten cents by the member losing same.

Always be prompt and businesslike, and read carefully all instructions sent out from headquarters.

Send all communications of a financial nature and make all drafts and money orders payable to John J. Pfeiffer. Do not send your personal checks, but make all remittances with draft, postal or express money order. Always remit when the per capita tax is due, not failing to send with same the detailed monthly report as per Constitution.

Members are requested to note the above instructions to local secretary-treasurers, and to cordially co-operate with them in carrying out these rules.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,

General Secretary-Treasurer.

THE LEATHER WORKERS' JOURNAL

Official Publication of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.

VOL. XII—No. 4.

KANSAS CITY, MO., DECEMBER, 1909.

\$1.00 PER YEAR

"MY DEAR HONEY BOY!!
WE ARE YOUR BEST FRIEND.
WE REGARD YOU JUST AS DESIRABLE A
WORKMAN AS A UNION MAN. WE ARE
RUNNING OUR FACTORY FOR THE SOLE
PURPOSE OF GIVEING YOU WORK
WE LOVE YOU. AND BYE
AND BYE. WE WILL — —



A FAIRY TALE.

EXTRACTS FROM PRESIDENT GOMPER'S REPORT

To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-Ninth Annual Convention, American Federation of Labor.

Toronto, Canada, November 8, 1909.

Fellow-Workers: — Permit me in the name of the great cause of labor and humanity in which we have the honor to be enlisted, to welcome you to this twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. In this labor movement we gather as the representatives and by direction of our organized fellow-workers, and it is upon the labor movement that the toilers and the lovers of human freedom have set their hearts and hopes. They realize that the trade union movement of America is the historically developed potential force which bears the brunt and scars of battle and which makes sacrifices for right and justice for all, for all time. There is not a wrong against which we fail to protest or seek to remedy; there is not a right to which any of our fellows are entitled which it is not our duty, mission, and work and struggle to attain. So long as there shall remain a wrong unrighted or a right denied, there will be ample work for the labor movement to do. The struggle through the ages has always been attended with brutal tyranny and cruel injustice. Some have always had to suffer that the people might obtain some modicum of freedom. The times in which we now live are no exception to that rule. They who are true to their fellows, true to themselves, cannot and dare not evade the duties and responsibilities which may come from their advocacy of the cause of the people.

Tyranny, exercised by no matter whom or from what source, must be resisted at all hazards. The labor movement which is the defender, protector, and promoter of the rights and interests of the people must be carried forward, its rapacious, ignorant opponents to the contrary notwithstanding. We should not, and we must not, surrender the rights which we have achieved for the toilers; we dare not permit the workers to become the victims of the tender mercies of their exploiters.

The higher manhood, womanhood, and childhood, a better standard of life which we have achieved for America's toilers, the better concept of human rights and liberties which have been secured at such great sacrifices are too precious heritages even to permit them to become debatable topics. They are the result of conquests in the struggle; they are ours to maintain and perpetuate for unborn generations.

Meeting in convention as we do for the first time in our history on Canadian soil, may we not indulge in the hope that there will be brought to the consideration, discussion, and action of the work of our convention the very best that is in us, and so

shape the course of our movement that it will prove of still greater advantage to our fellow-workers and the people generally, that we may win not only their respect and confidence, but their full association and co-operation

The attention of friends and foes is equally attracted to this convention. Let us bring hope, comfort, and encouragement to the one; disappointment and dismay to the other.

Again, in the name of the toilers of our continent and for the success of the aspirations of the great cause of humanity and liberty, I bid you welcome.

The laws and practice of our Federation require that your president shall report to you annually, and it has been and is my desire to submit to conventions the matters which are most important, requiring attention and action.

The year which is just closed has been fraught with events of transcendent importance, and yet I feel that by reason of the many questions with which this convention must deal, as well as my absence from America for some considerable period, the report which I have the honor to submit falls far short of that which I hoped I could present.

There is no limit to the lines of activity in which our movement is engaged for the betterment of the condition of the workers, to attain all rights, and to work for the attainment of justice. The interest and the right of anyone of our fellows is the concern of the labor movement. To bring light into the homes, hope to the hearts, aspirations to the minds of the workers, is the duty and mission of our movement. To make mankind truly free has been the dream of philosophers, song of the poets, and the struggle of the workers.

Organization and Growth.

It is a source of great gratification to be able to report the growth in the trade union movement during the past year. From the time of the panic, October, 1907, there were myriads of our fellow-workers unemployed, and this necessarily had an injurious influence upon them. As a consequence, there was a falling off in membership in many of our organizations. These, however, have been regained and additional members enrolled. There can be no doubt but that our experience before, during, and since the last panic has fully justified the attitude of the American Federation of Labor so stoutly maintained by nearly all workers. The declared position of America's workers that wage reductions would be resisted at all hazards, not only prevented reductions to any appreciable extent, but also gave courage to the workers to maintain their membership and stand true by organized labor.

Previous industrial crises were not only prolonged and made acute, but the organizations were crushed out of existence or they emerged from these periods with ranks

decimated and unions disbanded. The period of our last panic was not only shortened, but the wage standard practically maintained, and the organizations of labor emerged from them better organized and better prepared to defend and promote the rights and interests of the workers.

It is possible here to enter into detailed statements. Some other opportunity through our official magazine may present itself.

The present average membership of our affiliated organizations for the year is nearly up to the highest standard in the history of the Federation. The officers of one-third of international unions affiliated to our Federation have made report of an increase over previous years. Thirty-four of them reported a net increase of over 80,000 for the past year, while there has been a substantial increase in the membership of the local unions formed or revived, attached to the international unions or directly affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. The reports of the one-third of the organization may be taken as a fair indication of the general growth.

We issued during the fiscal year 176 certificates of affiliation. Of this number 3 were to international unions: the Operative Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada, the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada; 2 to departments, as follows: Railway Employees' Department and Union Label Trades Department; 40 to central labor unions; 2 to state federations, Nebraska and Wyoming; 52 federal labor unions, and 77 local trade unions.

I strongly recommend that every effort be made to organize the yet unorganized workers of America. We must not cease our efforts to bring every wage-earner within the beneficent fold of unionism, to cultivate the spirit of fraternity and solidarity, that we may go onward and forward to a higher, better standard of life for all.

Summary of Injunction, Contempt and Appeals.

The injunction proceedings of the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, Mo., of which James W. Van Cleave is president, against the American Federation of Labor, resolved themselves into two separate cases; one, the original injunction issued by Justice Gould of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; the other, the proceedings for contempt brought against Vice-President John Mitchell, Secretary Frank Morrison, and myself. An appeal was taken by the American Federation of Labor on both cases. For convenience and an intelligent understanding, a brief summary of the case is here given.

Owing to the refusal of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, of St. Louis, to continue the nine-hour workday to the metal polishers in its employ and its discrimina-

tion against and discharge of employees because of their membership in the union, and despite efforts to harmonize and adjust the differences existing, the labor organizations in interest of St. Louis placed the product of the Buck's Stove and Range Company upon their "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor. Application was made to the American Federation of Labor at our Minneapolis convention, 1906, to endorse the action of the workers particularly interested and place the name of the company upon the "We Don't Patronize" list.

The matter was referred by the convention to the Executive Council for the purpose of investigation and, if possible, adjustment. The Executive Council entrusted the matter to Vice-President Valentine to use his best efforts in the direction indicated. At a subsequent meeting of the Executive Council Vice-President Valentine reported that he had gone to the limit of his opportunities, and definitely ascertained that any effort on his part or on the part of anyone else to confer with Mr. Van Cleave upon the subject would be utterly fruitless, and though some of the then employes of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, who might be affected, were members of the Iron Molders' Union of North America, of which Mr. Valentine is president, he could not conscientiously interpose any objection to the attitude of the workers and organizations aggrieved or to the full endorsement of the application of our fellow-workers to place the Buck's Stove and Range Company upon the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor. Thereupon, the Executive Council unanimously voted to approve the application.

On December 18, 1907, Mr. Van Cleave, president of the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, who at the time was also president of the National Association of Manufacturers, obtained from Justice Gould, of the District of Columbia, an injunction against the American Federation of Labor, the members of the Executive Council, both officially and individually, the officers and members of local and international unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, its agents, friends, sympathizers, or counsel, forbidding them in any way to publish, print, write, verbally or orally communicate the fact that the Buck's Stove and Range Company was unfair to or had any dispute with organized labor, or that it was "boycotted" by organized labor. The injunction prohibited the publication of the company's name upon the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor, directly or indirectly, and all were forbidden to state, declare, or say that there existed or had been any dispute or difference of any kind between the company, the American Federation of Labor or any of its affiliated organizations in any manner whatsoever.

Hearing was had before the temporary

injunction was issued by Justice Gould. He declined later to modify it or explain its terms. On December 18th the court issued the temporary injunction, it becoming effective December 23d when the Buck's Stove and Range Company filed its bond, approved by the court. The temporary injunction was made permanent March 26, 1908, by Justice Clabaugh of the same court.

Upon the authority of the Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor an appeal from the injunction was taken to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, our main contention being that the terms of the injunction were in violation of fundamental constitutional rights and guarantees, and that it was, therefore, invalid and void. While this appeal was pending before the court, so hasty and vindictive was Mr. James W. Van Cleave, of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, that he petitioned the court which issued the injunction to adjudge Vice-President John Mitchell, Secretary Morrison, and myself guilty of contempt of court and to require us to show cause why we should not be punished therefor. We were harassed for months, our counsel and witnesses being required to travel throughout large sections of the country to take testimony. Days upon days were consumed in the examination of Messrs. Mitchell, Morrison, and myself at Washington. Practically the history of the American Federation of Labor, printed, written or unpublished, was made part of the testimony.

The court heard argument of counsel on both sides as to whether the defendants, Mitchell, Morrison, and I, were guilty of contempt of court. And while the appeal on the original injunction was pending, Justice Wright on December 23, 1908, adjudged us guilty of contempt of court and imposed a sentence of six months, nine months, and one year's imprisonment respectively upon "Morrison, Mitchell, and Gompers."

This passing comment appears apropos. It is that an unprejudiced, impartial judge might well have deferred a decision in a contempt case alleging violation of an injunction while an appeal upon the validity of the injunction itself was pending and was being considered for decision by a higher court, and further, that the unprecedented sentences imposed were entirely in conflict with the spirit and plain provision of the constitution as being cruel and unusual.

The language and manner of Justice Wright in delivering his opinion upon the guilt of the men charged with disobeying the terms of the injunction, the fact that he had given his opinion, or permitted it to be given out in advance, the whole mockery and formality of asking us whether we had any reasons to assign why sentence should not be pronounced, when he had determined on the sentences in advance; all these, as well as the matter and manner of the arrangement for the scene and the delivery of the opinion and sentence indi-

cated the unfitness of the man to wear the judicial robe and occupy the judicial position.

What are the offenses for which Mitchell, Morrison, and I are sentenced to long months of imprisonment, and the ignominy of being classified as criminals? We have dared to defend our constitutional rights as men and as citizens, despite the injunction of a court which sought to invade the rights of free speech and free press secured to the Anglo-Saxon people centuries ago by Magna Charta and clinched by the adoption of the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

And what, after all, are the grounds upon which Justice Wright held the defendants guilty of violation of the terms of the injunction? When the injunction was issued and went into effect, both temporary and permanent, we proposed to test the principles involved before the established legal tribunals. By instruction of and with authority from the Executive Council the name of the Buck's Stove and Range Company was removed from the "We Don't Patronize" list in the American Federationist.

Vice-President Mitchell, it was alleged, violated the injunction by allowing certain acts to be performed by the officers of the American Federation of Labor, and also, that while presiding at a convention of the United Mine Workers of America, a resolution, regularly introduced by a delegate, calling upon the members of that organization not to bestow their patronage upon the product of the Buck's Stove and Range Company was submitted by Mr. Mitchell to the delegates for a vote.

Secretary Morrison was charged substantially with having violated the terms of the injunction in so far as that he sent or caused to be sent out copies of the printed official proceedings of the previous convention of the American Federation of Labor containing officers' and committee reports and resolutions of the convention relative to the Buck's Stove and Range Company's injunction and copies of the American Federationist containing similar references, circulars, appeals for funds, and editorials written by me on the injunction abuse.

The allegations charging me with violating the terms of the injunction were that I did, or authorized, or directed to be done, these things; because, by authority of the convention and of the Executive Council I sent to our fellow-workers and friends an appeal for funds in order that we might be in a position to defend ourselves before the courts in the very injunction case involved; because in lectures and on the public platform, during the Presidential campaign I made addresses to the people giving the reasons for the vote as a citizen I was to cast at the then pending Presidential election, and because I dared editorially to discuss the fundamental principles involved, not only in the injunction pending but the

entire abuse of the injunction writ. Aye, because I published in the American Federationist the order of the court to show cause why we should not be punished for contempt of the injunction was made part of the testimony upon which Justice Wright deemed it important to hold me guilty.

Immediately after Justice Wright declared us guilty of contempt of the injunction and imposed the sentences, notice of appeal was given and bonds furnished in the following sums: Gompers, \$5,000; Mitchell, \$4,000, and Morrison, \$3,000, for our appearance before the court at any time we were called upon.

On March 11, 1909—that is, nearly four months after Justice Wright imposed these sentences for alleged contempt of the injunction—the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia handed down its decision upon our appeal in the original injunction. That court greatly modified the terms of the injunction, holding that no publication could be forbidden except in furtherance of a “conspiracy” to boycott.

The injunction as modified and affirmed by the court is as follows:

“It is adjudged, ordered and decreed that the defendants, Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison, John B. Lennon, James Duncan, John Mitchell, James O’Connell, Max Morris, Denis A. Hayes, Daniel J. Keefe, William D. Huber, Joseph F. Valentine, Rodney L. Thixton, Clinton O. Buckingham, Herman C. Poppe, Arthur J. Williams, Samuel R. Cooper and Edward L. Hickman, individually and as representatives of the American Federation of Labor, their and each of their agents, servants and confederates, be, and they hereby are, perpetually restrained and enjoined from conspiring or combining to boycott the business or product of complainant, and from threatening or declaring any boycott against said business or product, and from abetting, aiding or assisting in any such boycott, and from directly or indirectly threatening, coercing or intimidating any person or persons whomsoever from buying, selling or otherwise dealing in complainant’s product, and from printing the complainant, its business or product in the ‘We Don’t Patronize’ or ‘Unfair’ list of defendants in furtherance of any boycott against complainant’s business or product, and from referring, either in print or otherwise, to complainant, its business or product, as in said ‘We Don’t Patronize’ or ‘Unfair’ list in furtherance of any such boycott.

“The costs of this appeal are equally divided between appellants and appellee.

“Modified and affirmed.”

The court which handed down this “modified and affirmed” decision is composed of three judges, each of whom delivered different opinions. One justice who concurred in the conclusion gave different reasons. It is difficult to read Justice Van Orsdel’s concurring opinion and reconcile it with his conclusion to affirm the injunction even in

modified form. Chief Justice Shepard dissented from the conclusion of the court.

I urge upon every wage-earner and every one interested in the discussion of great rights and principles involved to read the decision and opinions of the justices rendered in this case. The opinions and decisions were published in the April, 1909, issue of the American Federationist.

The Court of Appeals did not take any original testimony in the case, and I am justified in saying that the judges were somewhat in error in their estimate of the actual facts in relation to the boycott of the Buck’s Stove and Range Company. This is understandable from the fact that the American Federation of Labor at no time entered a detailed defense to the allegations of the Buck’s Stove and Range Company, although the charges were untrue in many important particulars.

On account of the fundamental issues of free press and free speech, which were involved in the original injunction, we preferred to stand upon the unconstitutionality of the injunction rather than obscure this great issue by going into the details of the original trouble with the Buck’s Stove and Range Company.

Judge Wright’s prejudiced and misleading extracts from the original testimony, and his ignoring of testimony, also tended still further to becloud the facts.

The Court of Appeals said, that the only reason the publication of the Buck’s Stove and Range Company was enjoined from appearing on the “We Don’t Patronize” list was because they believed that a “conspiracy” to boycott had been entered into and that “threats,” intimidation and coercion had been used on innocent third parties. On this wrong assumption the modified injunction was affirmed.

It was regrettable that the court should have been so in error as to the facts of the boycott.

Even if we had been guilty of unlawful conspiracy and coercion and intimidation—which we were not—surely there should be some more adequate punishment than by a process of injunction. In fact, existing laws do provide greater punishments for these offenses, and we respectfully submit that if we are guilty of them we should be tried by the due process of law before a jury of our peers and if found guilty punished as the law provides, rather than be subjected to the caprice of a judge who solely determines the sufficiency of the charge, the guilt of the defendant and who imposes punishment as his whim may prompt.

It was to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, the personnel of which has undergone no change since the rendering of the opinion modifying the injunction, that the appeal in the contempt proceedings were made. The argument upon the appeal against the sentences imposed by Justice Wright was made April 19-20, 1909, Hon. Alton B. Parker and Hon. J. H.

Ralston making the arguments in labor's behalf.

It may be interesting to know that Justice Wright assessed "Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison" in the sum of \$1,500 as costs of the injunction proceedings against them. From this decree an appeal is also pending.

Free Speech—Free Press.

In the whole history of our movement, no greater struggle has taken place than that for the preservation and the maintenance of the right of free press and free speech. As you well know, this arose under the injunction proceedings and court decisions in the case of the Buck's Stove and Range Company against the American Federation of Labor, December, 1907.

The technicalities of the case were soon lost sight of in the battle to preserve the great principles of human liberty which were involved.

The people of our country have with the men of labor made it clear to the whole world that no curtailment of the rights of free press and free speech will be tolerated.

The herculean efforts of the men of labor to arouse the people of the country to a realization of the danger which threatens our constitutional liberties will go down in the annals of history as one of the great crusades for the maintenance and advancement of human rights.

A complete summary of the case in all its technical and legal detail will form a portion of this report, so that it may be available as a historical record.

At the time I made my report to the convention last year, John Mitchell, Frank Morrison, and I had been cited to appear before the court and show cause why we should not be punished for contempt of the injunction because we had continued to exercise the rights of free press and free speech after they had been enjoined and forbidden by the Buck's Stove and Range Company's injunction issued by Justice Gould of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

It is a matter of history and of common knowledge that on December 23, 1908, Justice Wright sentenced "Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison" to one year, nine months, and six months imprisonment respectively for alleged violation of the injunction and that the decision accompanying the sentence was most virulent and unjust in its terms.

It is also a matter of the history of this year that the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, in May, 1909, upon our appeal, rendered a decision modifying the terms of the original injunction.

This decision was fully discussed in the American Federationist, April, 1909, and as the limits of this report will not permit a full review of the editorial opinions there expressed it is to be hoped that all those who are interested in the preservation of our liberties will familiarize themselves

with this and other editorial matter in relation to this case which has been published in the American Federationist since the injunction was obtained by the Buck's Stove and Range Company.

Through efforts of our officers and members, through our own magazine, the American Federationist, and through the labor press, through the great mass meetings and public speeches which voiced our protest there was kindled throughout the country among all the people the spirit of liberty, the spirit of patriotism, the spirit of protest which demands that there shall be no tampering with our constitutional liberties by the courts, whether under the guise of injunction order or of prejudiced judicial decree and sentence.

I say advisedly that the whole people of our country are aroused to the seriousness of the situation. They realize that this attack upon free press and free speech among the workers is only the insidious beginning of the entire withdrawal of those rights from the whole people whenever it might suit the plans of those who desire to profit by injustice and tyranny.

The response of the masses of the people to the campaign of the American Federation of Labor for the preservation of constitutional rights shows how thoroughly our labor movement is in harmony with the spirit of liberty and the love of justice and right which makes a nation great.

The struggle is far from ended. Eternal vigilance ever was and always will be the price of the liberties of a people.

Let no one doubt my great respect for the judiciary of our country; I have confidence in their integrity, no matter what their decision, still they are human beings and as such liable to err. I say this with respect not only to the three justices of the District Court of Appeals, but with reference to the judiciary generally.

Court of Appeals' Decision.

It was generally expected that the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia would hand down its decision early in October, 1909. Indeed, it was to meet the issue, whatever it might be, that I was careful to be within the jurisdiction of the court when the decision would be handed down. The decision was rendered Tuesday, November 2d—that is, on Election Day throughout the country. The court stood two to one in affirming Justice Wright's decision and sentences of one year, nine months, and six months imprisonment for "Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison," respectively, on the ground that they had violated the terms of Justice Gould's injunction. Chief Justice Shepard dissented from the decision and opinion of the court, and declared that Justice Wright's decision and sentences should be reversed, on the ground that he issued an order entirely beyond the power vested in him, and that the order was therefore void.

Concretely stated, the decision of the

court declares that no matter whether the injunction of Justice Gould was right or wrong, valid or void, we were compelled to obey. Against that concept, at least for myself, I enter a most emphatic protest. When a judge so far transcends his authority, and assumes functions entirely beyond his power and jurisdiction, when a judge will set himself up as the highest authority in the land, invading constitutionally guaranteed rights of citizens, when a judge will go so far in opinion, decision, and action, that even judges of the Court of Appeals have felt called upon to characterize his action "unwarranted" and "foolish," under such circumstances it is the duty of the citizen to refuse obedience and to take whatever consequences may ensue.

It is common knowledge that a judge has issued an injunction against municipal officers, enjoining them from performing their duties in the enactment of laws. Assume that a judge will so far forget himself as to issue an injunction prohibiting a legislature, or Congress itself, from enacting laws. Will it be contended that obedience must follow? Let a judge issue an injunction enjoining the President of the United States from performing the duties of his office. Does it follow that the Chief Executive of our nation must yield obedience, and perhaps thereby fail to perform the duties of his great office, to the injury of the people of the country? Were the matter involved merely material, or of such a character that time would not destroy, the situation would be vastly different. All realize that for the orderly continuance and development of civilized society, obedience to the orders of the court is necessary, and to that there would be no dissenting voice.

I repeat and emphasize this fact, that the doctrine that the citizen must yield obedience to every order of the court, notwithstanding that order transcends inherent, natural, human rights, guaranteed by the constitution of our country, is vicious and repugnant to liberty and human freedom, and that it is the duty, the imperative duty, to protest.

The history of the human race has been full of tyranny and the denial to the people of the right of expressing freely by speech or in the press their opinions. After our people established a government they recalled that they had omitted to safeguard this vital right in framing our constitution. Therefore, the first amendment to that instrument was that guaranteeing the right of freedom of speech and press.

That means something. We do not need this right to please those entrusted with the authority of government. Free press and free speech were guaranteed that men might feel free to say things that displeased. Demand for reform coming from the people is generally distasteful to those entrenched in power and privilege.

It was not necessary that we be given the privilege for the purpose of singing the

praises of the powers that be. No Russian needs constitutional guarantee of the right to sing the praises of the Czar.

We must have the right to freely speak and print for the wrongs that need resistance and the cause that needs assistance.

There is no persecution, no injustice, to a great movement but if met in the right spirit bears its harvest of good. In this case the tremendous popular indignation at the attempt to abolish the right of free press and free speech brings our union members into closer relations and more in sympathy with each other throughout the country, and, more than that, it brings to the attention of the people as a whole the noble aspirations and the splendid achievements of the labor movement in behalf of right, justice, and humanity.

Out of this attempt to seal the lips of the men of labor I believe will come good.

We know that the people of our country and the labor movement will be found united in patriotic protest against any curtailment of the liberties for which our forefathers struggled in order that we might be free.

We have come too far in the march of human progress for any set of influences to drive us back into slavery.

I see a silver lining to the clouds and a bright star of hope in the heavens, and I see ultimately the spirit of humanity, justice, and the brotherhood of man obtaining in the minds and hearts of the people of the country. Like Jefferson, I am willing to trust the people, and I have a certainty of their final triumph.

Eight-Hour Bill.

Many strenuous efforts have been made to obtain an amendment to the Federal Eight-Hour Law so as to extend its beneficent provisions to all government employes and employes of contractors and subcontractors doing work for or on behalf of the government.

This subject was an interminable one in the House Committee on Labor during the first session of the Sixtieth Congress and a bulky volume of the hearings were duly recorded. The responsible members of the party responsible for legislation or the lack of it again availed themselves of dilatory tactics, and instead of meeting the issue squarely by reporting it favorably or adversely and getting it before the House, they resorted to the much abused question of "constitutionality," and referred the bill with the hearings to a subcommittee of lawyers for their "constitutional opinions," but inasmuch as the Sixtieth Congress expired, the committee can never receive the "opinion" of its defunct subcommittee. The constituents of Mr. Haskins, a member of the subcommittee, regarded his services so highly that they preferred to keep him home, and the world may never know the acumen of this gentleman's insight on the constitutionality of an eight-hour law.

Some considerable argument was made by

attorneys for the interests against the bill because of its possible "limitation of output." In the examination of the United States census statistics I find by a careful analysis that in the year 1850 the average per capita production of wealth in the manufacturing industries of the United States was \$1,064 and fifty years later in 1900 it had increased to \$2,451 or an increase in production of 130 per cent. In 1850 the average annual wage in the same industries was \$247, or an equivalent of 23.21 per cent of the product. Fifty years later in 1900 wages had risen to \$437, an increase of only 77 per cent in wages as against 130 per cent increase in production.

No more conclusive argument can be made in behalf of the need of an eight-hour day than these cold blooded but eloquent figures, coupled with the astounding fact that in industries like the building trades and others where the eight-hour day has prevailed for some years the wages have increased from 25 to 100 per cent.

With the complete specialization of labor and the enormous increase in production, the wage-earner should by every logical reason reap the benefits of labor-saving machine and labor-saving systems so he could participate in the industrial progress and the blessings of civilization with fewer hours of daily toil and more for leisure and opportunities for recuperation, study, and reflection to better fit the workers for the highest thought and activity of citizenship.

We should press the demands for a bill for an eight-hour day to cover the field here described and hasten the time when the long, unnecessary and uneconomic ten-hour day will have forever passed in our wonderfully productive work shops, bearing ever in mind that "reducing the hours increases the pay," adds longer and happier years to life, reduces disease, and is a never-failing preventative or cure for the great white plague.

Employers' Liability and Automatic Compensation Laws.

This important problem is now receiving serious and careful attention. The workers have contended for it for a long period of time, but in the recent past many other thoughtful persons have given this subject a special study, and, from the many sympathetic utterances which now reach me, show an active consideration. I am hopeful that legislation of this character will soon take a uniform and definite character.

The old fallacies like "assumption of risk," "contributory negligence," "fellow servant" responsibility, and recognition by courts of the validity of "waiving rights" in order to obtain employment, are fast becoming obnoxious to right-thinking men, and instead of the wage-earner and his family being compelled to endure all the mental and financial, as well as the physical, suffering due to accidents in industry, it is now becoming more acceptable to the minds of those who would conserve the interests

of the working forces as the pre-eminent and most logical of all public questions, that the industry should bear the financial burden of accidents to the human factor, exactly as it does now to the mechanical accidents, or accidents through natural elements.

This view of the subject is becoming so pronounced that the conviction is fast growing that there should be speedily enacted uniform laws by our states for intra-state employments together with a comprehensive federal statute covering all interstate and foreign commerce that will provide for, and guarantee to, those who are injured during employment an automatic compensation for accidents instead of undertaking expensive and wearisome litigation before the court to recover damages.

This plan has become almost universal in European countries, so much so that the last President felt so keenly on the subject that he practically rebuked Congress because of the inhuman conditions tolerated in the United States and its multiplicity of industries.

It has become an additional source of gratification to have so many inquiries made as to our definite position on this phase of the solution of the problem, and for the purpose of aiding the convention to formulate a plan of action that may be generally supported in the Federal Congress and the various state legislatures, and all of a uniform character, it has been considered advisable to prepare four bills covering the various features of these questions. They are as follows:

No. 1. A bill to amend the law relating to the liability of employers for injuries to their employes within the states.

No. 2. A bill to provide compensation (automatically) for accidents occurring to employes of the United States Government.

(Note: On May 30, 1908, a bill of this nature—though very limited in its provisions—was approved and became a federal law, and this was obtained wholly and solely through the activities, and at the expense of the American Federation of Labor.)

No. 3. A bill to provide compensation (automatically) for accidents in dangerous occupations subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and without the necessity of litigation therefor.

No. 4. A bill to regulate all interstate and foreign commerce in relation to accidents and to provide compensation (automatically) without the necessity of litigation therefor.

In presenting this subject to your thoughtful consideration, it may not be amiss to impress upon all the need of uniformity in the enactment of these laws. It has been the bane of our peculiar form of dual government that state laws differed so widely as well as in some cases almost outrageously, and then again the most of them differed from, and, some in fact, almost opposed, federal statutes. It is, therefore, necessary again to urge, that the legislative com-

mittees of city central bodies, state federations, etc., act in harmony and with the advice of the American Federation of Labor in the work of securing labor legislation of an effective character. In enumerating the bills to which reference has just been made, it should be stated that the Executive Council gave several days to the discussion of these various measures and the subject in its entirety.

Convict Labor.

The House Committee on Labor again evaded the issue, and did not even keep faith with themselves on this subject. On the adjournment of the first session it was the declared intention of the committee to hear the report of the subcommittee having this bill in charge immediately upon the convening of the second session.

Only one call was made for the committee to meet to hear the report; there was not a quorum present then, and no further effort was made by the committee to again obtain an expression on this subject. Representatives of such a plastic mold, who neither dare to do nor dare to openly deny, should be kept home among their neighbors, and labor should see to it that men from its own ranks go to Congress, men who understand what labor is and what laborers want, and who will have enough American grit to assert themselves for the bone, brain, and brawn of their constituents.

The average congressman either does not know, or he does not care, or he does not dare. Give us men who do know, who do care, and who will dare, and labor legislation will then come as a natural sequence.

The wage-earners of our land have all these subjects in the hollow of their hands, and when they show an intelligent determination to assert themselves, senators, congressmen, judges, and president will all be very, very eager to come nearer to the determinedly expressed public judgment.

Child Labor.

The most precious heritage of a nation is its children. This truth is scarcely yet fully realized. One of the greatest dangers to the health and patriotic life of a country has been the exploitation of our helpless children. Children are the wards of the nation, the responsibility of which cannot and must not be shifted. The century past was noted for many remarkable discoveries, but none was greater than that of the great economic and social power of woman. Our present century will be noted for much greater and more significant advance, the importance of the discovery of child nurture, the value of childhood. The science of raising and training children has only just begun to appeal to the great mass of the people as a serious proposition. When the young heads, hearts, and minds are trained in an intelligent, scientific, and humane course, the era of the industrial slaughter of the innocents will have been obliterated, and they will in their innocence

be preserved, cultivated and developed to their fullest mental, moral, and social welfare.

Due to the patient and persistent efforts of the men and women in the great army of organized labor, the dawn of the emancipation of children from the workshop, in all its forms, where their tender bodies are stunted to satisfy rapacity, is now clearly discernible.

In forty-two states and the District of Columbia laws now obtain to control and protect children in some form or other, particularly in reference to their employment. The tendency of legislation on this subject is to effectiveness.

In connection therewith it is necessary that your attention, and through you the attention of the great rank and file of the workers and the people generally, be called to the need not only of improved laws upon the subject of children, but that every effort be made so that as near as possible greater uniformity in the laws of the states may be obtained. In the past it was the policy of our opponents to play the backwardness of one state against another, and under the plea of hindrance to economic and industrial progress, the road to success was made doubly difficult. What now is required is to raise the level of the poorest laws in the most backward states to the standard of the best laws in the most progressive states. Let the efforts of all be directed to follow this suggestive plan systematically, and the evil of child labor will be more readily and effectively eradicated from our entire industrial and commercial life.

The child labor law for the District of Columbia went into effect March 28, 1908, and I reported to the last convention that it was deficient because of the failure of Congress to make an appropriation to maintain inspectors to rigidly enforce the law. The last convention urged that such an appropriation should be made. The Senate agreed thereto, but the House of Representatives failed to concur, and it was defeated. Representatives Nichols and Wilson deserve much credit for their efforts in connection with this matter. The commissioners in the District of Columbia have, in the meantime, detailed two police officers from the regular force for the special duty of enforcing the child labor law. My information is that the law is being fairly well enforced, but the two police officers assigned to this, first, are insufficient in number; and, second, it is merely an assignment dependent upon the will of the commissioners. I am strongly persuaded, and the Denver Convention so went on record, that an appropriation should be made for the maintenance of a sufficient number of inspectors to enforce the law thoroughly, and the policy and purpose of the law shall have no element of doubt in regard to enforcement. We should again endeavor to secure an appropriation from Congress for the enforcement of the child labor law in the District of Columbia.

Labor's Practical Political Action.

Naturally, during the present year, there has been some lull in the political activities of the country because there has been neither an immediate presidential nor congressional election to stir the minds of the people. The need for adequate remedial, definitive, and protective legislation, both state and national, is, however, as great as when I had the honor to submit to you my report a year ago. At that time we had barely emerged from the throes of a presidential election. It was difficult to estimate to what extent our political powers as workers had been exercised. It was not possible then to ascertain many encouraging facts which have since been verified. We know that at least 6,000,000 votes were cast for the principles espoused by labor, particularly in reference to the remedy from the abuse of the writ of injunction, to trial by jury and to the full and free legal right of existence of the workers' organizations. That so large a number of citizens as stated expressed their sentiments by their votes is conceded even by our opponents. I may add that I have had statements from some of the leaders of the political party which for the time being at least made our cause its own that the votes of the workers alone saved that party from utter, crushing oblivion. It is my belief, and that of those qualified to judge, that at least 80 per cent of organized labor's forces voted in accordance with the recommendations of our Federation. It will never be known to what extent coercion and trickery prevented the registry of a still larger vote of those who believed with us and who desired to stand with us.

During the past year this subject was most earnestly discussed and every possible forward step taken in the definition and assertion of labor's political as well as economic power. Our conventions have asserted this whenever opportunity presented itself. I take from a number of quoted declarations of the American Federation of Labor, contained in the report I had the honor to submit to you at the last convention, a few as follows:

In 1895 the New York Convention declared:

"That the American Federation of Labor most firmly and unequivocally favors the independent use of the ballot by the trade unionists and workingmen, united regardless of party that we may elect men from our own ranks to make new laws and administer them along the lines laid down in the legislative demand of the American Federation of Labor, and at the same time secure an impartial judiciary that will not govern us by arbitrary injunctions of the courts, nor act as the pliant tools of corporate wealth.

"That as our efforts are centered against all forms of industrial slavery and economic wrong, we must also direct our utmost energies to remove all forms of political servitude and party slavery to the end that the

working people may act as a unit at the polls at every election."

In 1896 the Cincinnati Convention reaffirmed that declaration.

At the 1899 Detroit Convention the following was adopted:

"Resolved; That this Federation recommend that the various central and local bodies of labor in the United States take steps to use their ballots, their political power, on independent lines, as enunciated in the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor."

Another declaration of the American Federation of Labor is as follows:

"The American Federation of Labor is not partisan to a political party; it is partisan to a principle, the principle of equal rights and human freedom."

At Denver last year the convention adopted the following:

"In commenting upon this statement of the president, we feel that he has gone to his fullest limit, physically and mentally, in carrying out the mandates of the previous conventions of the American Federation of Labor, as well as the conclusions reached by the conferences of the representatives of the national and international unions held in the city of Washington, D. C., in the years of 1906 and 1908, and we agree with the president when he says that the campaign as carried on by the American Federation of Labor was on a high plane; that the educational features are bound to be of lasting benefit, and that a greater moral victory has been won.

"We recommend that the policy be continued and that every effort be made to bring the principles for which we contend and for which we shall continue to contend, not only to all members of the labor movement, but to all friends and adherents of popular government."

In accordance with the above instructions, I made the following recommendations to the meeting of the Executive Council in April of this year and they were endorsed:

"In connection with the subject of legislation, I beg to suggest that inasmuch as there appears to be little disposition on the part of Congress, particularly in its present make-up, to give the relief that we should have from the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States insofar as concerns the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, relief from the abuse of the writ of injunction, or to enact legislation for the extension of the eight-hour law, for the protection of seaman's rights, or for the regulation of convict labor, etc., I recommend that we urge upon organized labor and all reform forces to begin an agitation and to organize so as to be prepared to take action in the next congressional election. In centering the effort of labor and its friends upon congressional and state legislative action, we shall be following the direct instructions of a number of conventions of the American Federation of Labor, emphasized by the direction of the Denver Convention."

It is encouraging to be able to state that our reports from organizers in many sections of the country show that such activity is already manifested, and with excellent results, in local and state affairs. I would most earnestly urge that our members and friends endeavor to make the utmost use of their economic and political power.

We must be partisan for a principle and not for a party, but we must make manifest the fact that we have political power and that we intend to use it; otherwise the ballot will become an impotent weapon. Our members and friends cannot expect that the officers of the Federation can impress either upon political parties or upon Congress the demands of the workers for justice and right unless those workers themselves have shown sufficient interest in the use of their political power as to make it clear that they are the potent force behind their chosen officers and representatives. The potency of the ballot begins in the primary, independent or a party, and there the workers must begin to assert their adherence to labor's principles and demands. There the workers make of themselves an educational force. They must endeavor to draw with them those unorganized, perhaps, or who have not yet become familiar with the legislation which is needed.

Let us restate that there can be no coercion of any man along party lines. Labor must learn to use parties to advance our principles, and not allow political parties to manipulate us for their own advancement. The distinction is easily understood and readily carried into effect. If each worker as an individual uses the ballot for the advancement of the principles for which labor stands and has declared there will be no question in future as to the power of labor to achieve its just demands; political apathy and partisan adherence will weaken; political activity and partisanship for labor's principles will bring strength and success. The activity, the loyalty of the workers in every part of the country is what we need in order that our political power may be used harmoniously with our economic efficiency. The time is now for emphatic declaration and positive, practical preparation for action.

Industrial Education.

The American labor movement is in line with, and has given expression to, the best thought for the education of all the people in all the elements of learning. It is especially interested in the further education of the wage workers of America, industrially. At several conventions the American Federation of Labor has gone on record upon these subjects, and at Denver last year the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the President, in conjunction with the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, be and is hereby authorized to appoint a special committee of at least fifteen, to be composed of a majority of trade union members of this

convention, who will serve without compensation and incur no expenses other than necessary and legitimate expenditure within the judgment of the President and Executive Council, to investigate the methods and means of industrial education in this country and abroad, and to report its findings, conclusions and recommendations to the next annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor."

In accordance with this instruction, the Executive Council with me endeavored to constitute a committee, but there was some difficulty in accomplishing that result by correspondence. Later, and during my absence from the country, the committee was completed, detailed report of which will be communicated to you in the report of the Executive Council.

Two meetings of the Committee on Industrial Education have been held; one in New York city during the summer, the other at Washington, D. C., last month. The latter I was privileged to attend. Prior to my departure the Executive Council directed that I make an effort to learn some of the present conditions of industrial education in European countries as well as the position which organized labor there takes toward the subject. With the important duties devolving upon me while abroad, there was little time to make a careful study of the systems in vogue, but the best that has been said and printed upon the subject has been gathered in printed form. Nowhere in all the countries that I visited has there been an expression of organized labor other than in full endorsement of the best methods to educate the workers industrially as well as along lines of the arts and sciences; and thus there is the universal declaration of the organized workers upon this great question.

It may not be uninteresting here to call attention to the ignorant, reckless and vindictive hostility which the Post-Van Cleave-Parry-Kirby National Association of Manufacturers has manifested toward the American labor movement. When our conventions declared in favor of industrial education, and particularly since the authorization at Denver for the creation of a special committee to pursue the study of the problem and to report, the most malignant misrepresentations of our purposes, and aspersions upon our character were the utterances of these men who, judging us from their own narrow standpoint, charged us with perverting the purpose of industrial education. Our own work in this and other fields of activity, the results achieved and yet to be achieved, must and will stand as our best answer.

The American labor movement appreciates the fact that experience has shown that education industrially is but one phase of the growing recognition of labor's rights, and that in this respect it is closely related to all the general work of the trade union movement, the movement which has, since its inception, stood for constantly increasing better opportunities, better factory and la-

bor conditions, better home life, and the protection of the young and the innocent children from exploitation.

Organized labor has always been, and is now, deeply concerned with the well-being of the human family, and all the influences that go to make for the advancement of the industrial workers. In our principles and purposes are comprised the fullest scope of human activity. Labor always manifested its humane interest in the welfare of children; it realizes that industrial education has the same purpose and aims—that is, to secure co-operation of all human agencies which make for the betterment of mankind.

Industrial education, the raising of the age limit of child workers, and compulsory school attendance are necessarily a part of the one great beneficial scheme. Organized labor has always stood for, and has been the pioneer in, the demand for the fullest and freest opportunity in all lines of learning, technology included.

The subject of education, industrially, concerns not only the wage earners themselves, but every inhabitant of the nation. It is, therefore, necessary and eminently proper that it be administered by the same authority and agency which administers our public school systems and such other institutions as are concerned in the public welfare.

Already reference has been made to the false position in which some elements of employers would place our movement upon this subject. All we ask of fair-minded men is a comparison of the utterances of our opponents with our own. We contend that education in America must be free, democratic, conducted by, of, and for the people, and that it must never be consigned to, or permitted to remain in the power of private interests where there is sure to be the danger of exploitation for private profit and wilful rapacity. Under the pretence of industrial education private agencies for personal profit have perverted the term, resulting in a narrow and specialized training to the detriment of the pupils, the workers, and people generally.

Modern methods of manufacturing, with their division and subdivision and specialization have, to a large extent, rendered nearly superfluous and therefore largely eliminated the all-around skilled worker. Some so-called modern apprenticeship systems are narrow, producing a line of trained "specialists." It has been well said that specialists in industry are vastly different from specialists in the professions. In the professions specialists develop from the knowledge of all the elements of the science of the profession. Specialists in industry are those who know but one part of a trade and absolutely nothing of any other part of it. In the professions, specialists are possessed of all the learning in their professions; in industry the specialists are bereft, and denied the opportunity of learning the commonest elementary rudiments of industry other than

the same infinitesimal part performed by them perhaps thousands of times over each day.

Our movement, in advocating industrial education, protests most emphatically against the elimination from our public school system of any line of learning now taught. Education, technically or industrially, must be supplementary to and in connection with our modern school system. That for which our movement stands will tend to make better workers of our future citizens, better citizens of our future workers.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

That the Church is not negligent in responding to an earnest appeal from labor in its contention for better conditions, was recently made evident in Illinois.

The Presbyterian State Organization of Illinois, representing 618 ministers, and a membership of something like 100,000, recently took the following action:

"Preamble: The working women of Illinois are fighting for a ten-hour day in the mills and factories of the state. They believe that they should be able to make a living wage in a ten-hour day.

"The legislature of Illinois has passed such a law. The Supreme Court of the United States has declared constitutional a similar law passed in other states. An effort is now being made by certain factory owners in Chicago to have the Illinois law ordered unconstitutional, so that they may work the women in their employ an unlimited number of hours.

"At the last meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, the delegates, for the first time in the history of that organization, made an appeal to the churches for help in behalf of these women.

"Whereas, The contention of these working men and working women is a laudable one, in that it has for its aim the protection of womanhood, the safe-guarding of working men's homes, and the consequent building up of our common humanity; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Synod of Illinois, in annual session assembled at Lake Forest, heartily express its conviction that the fight now being made by the working women of our commonwealth is just and fair, and that it is our earnest hope that they shall be successful.

"Resolved, That the members of the Presbyterian Church in the Synod of Illinois, be requested to exert their utmost influence in behalf of the women who have appealed to us, through the Chicago Federation of Labor, with respect to their securing the ten-hour work day for women."

UNION LABEL EXHIBIT AT GEORGIA STATE FAIR.

The Union Label exhibits at the State Fair, at Macon, Ga., this year, are proving to be among the most interesting of the entire fair. This exhibit is a new departure, and if the plans of the chairman of the committee on union labels of the Georgia Federation of Labor are carried out, she will be at the fair next year with displays from some of the largest factories in the state and the United States; and will not only display the union-made goods and the union labels, but will have the men and women actually at work at their different suits.

Mrs. Smith spoke interestingly to a News reporter with regard to her future plans, stating that, "Taking the Boot and Shoe Workers, for instance, it shall be the plans of the committee to have Boot and Shoe workers in their booth showing exactly how

the several international unions, in order that all those meeting in national convention between now and then will have ample time to prepare their special exhibits and their committees be given authority.

In reviewing the day's work, Farmers' Union Day, Mrs. Smith estimates that she talked personally with not less than 300 farmers, while Miss Delle Dupree, her assistant, interviewed not less than one to two hundred farmers and their wives. Mrs. Smith states that aside from the farmers, she estimates that at least 100 people were talked to personally on the question of union label. From her exhibits there was distributed to the Farmers' Union members, one by one, over 900 watch fobs, given complimentary by the Leather Workers' Union, and each farmer given a personal interview upon the importance of demanding the union label on everything they purchased.



a shoe is made, from the time the hide is taken from the animal until the union label is put on the finished shoe. The Garment Workers will make the actual garments in their booths, while the printers will have their linotype machines at work as well as their job presses, and do the printing for the exhibit, where the actual work can be seen by the visitors. The blacksmiths will be at work, the barbers will not only display their union shop card, but will have the union barbers at work in their booth, where the visitors to the grounds can get a shave if they wish. The carpenters will be at work at their bench, the cabinet makers will be at work, while the stove mounters will be putting up the stoves. We will endeavor to have every craft affiliated with the American Federation of Labor represented with the actual work next year, which will not only draw people from the entire state, but from other states as well."

In all probability steps will be taken by the chairman and her committee, upon her return to Atlanta, to put this matter before

The argument the chairman uses in presenting her subject is short, but plain, and every farmer immediately sees the economical value of her plea for the union label when she explains that "if the farmers will demand the union label on everything they purchase, the manufacturer will be compelled to place the label on his product before he can expect to sell it, and to get permission to use the union label the manufacturer must agree to pay the laboring men fair wages, enough, at least, to enable him to keep his wife in the home, where she belongs, instead of having her behind the dry goods counter at work, and enables him also to place his children in school, instead of in the factory. By giving the wage earner in the city more wages he is enabled to buy more of the farmers' product (cotton for instance); he buys a better cotton mattress; he buys more dresses for his wife and children; he supplies his household with more cotton goods, and as a consequence, creates more of a demand for cotton goods, and therefore, the more the de-

mand, the better the price. If the farmers will continuously demand the label, it will give the laborer a standard wage, and therefore, a standard demand for cotton, and will bring the price of cotton up to a parity with meat and other articles consumed by the farmer."

There was distributed in one day from the exhibits over one thousand copies of the Journal of Labor, the official organ of the Georgia Federation of Labor, of which Mrs. Smith is one of the associate editors. There was also distributed from these exhibits each day, over one thousand pieces of literature, bearing on the labor movement and the union label, aside from the distribution of the Journal of Labor.

There was distributed every evening, a number of the Macon News, and the label thereon explained to the visitors of the exhibits, while every morning the Atlanta Georgian was given to the visitors, with the same explanation.



Over two thousand souvenirs and five thousand buttons were presented the visitors, consisting of mirrors, tape measures, etc., complimentary by the Boot and Shoe Workers, while there are still being distributed paper wallets by the Garment Workers, there having been hundreds given out.

Everything has been done to make the exhibit as attractive as possible, and nothing has been allowed sold from the booths, it being a means of education only.

People from Macon and from a distance were given names of firms where the union label could be secured, while hundreds of people left the addresses of their merchants at home, with the request that different wholesale firms and factories making and handling the union label goods, have their representatives visit those special firms. "While the space has been small," said Mrs. Smith, "we have waged a campaign for the label, which will be felt throughout Georgia."—Macon (Ga.) News.

WISDOM OF SHORT HOURS.

The so-called failure of unions may be determined somewhat by shortening of the hours of labor. There was a time when a twelve and fourteen-hour day was common. When the unions began to agitate for the ten-hour day, they were accused of unwarranted interference, and the failure of the agitation fully predicted. But, while in some individual cases the union contention did not win, the ten-hour day came just the same. The same was true of the nine-hour day. The eight-hour agitation met, and is still meeting, the same opposition. But it is coming, just the same.

He was no mere visionary who said: 'The shorter workday is not a phantasm, born of the growing power of trades unionism.



It is the inevitable and progressive tendency of civilization; and civilization itself has been, and will continue to be, given an uplifting impetus by the establishment of the progressive shorter hours' workday. There is not, to my knowledge, a single employer who has given the shorter workday a fair trial, who desires to return to the longer workday; and those countries whose work people are compelled to work the greatest number of hours each day in order to sustain life at the economic point of sustenance, are at the foot of civilization.

The union, in contending for the shorter workday, has not been out of reason. It has simply taken the initiative in a sane and safe movement. It has sought to keep labor in harmony with the spirit of progress. And in all its contentions the same motive has been dominant. The union is the greatest Americanizing agency in existence.—Bakers' Journal.

TRADE NOTES

Horse Still in Business.

Discussing the outlook of the carriage business, which has been the subject of so much pessimistic comment lately, we print an excerpt from a recent statement by T. J. Kauffman, president of the Kauffman Buggy Company, Miamisburg, Ohio, which materially concerns the harness and saddlery industry.

"There is neither any immediate nor distant danger of the carriage business being an industry of the past. Although the automobile craze has for a time checked the normal development of the general vehicle business, the latter is again coming into its own. The automobile business is still largely in a fad stage, although the auto is coming to be recognized as a necessity by those who can afford it. In time the automobile will fill its proper niche in the economy of things, just like other means of transportation have found their places. With every innovation in transportation there comes wholesale predictions that the old methods are to become totally extinct. But we have yet to see the total disappearance of any conveyance as cheap and as useful as carriages of all sorts."—Harness Herald.

"Wake Up to the New Situation."

The following advertisement appears in the November issue of the Harness Herald, and we must agree that it is high time that the retail dealers should get together and regulate prices, so that they can pay the mechanics fair wages. We believe the arguments advanced why the retail dealers should join their association also apply to the mechanics working at the trade throughout the country, as regards their joining the United Brotherhood:

WAKE UP TO THE NEW SITUATION.

Compiled for the Harness Herald by the
Western Harness Mfrs. and Dealers'
Association.

The following comparison of prices on farm products shows that it pays to organize. In 1892, the farmers were in the same position as we are facing today. They were selling their products below the cost of production, and they realized the necessity of immediate action. They organized, and, by a united effort, they boomed the prices of their product beyond all expectation, while harness dealers are still finding fault with their competitors because they will not raise their prices on harness, etc., enough to yield a living profit. How can we expect a competi-

tor to raise his prices, when we do not show a disposition to raise our own?

If we would all join the Harness Manufacturers' Association, and help perfect the Price Book, we would use it to make our business as prosperous as the farmers have made theirs.

Average Cost in 1892.

| | |
|------------------------------|----------|
| Potatoes, per bushel..... | \$ 0.20 |
| Corn, per bushel..... | .18 |
| Wheat..... | .47 |
| Hogs, per cwt..... | 4.90 |
| Cattle, per cwt..... | 4.36 |
| Horses, per head..... | 50.00 |
| Mules, per head..... | 75.00 |
| Butter, per lb..... | .15 |
| Eggs, per dozen..... | .10 |
| Hides, per lb..... | .04 |
| Harness leather, per lb..... | .25 |
| Farm harness, per set..... | 28.00 |
| | Per cent |

Average Cost in 1903.

| | | |
|------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Potatoes, per bushel..... | \$ 0.85 | 325 |
| Corn, per bushel..... | .72 | 300 |
| Wheat, per bushel..... | 1.00 | 112 |
| Hogs, per cwt..... | 7.50 | 52 |
| Cattle, per cwt..... | 6.90 | 58 |
| Horses, per head..... | 150.00 | 200 |
| Mules, per head..... | 200.00 | 167 |
| Butter, per lb..... | .35 | 133 |
| Eggs, per dozen..... | .30 | 200 |
| Hides, per lb..... | .18 | 350 |
| Harness leather, per lb..... | .42 | 68 |
| Farm harness, per set..... | 32.00 | 14 |
| | | Increase |

Harness that sold for \$28 in 1902 should bring \$42 today in order to yield the same profit, but the average man is getting \$34, or about \$4 less than actual cost.

Rents for buildings were 50 per cent cheaper in 1892 than they are today. In 1892 harness workmen required \$10 per week wages; today the average wage is \$15 per week.

In 1892, harness leather was stuffed only to a limited extent; now it is stuffed so that the weight is increased 20 per cent. In other words, 40c leather in 1892, costs today 48c, and you have to buy 192 pounds now, where 160 pounds would do the work in 1892.

GAINS FOR STREET CAR MEN.

Get More Pay, Shorter Day and Better Conditions in La Crosse.

Employees of the La Crosse city railway, whose grievances have been under investigation by an arbitration board since the recent strike, win every point in dispute in the decision announced by Chairman John Humphrey of Milwaukee, member of the state board of arbitration. The grievance committee will be all union. The wage scale is raised an average of four cents an hour, shorter hours are provided, and better toilet accommodations for the men required. Heretofore the wage scale has been 17 cents an hour for the first year, up to 21 cents maximum for the fourth year and time thereafter. Under the new scale the men get 19 cents the first six months, 20 cents the second six months, and 23 cents thereafter. The decision is binding upon the men and the company for one year.

A Change of Scene

The Real Trouble.

"Woman's ignorance of cooking is the bane of married life."

"No; it's woman's ignorance of her ignorance of cooking."—Boston Transcript.

He Kept 'Em Awake.

A minister was horrified one Sunday to see a boy, in the gallery of the church pelting the hearers in the pews below with horse chestnuts. As the good man looked up, the boy cried out: "You tend to your preaching, Mister. I'll keep 'em awake."

A Matter of Pronunciation.

A conductor and a brakeman on a Montana railroad differ as to the proper pronunciation of the name Eurelia. Passengers are often startled upon arrival at this station to hear the conductor yell:

"You're a liar! You're a liar!"

And then, from the brakeman at the other end of the car:

"You really are!" You really are!"—Everybody's Magazine.

Quite as Remarkable.

It was one of the freshman class who, meeting the janitor of the building in which he had rooms, indulged in a callow joke. "Pretty near winter, William," he said, jovially. "The trees are getting nearly as black as you."

"Dat's true, sah," and William surveyed the elms thoughtfully, as one seeing them for the first time. "Nature's wonderful, sah, no mistake. Come spring, dose trees'll be almost as green as you, sah."

Belated Logic.

"Put yourself in my place, young man. Would you want your only daughter to marry a penniless youth?"

"Put yourself in my place, sir. Would you want to remain a penniless youth when there are rich men's daughters to marry?"

"You confess, then, that you marry my child simply for her father's wealth?"

"And you confess that you withhold her from me simply because of my poverty?"

"What other reason do I need?"

"What other reason could influence you?"

"This talk is quite useless."

"Quite."

"We have nothing to gain by it."

"Absolutely nothing."

"You take it philosophically."

"Why shouldn't I? Your daughter and I were married quietly a month ago."

"Great Scott!"—Puck.

Advice From the Gallery.

"A horse! A horse!" the actor cried, in accents of disdain

A little gallery god replied:

"G'wan! Git an aeroplane."

—Chicago Record-Herald.

Knew the Attraction.

"That's right; rail and carry on because I spend an evening at the club. I don't expect to be able to make you see what attracts a man to a club."

"No; you don't make me see it, but you make me smell it, all right."—Houston Post.

Overdid It.

Old Michael O'Hoolahan was walking in the vale of Avoca one hot afternoon, and he came to a spring. It was crystal pure. The sand it bubbled out of was as white as snow. Rainbow mists hung over it in the sunshine.

Old Michael knelt down and took a drink, and then, feeling remarkably refreshed, he turned homeward. Though he didn't know it, the spring in the vale of Avoca was the real fountain of youth, and it had lifted thirty years from his bent shoulders, and he was an outstepping, handsome lad again. So, of course, when he got in the house his wife didn't know him. He looked in the glass at himself, cut a caper, and then he said:

"Shure, Kathleen, 'twas the blessed spring I thrunk from in the vale of Avoca. Glory be, it's made me young again! Run, darlint, run for yer life! Ye can't miss it for the rainbow mists that float above it. It'll take yer fat away and yer lameness, and when ye come back you'll be the Kathleen I knowed when we were courtin'."

So Kathleen ran, and Michael lit his pipe and waited for her. But she didn't come back. He waited and waited. Then, on toward dusk he hurried to the vale.

No Kathleen did he see anywhere, but the wail of a babe's weeping brought him through the dark to the spring, and, sitting there on the grass was a little baby girl, crying as if her heart would break.

"What's happened ye, acushla?" says Michael.

"Don't ye know me?" says the child, wringing her hands.

"Faith an' I do not," says Michael. "Who are ye."

"I'm yer wife," sobs the baby.

"My wife!" cries Michael.

"Yes," says the baby. "I'm afther drinkin' too much o' the wather."



WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND.

Woman owes an incalculable debt to the labor movement. It has done for her everything that it has for men. It has raised her earning wage, cent for cent and dollar for dollar, as it has raised the wages of the man toiler. It has reduced her hours of labor in exactly the same proportion as it has decreased those of men. But the labor movement has done more than this—something that no other movement, no other institution, political, religious or economic, has done—it has made her the co-equal of man. What church and state have persistently refused, and do vigorously protest against, the labor movement has, from its very inception, recognized fully and freely, to-wit, woman's right to political, social and industrial equality.

The deference to woman and the benefits which accrue to her with every step of progress made by the labor movement are not due, however, to any feelings of either sentiment or pity for her. There is nothing chivalrous about the labor movement. The labor movement only recognizes the fact that women have got to work nowadays right alongside of men, and that, therefore, they must be dealt with as men. Economic conditions originally forced her to become his rival, and he is now using every effort in his power to make her his ally.

To this end her cause in the labor movement has been made identical with his. Every trades union in any industry which employs women at all, admits them on a basis of perfect equality with its members. The rules and by-laws of these innumerable local trades unions all over the land declare for women's political enfranchisement.

One obscure little trades union is doing more for woman suffrage than all the women's clubs in America combined, because it is a necessity to the workingman that his wife and sister shall henceforth stand by his side. It is very important to the workingman—indeed, it is an absolute necessity that the working woman shall make as much money as he does, and that she shall not work an hour longer.

Were this a merely chivalrous sentiment on his part it would count for little, but the feeling that inspires it is the strongest human instinct—that of self-preservation. A man must live, and a man cannot live nowadays by the sweat of his brow unless the toil-stained woman is with him in his fight for the principles and practice for which the labor movement stands.—Louisville (Ky.) New Era.

TRIUMPH IN SWITZERLAND.

Opponents of Labor Laws Beaten Two to One in Referendum.

In a referendum just held in Bern, Switzerland, the labor-hating reactionists were trimmed in good shape. The latter wanted to repeal the laws providing that stores must close on or before 8 p. m., and that women workers must be given ten hours' rest after that time. The profit mongers had the support of nearly all employers and politicians, but they were defeated by 20,841 to 10,871, and the laws stand.

Agreement With the Douglas Co. Signed.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' International officers have entered into a union stamp agreement with the W. L. Douglas Shoe company, which agreement went into effect on November 1, and will run for one year. It covers the W. L. Douglas Shoe company, of Brockton, Mass.; the Springvale Shoe Co., Springvale, Me.; the W. D. Brockett Co., Nashua, N. H., and the Marlboro Shoe Co. (No. 1), Marlboro, Mass.

The Marlboro Shoe company factory No. 2, and the Merrimack Shoe company, at Haverhill, were immediately discontinued. The Douglas company began cutting shoes in Brockton on October 26. It was agreed that the factories in Springvale, Nashua and Marlboro should be unionized at once.

Union Labor Judge.

In the recent New York city election Edward J. Gavegan, who holds a card in the Musicians' Union of that city, was elected to the Supreme Court bench for a term of fourteen years at a salary of \$17,500. Here is what the New York Tribune says of him:

"Edward J. Gavegan, elected Justice of the Supreme Court, is a graduate of Yale, class of '89. He holds a union card of the Musical Mutual Protective Union and has represented the Building Trades as counsel. He was attorney for various labor organizations at the conference of labor men, called by President Roosevelt last year. He is endorsed by Attorney General Wickersham, James Byrne and P. Tecumseh Sherman, ex-State Labor Commissioner. He is an Independent Democrat."

No Room for the Shirker.

In the labor movement there is no room for the man who hangs back in the traces—the load is so big that it requires the constant tugging of all to make headway. When all pull and pull together, our best efforts are reached. Pull forward and not backward, if you would the better enjoy life. Contempt is only felt for the man who does not do his share in the battle of life. He is looked upon as a hindrance and sinks below the respect of active work and intelligence inspires.—Austin Forum.



WHAT CHRISTMAS BRINGS TO OUR MIND.

With this issue of the Journal we bid good-bye to 1909. During this month we will celebrate that Holiday on which "Peace on earth, good will toward men" will be preached and sung from one end of the country to the other. Brothers, let us pause and consider what was the meaning of those words which were sung on the birth of the lowly Nazarene. They meant that everyone should try to make this life as pleasant as possible for his fellow-man, and to do this it is necessary that each and everyone should make some sacrifice for the benefit of others—for charity without deeds is nothing. But if we look around us in our everyday life we find those who profess to be followers of Him, working and acting in a way directly opposed to His teachings. We find men who hold high positions and standing in His service on Sunday, changing their coats on Monday, and in every way possible trying to oppress and inflict suffering on not only their fellowmen and women, but upon innocent children. These men are at all times striving to devise ways to keep them in such a position that they are powerless to protect themselves against the exploitation of the same men, whose God, six days in the week, is Mammon. But there has arisen a movement known as the Labor Union, which is aiming, by fair and persistent means, to protect these people against the would-be exploiters, and is following the teachings of the lowly Nazarene to its fullest extent, to the shame, may it be said, of the educated, cultured and religious class of people who hold themselves above the working-man, but at the same time worship Him who was born one of us. Now, brothers, let us push forward in our good work during the coming year, and try by our efforts to make life a pleasure instead of a burden to our fellowmen. Let us strive to secure better things for our women and children, so that they may look to a future that holds some pleasure and brightness, and is not continual slavery. It can be done if we only work together, having the Golden Rule always before us, "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you."

THE GENERAL DEMAND.

The indications are that we are going to have a prosperous year in 1910. This is emphasized by the demand for men from all sections, and there is no doubt that when the general demand is made there will be no men out of work; and if that is the case our members need have no fear of failure. The large number of new members and retired members who are depositing their cards shows the interest taken. The work of organization is going on fairly well, and there is no doubt that before many months elapse we shall be in first-class shape. Now, let everyone be up and doing, as the time is not far distant when you will be called upon to show that you are true blue.

We have received another addition, Local No. 171, Miles City, Montana, and we bid them welcome.

U. B. LOSES A TRUE AND TRIED WORKER.



MICHAEL REMMEL,

Died November 10, 1909, Cincinnati, Ohio.

In the death of Michael Remmel the Brotherhood lost a true and tried worker. To those who knew him it will not be necessary to extol his qualities as a man; to those who did not know him, yet knew of his work for the uplifting of mankind, let us say that his every effort was true to his own convictions.

Brother Remmel's unionism dates back for many years, having held positions of honor in all of the old unions preceding the Brotherhood.

To him is due the credit for the splendid organization of our craft in Cincinnati.

He was a member of the Executive Council for several years, and his advice and suggestions to his superior officers was of the greatest benefit in solving many of the perplexing questions confronting the Brotherhood from time to time.

During the last year he worked as an assistant organizer, and while working against great odds, he nevertheless accomplished good results.

Brother Remmel's activity in the affairs of our organization caused him to be disliked by the employers. Since the Cincinnati strike he was unable to secure a position in any of the factories, he having been marked as an undesirable workman, notwithstanding the fact that he was a first-class mechanic.

In our days of mirth and gladness,
 We may spurn their faint control;
 But they come, in hours of sadness,
 Like sweet music to the soul.

And in sorrow, o'er us stealing,
 With their gentleness and calm,
 They are leaves of precious healing,
 They are fruits of choicest balm.

Ever till, when life departs,
 Death from cross the spirit frees,
 Cherish in thy heart of hearts
 All thine olden memories.

The Leather Workers' Journal.

Published Monthly by the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, at
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E. J. BAKER, Editor.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Short communications each month upon matters of labor and interest to our friends and readers would be greatly appreciated by the management of the JOURNAL. Mail your copy so it will reach us not later than the 18th of each month.

We desire the following news: Election and Installation of officers; any action proposed by your local as to wages, boycotts, hours, etc.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by Correspondents.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

E. J. BAKER, General President.....Kansas City, Mo.
GEO. SHIPMAN, First V. President.....Toronto, Can.
P. A. MALONEY, Second V. President.....San Jose, Cal.
C. C. ZEIGLER, Third V. President.....Oklahoma, Ok.
HERBERT MARTYN, Fourth V. Pres.....Hartford, Conn.



Address all FINANCIAL communications and make all drafts and money orders payable to
JOHN J. PFEIFFER, Gen'l Sec'y-Treas..
209 Postal Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DECISIONS.

The General Executive Council by unanimous vote approves the fine of \$50 on Chas. Schultz, book number 21043, by Local No. 17.
Kansas City, Mo., November 30, 1909.

The General Executive Council by unanimous vote decides to affiliate with the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Kansas City, Mo., November 30, 1909.

THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

EDWARD J. BAKER,

General President.

DEATH BENEFIT.

In making claims for Death Benefit you must use the form provided by the General Secretary-Treasurer. Should the claim be allowed, the G. S.-T. will forward a draft for the amount.

To be eligible to death benefits the deceased must have been in good standing three months prior to his death.

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

THE No. 6 HARNESS MACHINE.

A point of great interest in the John O'Flaherty Co.'s No. 6 harness machine advertisement, which you will see on another page, is the way the machine draws off exactly the amount of top thread required for each stitch, the amount varying automatically according to the thickness of the work being done. When sufficient top thread is drawn off for the next stitch it is absolutely locked so firmly that to attempt to draw off more must break the thread. This machine absolutely locks the thread while some others have a tension which, though heavy, varies with the thickness and quality of the work being sewn.

LOCAL SECRETARY-TREASURERS.

Local Secretary-Treasurers will be governed by the following extract of Article IV, Section 4, Constitution of Local Branches:

"It shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer of Local Branches of the U. B., upon sending money for any purpose whatsoever to a sister Local, to notify by letter the Recording Secretary of the receiving Local the amount of money sent and for what purpose."

A Blow Below the Belt.

"Young man," said the Successful Old Guy, "I started as a clerk on three dollars a week, and today I own the business."

"I know," answered the Young Chap, "but they have cash registers in all the stores now."

Just One Turn.

The Stage Blond—Did you ever give one of those open air performances?

The Stage Brunette—Yes; I did a turn at one yesterday.

"How did it happen?"

"I stepped off a trolley car backward when it was going at top speed."

Let the Slogan be 8 hours in 1910.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

There has been no change in the situation at Ottawa, Canada, since the last issue of the Journal. The men are standing firm, and only four of the seventy-one have deserted. Efforts have been made to effect a settlement under the Canadian Trades Dispute Act, but the firms have refused to appoint an arbitrator. First Vice President Shipman is giving this matter his personal supervision, and there is no doubt but that a settlement will be effected shortly.

Strikes are still on at the following places, and members are cautioned to keep away:

M. J. Wilson & Sons, H. Carson, S. & H. Borbridge, and the Craig Harness Company, Ottawa, Canada.

R. T. Frazier, Pueblo, Colo.

T. R. James Co., Ft. Worth, Texas.

Hansch Bros., and Kronauer Saddlery Company, Chicago, Ill.

F. Norris & Sons and Wm. Duncan, Victoria, B. C.

All leather workers on horse goods are hereby notified to stay away from all cities where trouble is pending or strikes are on. We have advised members in every case to write the secretary-treasurer of a local branch before communicating with firms or accepting positions in various cities where price lists are pending or trouble is on. Local branches will rigidly enforce Article 16, Section 13, General Constitution, and all members will be governed accordingly.

IN MAKING REMITTANCES.

Members will, in forwarding payments for buttons, badges, dues, etc., please send post office money orders or drafts, and not postage stamps, as the present system of vouchers at headquarters will not admit of the receipt of same without a double entry.

A JOURNAL FOR EACH MEMBER.

Local Branches who fail to receive a sufficient number of Journals to supply each member with a copy, will please report the exact number of Journals needed, and we will increase the quantity when the next issue is mailed.

OFFICIAL RULES GOVERNING THE PAYMENT OF SICK BENEFITS.

Members making claim for sick benefits must have been in good standing and good health for the first six months of their membership. After that a member must be in good standing three months prior to making claim.

No benefits are allowed for one week's sickness, but if a member is sick two weeks or over, continuously, to draw the full amount, providing, that a member who becomes sick or disabled reports either in writing or verbally to the local or sick committee. Sickness or disability to be dated from the date on which he reports himself sick or disabled.

Any member failing to comply with this section shall not be entitled to benefits.

The Room Was Full.

Rev. Daniel Isaacs once alighted at an inn to stay the night. On asking for a bed he was told he could not have one, as there was to be a ball that evening and all the beds were engaged.

"At what time does the ball break up?" asked Mr. Isaacs.

"About 3 in the morning, sir."

"Well, then, can I have a bed until that time?"

"Yes, certainly; but if the bed is asked for you will have to remove."

"Very well," replied Mr. Isaacs, and away he went to get between the sheets.

About 3 in the morning he was awakened by loud knocking at his chamber door.

"What do you want here?"

"How many are there of you in there?" inquired a voice.

"There's me and Daniel and Mr. Isaacs and an old Methodist preacher," was the reply.

"Then there's plenty of you." And the speaker passed on, leaving Mr. Isaacs to enjoy his bed.

The trade union has to deal with vast numbers of average men, among whom we find the stupid as well as the intelligent, the selfish as well as the altruistic, the sluggish as well as the alert, and its working policy may take all these things into account. When all this is said, we maintain that its influence for good, for developing the faculty of mutual self-help, the graces of benevolence and fraternity, for arousing the desire and will for the better things of life, is scarcely equaled by any other human institution.—Railroad Telegrapher.

Let the Slogan be 8 hours in 1910.

MEMBERS ADMITTED.

| Since last issue and date of initiation. | | | |
|--|----------|----------------------|----------|
| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
| 18 John Januski... | 21804 | 110 W W Gibbins... | 21857 |
| 19 Jos Bailey... | 21805 | 110 Joseph Rogers... | 21858 |
| 162 L L Merkley... | 21806 | 63 L Adelstein... | 21859 |
| 162 M DeRainville... | 21807 | 63 J Boestoesce... | 21860 |
| 54 Tony Hoppe... | 21808 | 1 Oscar Sundeen... | 21861 |
| 105 Jno N Mackey... | 21809 | 1 J Brohummer... | 21862 |
| 100 G Gargani... | 21810 | 1 Wm H Tate... | 21863 |
| ML Jno M Biddle... | 21811 | 17 Wm Ronecny... | 21864 |
| 17 J W Fisher... | 21812 | 24 Edw Hatchett... | 21865 |
| 108 Alonzo Allen... | 21813 | 24 C Osterman... | 21866 |
| 30 H F Nelson... | 21814 | 26 Wm B Mears... | 21867 |
| 99 Jacob Knoedler... | 21815 | 162 D Ouelelette... | 21868 |
| 18 L A Gadd... | 21816 | 162 A Caplin... | 21869 |
| 18 Mike Svoldadny... | 21817 | 54 Emil A Elbers... | 21870 |
| 18 G Work... | 21818 | 54 Joe Vldowski... | 21871 |
| 18 Paul Berger... | 21819 | 36 Ernest Smith... | 21872 |
| 128 David Wien... | 21820 | 36 James Henry... | 21873 |
| 128 Fred Brown... | 21821 | 36 S R Moore... | 21874 |
| ML L Stoecklin... | 21823 | 11 Geo P Peters... | 21875 |
| ML G N Slgwart... | 21824 | 150 A Niespodlany... | 21876 |
| ML Chas Keller... | 21825 | 150 B A Miner... | 21877 |
| ML Geo G Cook... | 21826 | 150 J Krasnonski... | 21878 |
| ML J J Lohleln... | 21827 | 150 A Chrisholm... | 21879 |
| ML J A Merth... | 21828 | 160 L Frachette... | 21880 |
| ML R Bernhardt... | 21829 | 160 M Rabceoyex... | 21881 |
| 28 C Redlon... | 21831 | 160 Mark Hewill... | 21882 |
| 28 R Cornich... | 21832 | 35 Geo W Han... | 21883 |
| 115 Harry Burt... | 21833 | 35 C W Haertig... | 21884 |
| 162 Thomas Lee... | 21834 | 49 George Potter... | 21885 |
| 162 Eug Menard... | 21835 | 49 John Bayer... | 21886 |
| 43 Geo Bourdon... | 21836 | 95 E Smith... | 21887 |
| 103 Gust Swanson... | 21837 | 46 F A Howe... | 21888 |
| 93 C L Sanner... | 21838 | 28 C Schlandoff... | 21889 |
| 93 C G Anderson... | 21839 | 4 O Wylie... | 21890 |
| 19 Cut Brownell... | 21840 | 70 L R Stevens... | 21891 |
| 79 Edward Frye... | 21841 | 18 Frank Dolezel... | 21892 |
| 48 W J Pradat... | 21842 | 18 Leo Audette... | 21893 |
| 48 Marcel Frayle... | 21843 | 18 Chas J Suetak... | 21894 |
| 48 V Steinfels... | 21844 | 18 Joe Sallat... | 21895 |
| 48 A Murlich... | 21845 | 18 Ole Myohn... | 21896 |
| 48 Richard Nolan... | 21846 | 19 Ben Goldstein... | 21897 |
| 48 E Levouge... | 21847 | 19 Ewald Wagner... | 21898 |
| 48 Frank P Leon... | 21848 | 19 Errin McCoy... | 21899 |
| 97 Alec Kaiser... | 21849 | 3 H E White... | 21900 |
| 97 J Fortier... | 21850 | 100 Nathan Jones... | 21901 |
| 3 Leon Duff... | 21851 | 25 Fred Kohn... | 21902 |
| 3 W H Dure... | 21852 | 25 H A Heinrichs... | 21903 |
| 3 Wm Harder... | 21853 | | |
| 3 Chas Conrady... | 21854 | | |
| 3 C E Smith... | 21855 | | |
| 3 Roy Brinton... | 21856 | | |

MEMBERS RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.

Members who have deposited their transfer cards with any local branch during the month of October and whose names do not appear in the following list, should immediately call the local secretary's attention to the same and have their transfer properly registered. It has also been brought

to our attention that secretaries some times fail to notify the secretary of the local branch where a member last held membership, after receiving said member by transfer. Secretaries should therefore carefully observe this list for any mistakes that may have occurred.

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

| Branch No. | Book No. | Received by Transfer. | From Branch No. |
|------------|----------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1... | 18706 | F. B. Woodyard | 11 |
| 1... | 15917 | A. Morgan | 10 |
| 1... | 20350 | W. P. Kelly | 10 |
| 1... | 20470 | H. C. Wellman | 90 |
| 1... | 20527 | Blaine Graham | 86 |
| 1... | 20706 | F. J. Bloomer | 90 |
| 1... | 21213 | H. C. Fowler | 3 |
| 3... | 9425 | Henry Pilger | 39 |
| 3... | 17205 | W. S. Darden | 39 |
| 3... | 2207 | Charles F. Gray | 36 |
| 10... | 16907 | Henry A. Hoffman | 11 |
| 10... | 18865 | William H. Peters | 11 |
| 11... | 18705 | F. B. Woodyard | 1 |
| 11... | 2864 | A. Nodleman | 150 |
| 11... | 2198 | Tony Eberle | 103 |
| 11... | 3561 | John Brehm | 128 |
| 12... | 17849 | Charles E. Andrae | 165 |
| 12... | 20522 | E. Bulger | 67 |
| 14... | 20456 | Tom Woods | 30 |
| 14... | 9309 | Tom Laeckle | 39 |
| 14... | 20731 | H. H. Miller | 54 |
| 14... | 9435 | Jake Loeffler | 30 |
| 14... | 19183 | Robert Loesser | 4 |
| 14... | 17653 | H. J. Schumaker | 55 |
| 18... | 11646 | W. H. Tighe | 98 |
| 18... | 17540 | William F. Foss | 19 |
| 18... | 20700 | H. C. Renke | 17 |
| 18... | 14236 | William Duncan | 63 |
| 18... | 1773 | R. J. Murnell | 63 |
| 25... | 13186 | Clarence Brown | 30 |
| 26... | 8256 | Charles Palasky | 3 |
| 28... | 829 | C. D. Smith | 163 |
| 30... | 2736 | E. F. Brinkman | 54 |
| 30... | 21224 | D. Rich | 1 |
| 30... | 6995 | M. Burgraff | 14 |
| 30... | 20468 | William Faust | 14 |
| 30... | 11405 | F. H. Miller | 70 |
| 35... | 12039 | J. B. Owens | 76 |
| 35... | 19534 | Ray Jones | 76 |
| 39... | 20971 | Frank Novack | 63 |
| 39... | 17797 | W. W. Maurer | 150 |
| 39... | 20387 | S. Olbinski | 54 |
| 44... | 20856 | Henry Kukla | 1 |
| 46... | 3297 | James A. Wilson | 10 |
| 46... | 21614 | James E. Dull | 10 |
| 46... | 20066 | Frank Gavin | 10 |
| 46... | 21133 | O. A. Ressler | 10 |
| 46... | 21134 | Charles Hill | 10 |
| 49... | 20188 | Ed Auferterheide | 35 |
| 54... | 9802 | Aug. C. Jennrich | 39 |
| 55... | 17653 | H. J. Schumaker | 30 |
| 55... | 21596 | William Hopp | 54 |
| 55... | 21201 | General Goodwin | 49 |
| 55... | 19130 | R. A. Patterson | 162 |
| 58... | 20526 | C. Fowler | 3 |
| 62... | 20837 | George Pyle | 46 |
| 63... | 15486 | Henry Kelgbaum | 18 |
| 63... | 16936 | Floyd Wise | 98 |
| 63... | 1773 | R. J. Murnell | 98 |
| 63... | 8005 | W. Bordman | 30 |
| 64... | 6022 | J. A. Carter | 55 |
| 67... | 20586 | Henry Kukla | 44 |
| 72... | 16906 | Frank Smith | 112 |
| 79... | 20633 | Grover Hanover | 132 |
| 80... | 20460 | W. N. Evans | 46 |
| 80... | 14298 | Victor Scharlo | 55 |
| 86... | 6365 | J. Hansen | 150 |
| 95... | 7391 | Joe Dillon | 105 |
| 98... | 14546 | Charles Strosser | 14 |
| 99... | 4633 | Lent Stephens | 98 |
| 106... | 15618 | Otto F. Hessert | 63 |
| 108... | 17573 | R. E. Finch | 4 |
| 108... | 20831 | R. E. Burson | 69 |
| 108... | 16310 | Arthur Yarbrow | 164 |
| 112... | 12008 | C. C. Hummull | 128 |
| 115... | 19458 | E. Blair | 97 |
| 128... | 20989 | Max Palckie | 137 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Received by Transfer. | From Branch No. |
|------------|----------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 128 | 11000 | Thomas Cottler | 54 |
| 131 | 21109 | J. Wolf | 30 |
| 132 | 19472 | C. Halpin | 79 |
| 145 | 15357 | G. D. Handkins | 14 |
| 150 | 20179 | R. L. Edmensten | 131 |
| 163 | 19316 | W. G. Shutt | 108 |
| 165 | 19521 | G. A. Siedler | 62 |
| 168 | 21563 | F. G. Curtis | 10 |
| 169 | 17387 | Max M. Goslin | 10 |

ACCEPTED BY RETIRING CARD.

Since Last Report.

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|-----------------|----------|------------------|----------|
| 1 M. Peterson | 12074 | 25 Dan Stewart | 16190 |
| 2 C C Peel | 6883 | 29 C M E Hodges | 14444 |
| 2 Jas Welsh | 15378 | 32 Johan Slama | 19801 |
| 3 H Wallace | 18747 | 35 Dan Schwegel | 9269 |
| 3 Geo Zackart | 13811 | 70 W G Green | 3876 |
| 3 Marcus Sainz | 18056 | 70 R L Selge | 15531 |
| 11 Geo N Gies | 855 | 80 H Rudolph | 20265 |
| 17 F E Bender | 15971 | 98 Fred Dommer | 9900 |
| 17 John M Smalo | 8131 | 100 S R Fluck | 10009 |
| 17 W H Dixon | 3128 | 108 John C Loebs | 19580 |
| 18 E F Flath | 20005 | 108 O L Sleber | 18333 |
| 26 Fred Nelson | 8854 | 131 Jas. Jacobs | 20559 |

SICK BENEFITS.

Following is a list of members who received sick benefits during the month of October. Members are requested to go over same carefully and report any irregularities to the undersigned without delay.

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,
Gen. Sec'y-Treasurer.

| Branch No. | Member Receiving Sick Benefits. | Book No. | Amount |
|------------|---------------------------------|----------|---------|
| 1 | Frank Kruger | 928 | \$10.00 |
| 2 | C. Luffenburg | 4557 | 15.00 |
| 3 | J. E. Wolfley | 327 | 10.00 |
| 3 | J. A. Griffin | 4257 | 15.00 |
| 9 | E. Raymond | 316 | 10.00 |
| 9 | W. R. Carew | 19469 | 25.00 |
| 9 | F. F. Rensler | 7732 | 25.00 |
| 12 | William Young | 12431 | 15.00 |
| 15 | William Young | 550 | 15.00 |
| 17 | A. Mindak | 7946 | 20.00 |
| 17 | J. Wolf | 2692 | 10.00 |
| 18 | H. E. Self | 20568 | 20.00 |
| 18 | Carl Johnson | 20659 | 20.00 |
| 19 | Albert Bayer | 20033 | 10.00 |
| 25 | Charles Henry | 7709 | 20.00 |
| 28 | John Langley | 4900 | 10.00 |
| 31 | A. Urban | 8255 | 25.00 |
| 31 | John Weber | 3690 | 25.00 |
| 31 | John Spika | 8468 | 10.00 |
| 35 | Carl Brunning | 2156 | 25.00 |
| 35 | Henry Wadtke | 8269 | 10.00 |
| 39 | H. Shaefer | 6897 | 15.00 |
| 39 | James R. Todd | 20376 | 10.00 |
| 49 | M. Rimmel | 2801 | 15.00 |
| 49 | B. Heringhans | 9543 | 10.00 |
| 54 | Reinhold Fenske | 16514 | 15.00 |
| 55 | J. A. Stetter | 3524 | 15.00 |
| 60 | A. A. Rodgers | 12599 | 15.00 |
| 67 | Mont. Smith | 20457 | 10.00 |
| 68 | John Morrill | 6832 | 15.00 |
| 79 | C. Scantivanny | 18137 | 5.00 |
| 79 | Joseph M. Morse | 14948 | 5.00 |
| 79 | Gilbert Perry | 13412 | 20.00 |
| 80 | F. B. Lohans | 2007 | 15.00 |
| 80 | Joseph Sauer | 13805 | 10.00 |
| 95 | George A. Burr | 9371 | 20.00 |
| 96 | Alex Britton | 20532 | 15.00 |
| 103 | C. T. Tolbert | 19022 | 20.00 |
| 128 | Thomas Cottler | 11000 | 15.00 |
| 135 | James Rankin | 13709 | 10.00 |
| 150 | Harry Pallick | 21354 | 20.00 |

MEMBERS RETIRED.

Since Last Report.

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| 1 R B Richards | 15254 | 54 F M Ripstra | 21595 |
| 1 A A Haston | 3597 | 58 C Bourke | 6361 |
| 1 B B Armadale | 21257 | 58 M Haynes | 21141 |
| 1 C V Price | 20315 | 63 A Peterson | 20671 |
| 1 Geo. Miller | 14494 | 64 J A Carter | 6022 |
| 3 A Bakren | 18968 | 64 G D Thompson | 6621 |
| 3 J E Hopper | 21280 | 79 C J Halpine | 19472 |
| 9 John Cravens | 19287 | 80 Wm Bloom | 21759 |
| 14 Otto Kedalle | 16120 | 85 Wm Milligan | 8980 |
| 17 John Piffner | 15026 | 106 Jas Pettefsen | 11566 |
| 17 J Tschnecher | 13661 | 108 C Schoenfeld | 11561 |
| 17 Edw. Reharrer | 14088 | 115 Thos D James | 14377 |
| 17 J W Armstrong | 7167 | 135 H H Worthington | 14045 |
| 30 G Witzofski | 3484 | 168 F A Hubbel | 21158 |
| 32 Fred Thellen | 20799 | | |
| 36 Frank Poore | 4149 | | |

IN MEMORIAM

MEMBERS DECEASED.

Since Last Report.

| Branch No. | Book No. |
|----------------------|----------|
| 54....Thomas Cottler | 11000 |
| 103....Roy Blair | 21685 |

Easy.

"Do you think that you can make my daughter happy?" asked Mr. Cumrox.

"She has been happy with you, hasn't she?" rejoined the confident youth.

"I think so, sir."

"Well, if she's that easy to please, there ought to be no difficulty."—Washington Star.

Opportunity.

The two sat on the park bench, looking at the moonbeams dancing over the lake.

"Just one, Doris!" he pleaded.

"Sh!" she whispered. "I feel as if some other man were watching us!"

Just then the moon accommodately went behind a cloud—and the man in it disappeared.

Invites Disaster.

Scott—The married man who takes his stenographer to dinner is an idiot.

Mott—Yes; he's the idiot who rocks the boat on the sea of matrimony.—Life.

Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, received word that by an almost unanimous vote the United Brotherhood of Carmen, comprising employes of many of the big railroads, at its convention, held at Atlanta, Ga., decided to affiliate hereafter with the American Federation of Labor. At present there is in the federation the Car Workers' International Union, and it is said to be probable that steps will be taken to amalgamate the two associations.

TUBERCULOSIS BEING WIPED OUT.

One Institution or Organization Being Established Every Day.

During the year that has passed since the International Congress on Tuberculosis met at Washington, one institution or organization for the treatment or prevention of tuberculosis has been established every day, Sundays and holidays included, according to a bulletin of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. Fifteen new beds in hospitals or sanatoria have been provided also for every day of the year.

A year ago the rate of increase was one organization or institution every other day, only one-half as fast as now. Less than a year ago there were 40 consumptives for every hospital bed provided. Today the number has been reduced to 30. Nearly 20,000 beds are now provided in institutions for the treatment of consumption, an increase of over 5,500. The number of special tuberculosis dispensaries in the United States has more than doubled, the number of anti-tuberculosis associations has increased 68 per cent, and the number of hospitals and sanatoria 43 per cent.

In one branch of anti-tuberculosis work, particularly emphasized by the international congress, a signal advance has been made; that is, in the provision of hospital accommodations for advanced cases. In all parts of the country, state and municipal authorities have been urged to provide hospitals for dangerous cases of tuberculosis, with the result that over 1,000 beds have been established in the past year. At the present time there are, however, only 6,000 beds, and 75,000 advanced cases which ought to be in hospitals. Fully 75,000 others could be treated at home, but it would be safer for the community to segregate them in institutions. Every advanced case of tuberculosis is a center from which the disease spreads, and unless the patient is taught how to be careful in his habits, and unless he has the proper home surroundings, he should be in a hospital, where he will not be a menace to others.

The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis declares that at least 70,000 more beds in hospitals are needed for advanced cases of consumption. Until these are provided, tuberculosis cannot be wiped out. If everybody in the United States gave \$5 to provide hospitals for the dangerous consumptives, sufficient funds would be procured to destroy forever the threat of tuberculosis from this country.

WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE FAVORS POLITICAL ACTION.

At the second biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union League, September 27th to October 1st, inclusive, 1909, the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, It is believed that the time is

now ripe for the working classes of the United States to forward their legitimate interests by political action; and

"Whereas, The above end can be best served by the formation of a political party, independent of all other political parties, and pledged to an undivided loyalty; and

"Whereas, It is manifest that, were the several labor groups now organized in the community, united in a political party, upon a common platform, such a party would exercise political influence far greater than any group acting separately could exercise; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the delegates of the National Women's Trade Union League, in convention assembled, do urge the American Federation of Labor to take action toward the formation of a Labor Party, which party shall be pledged to forward the higher interests of the toiling millions as against the selfish interests of a privileged minority, and which shall welcome to its membership all persons of whatever other affiliations who shall subscribe to the above line of action; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the American Federation of Labor, to the National Socialist Party of America, and to the labor, Socialist and Single-Tax press of the United States."

TO OUR WOMEN.

Being a stranger in your Journal, allow me to introduce myself as one deeply interested in all organized labor, and being a careful reader of your Journal for some time. I am especially interested in the U. B. and its call for "eight hours for 1910."

Make the declaration; stand firm, and you will win.

One thing which is neglected by so many union men, and which is important and necessary to the success of organized labor, is gaining the loyal support of the women in this great movement. Not only the women wage earners, but the housewives as well. They too, should be educated to a realization of the benefits of organization among the wage workers; why they should patronize union-labeled products in preference to non-union goods. She would gladly refuse the unfair products, if she knew the labels of the various organizations, and it is your duty, Mr. Union Man, to educate her.

You all know we are organized for shorter hours, more wages, better conditions and more happiness to the home. The true realization of better homes, more happiness and a grander civilization throughout the world will never be fully realized until the women know more of organized labor and what it stands for.

Insist upon your mothers, sisters, wives, daughters and lady friends reading this splendid Journal; get them interested, and they will help you win your struggle for "eight hours for 1910."

MISS Z. J. TAYLOR,
Topeka, Kans.



Correspondence Must Reach the Editor on or Before the 18th of the Month.

Local Journal Correspondents must send in monthly items for publication not later than the 18th of the month. Correspondence reaching the Journal office later than the above date must wait for publication until the next regular issue. Items must be neatly written on one side of paper provided for that purpose. Correspondents should be careful and send in only such matter as will be of interest to the **UNITED** organization. The **RIGHT** of **REVISION** OR **REJECTION** of correspondence is reserved by the editor.

BRANCH No. 1, KANSAS CITY, MO.

All visiting brothers are welcome at our hall, Labor Headquarters, Eleventh and Locust streets.

Every brother of No. 1 seems to realize how cowardly it is to stand by and let his brother carry the heavy load; they are honest, intelligent and sincere; no one with such qualities can stand idle, when there is work to do.

Brothers, it gives me great pleasure (as no doubt it will you) to learn that Brother J. M. Woolrey, who left the shop on October 5th in a state of nervous prostration, has fully recovered, and declares that a nine and a half pound girl is a grand tonic, and cheerfully recommends the remedy to all his friends.

Any information of the whereabouts of Thomas F. Cosgrove, last at Bloomington, Ill., will be greatly appreciated by his brother.

Stockholders of our trust company are more united and are taking a greater interest in the affairs of the organization than has been manifested for some years past. As a result the board of directors have decided on an energetic campaign to increase the capacity of our plant, and perfect the organization of the working force. It should not be necessary to remind business men, such as constitute the stockholders of this company, that the first essential to success in any business venture, is the prompt and full payment of all subscriptions to the capital stock, and any further assessments that are necessary. Other business men invest large sums of money in hiring workmen to keep their factories in operation, regardless of the conditions maintained therein; again, other large sums are cheerfully invested to buy votes to protect the dishonest concessions obtained in various ways—all this is in addition to the cost of building their plant and ordinary operating expenses, and you will notice, brothers, no dividends have yet been declared or expected. They will follow later. In our business we have this enormous ad-

vantage (or should have) over our business rivals: We have the workmen. With them united we control the market. Again, we have the votes to protect our plant in every field of activity. In a court of law, if you please, we can dictate justice. In the Congress, we can make laws. In the school we can demand that the truth be taught in regard to labor, as in other fields of learning. And should our rivals invoke our military arm, we can secure our stockholders against tyranny in all its forms. And these various advantages we do not have to buy with money; we possess them as we possess our lives. They belong to us. We have but to use them, or we may sell them to our business rivals. Which will you do? Aye, which do you do? To those who lament the small size of our fighting fund, I would recall some ancient history. Some five years ago, the writer, with others, sought to have a general assessment on the percentage plan adopted to provide a sinking fund for a demand for an eight-hour work day, and had it been then adopted, we would now have over \$300,000 in our treasury and you and I, brother knocker, would not be one cent nearer the poor house than we are now, without it. And I ask you who tote the cold-water jar, can you doubt that with such a reserve fund we should succeed? But, like all who only look an inch before their nose, we were visionaries. The boys would never stand for it? And so on, and I doubt not, brother knocker, you were one of those who would have refused to pay the assessment, had it been levied, and now you say, "Wait until we get some money." If you are in earnest, send out a proposition to assess the whole jurisdiction \$1.00 per week until February 1st, 1911, and No. 1 will give you a second, and reconsider our present plans. Now, brother workmen, you know, and I know, that the vote on our general officers is a disgrace to organized labor in general, and to the intelligence of the leather workers in particular. Don't you think we ought to change all that? Are we afraid to bear our share of the burden? Are we so ignorant we can-

not understand the necessity of helping our brothers, or do we really prefer to work ten hours when we should work eight? No. 17, the present correspondent has but one object, the general good of the leather workers, and not his own or any private individual's gain. He has not endeavored to influence the general executive council on the eight-hour question, nor did he know its decision until after it adjourned. But he believes they are right, and has always believed, and labored for, this demand, and still, with all this, had they decided on the abolishment of the infamous piece system, you would find him holding up their hands, even as he now asks your undivided support for the eight-hour day.

IN MEMORIAM.

Brothers, in the midst of life there is death, and this truth should remind us all that we should labor for principle and the welfare of the human race, that the fruits of our toil may live on when we have passed to the great judgment. On the 13th, there passed from the home of our worthy brother, John Fagan, a loving sister and faithful daughter. Words fail to comfort in such an hour. There is but one comfort for sorrow so great. Let us put our trust in the Son of God, believing that, as He rose from the dead, so she, whom they loved, shall rise, glorious and immortal, grieving because of her absence, yet always looking to that reunion that we hope for on the word of Christ himself.

With best wishes, I remain

Faternally yours,

CORRESPONDENT.

THE POWER OF ORGANIZED LABOR FOR GOOD.

Organized labor has done great good in the past, notwithstanding the opposition it has met, and the obstacles thrown in its way by that greatest of all powers for good or evil—corporation capital—a power that is absolutely unscrupulous, without a spark of sentiment, and which has an unlimited amount of money at its command with which to fight the toiler and keep its profits at the highest possible standard.

Organized labor has not only benefited the worker physically by raising wages and shortening the work day, but it has improved him morally by teaching him a higher estimation of his own personality. He has learned, under its influence, that he is something more than a mere human working machine; that he is entitled, in all justice, to more than a bare shelter for himself and his family, with just enough of the coarsest food to keep body and soul together, and a few rags with which to cover his nakedness.

Organized labor has not only made it clear to him that he has the right, and that it is his duty to educate his children, but has made it possible for him to do so by the power and influence it wields in its war-

fare on long hours, low wages, and the forcing of children to work without a chance of acquiring an education.

Where formerly the toiler labored from daylight to dark, with nothing to look forward to but a meal of the cheapest and coarsest food, a few hours' sleep and then, up and at it again on the morrow, always tired, always dull, generally hungry, without ambition, without the knowledge or hope of any way in which to better his condition—his children following dully and blindly in his footsteps, until finally he was forced by ill health or old age to drop out, still ignorant and poverty-stricken, and let his children take up the burden and go on through the same miserable existence, to-day his hours of labor have been shortened to such an extent that he may enjoy the evening with his family or friends. He has two or three hours to devote to pleasure, recreation or study, as he sees fit. He has time to secure sufficient sleep and rest, which enables him to go to his work in the morning, feeling refreshed in both mind and body. His wages have been increased so that he is able to buy food of a sufficient quantity and quality that will preserve his health and strength.

By reason of his better wages he no longer lets his children work, but sends them to school. He can provide good clothing for himself and family; he is able to procure a suitable house to live in. He can not only provide himself with all the necessities of life, but can afford a few of the luxuries. In short, he has discontinued being an ignorant slave, and has become an intelligent, thinking man, who is ambitious and striving for a better condition in life. Organized labor has gone further in its education of the toiler than the bare bread and butter question. It has taught the worker that he is the producer; that he owns what he produces, and that he should sell it (in the form of his labor) for the highest price and to the best advantage to himself. It has taught him that the best way to do this is by co-operation and association collectively; that if he tries to do it individually he will be discriminated against, cheated and robbed. That by himself alone he is powerless, but with his fellow workers collectively he is invincible. And this is the labor union, and the future efforts of the labor union should be put forward in a campaign of rescue of the thousands who are still victims of industrial slavery.

It is the grandest work any organization ever did or ever can attempt to accomplish—the lifting up of the toiler from the black despair of a hopeless fight for bread, to a level where he can not only help himself, but help others to rise from the same conditions, to attain better things.

The labor union of today and tomorrow should—must, throw the bulk of its strength and resources into organization work. It must keep its best men in the field, teaching, organizing, fighting for the betterment

of the wage earner. The labor union should also go into the legislatures and fight that offspring of human greed, the curse of civilization—child labor. Force the parents and employers to take the babies out of the workshop and put them in school, and the next generation will see a class of workmen so well educated and so well organized that the employers will be more than glad to meet them half-way in their demand for their fair share of the product of their labor.

The labor union has, in its various forms, accomplished wonders in the past for the betterment of humanity, and it can and will accomplish great and lasting good in the future, because its efforts are directed at, and work on the very soul of the nation—the working men—the producers.

Organized labor should also keep at the front as officers and leaders its very best and most capable men, for it is coming to be recognized generally, both by organized capital and organized labor, that the most satisfactory and least expensive method of settling industrial disputes is by arbitration agreements, instead of by the strike or lockout, and when a union goes to arbitration, it has got to be long on facts, figures and argument, because, as is well known, organized capital has plenty of money with which to hire the shrewdest and smartest lawyers to present and argue its case. So it is very plain that organized labor must go into the fight fully prepared, and with its best men to handle its cause, if it expects to get a fair deal.

The best reason in the world why a working man should join a union is because organization must be a good thing for him—else, why does employing capital, while organizing itself, object to and deny the right of working men to do so?

C. W. ROLLO,

Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union,
Kansas City, Mo.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from the family circle, Ida A., the beloved daughter of our brother, Carl Portman; be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 1 extend to the sorrowing family their sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to the bereaved family.

JOHN FAGAN,
PETER G. HANAT,
J. P. MUFFLY,
Committee.

All leather workers will stay away from Fort Worth, Tex.; Chicago, Ill.; Pueblo, Colo., Victoria, B. C., and Ottawa, Canada, and not heed alluring advertisements. Strike is on.

BRANCH No. 2, PADUCAH, KY.

Local No. 2 is still doing business, making arrangements that might be required of us to follow out the instruction of President Baker in regard to the eight hours.

Many of the correspondents have expressed themselves on the eight-hour question, and some seem to be for it and some are not.

To all members who are not for the eight hours, I would like to ask you why? Some seem to think that because we work piecework that ten hours are better than eight, but that is not true. If it is, then twelve hours are better than ten, and you should advocate that way. Then some seem to think that in getting eight hours the day hands will draw ten hours' pay, but the piece hand will only draw eight; some error there. The thing to do is to raise the prices so that a man can make as much in eight hours as we are making now and any local that is strong enough to get eight hours at all is strong enough to get it right, and the Brotherhood would be foolish to accept eight hours on any other plan. Some say they fail to see the benefit to be derived in the eight-hour movement. To them I will ask if they fail to see the benefit the bosses get out of working a crew day and night one night and allowing them to loaf all of the next week? Eight hours throughout the country will create a better demand for labor, thereby advancing wages without a strike. Then another truth is this: The leather workers work all day and sleep or skylark around all night, paying no attention to our welfare. It ought to be that we work eight hours a day for the boss, two hours a day for the leather workers and do what we please with the other fourteen. It is true that we have been toiling our lives away for the bosses, and at night are so nearly exhausted that we have neither the physical nor mental strength to educate ourselves in order to be able to plan for ourselves. We all know that to be a fact, simply because there is only about one of us out of every five hundred qualified for an executive officer, and about one out of every one hundred qualified for a local officer or a shop committeeman.

To those advocating the abolishment of piecework, I will say that you have sat idly by for all of these years and let the advocates of the eight-hour movement slip up on you, so please go away back and sit down, and when we get through with the eight-hour question then come again and we will be with you, but for the present eight hours is enough.

If I were some of the correspondents, instead of telling about members of their locals making seven or eight dollars a week, I would dig into the work and force that local to better the wages of its members and then tell about it. Yes, I would certainly be ashamed to put it over my signature that we only make seven or eight per.

Brothers, I did think I would write more

about the eight hours, but will close by saying that none of us can see the outcome of it; neither can we see today where we will be tomorrow, and if anyone wants the assurance of victory before we make the demand, you are foolish. On Monday night we do not know whether we will get our money on Saturday or not; we live in hope only.

The thing to do is to follow Baker, like the children of Israel followed Moses, only have more faith and be more obedient, and when the battle is over, the smoke cleared away and victory ours, then we will raise Baker's and Pfeiffer's salaries, which ought to be done now. On the other hand, if defeat is ours we cannot be any worse off than some correspondents paint it now.

O. ALLEN,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 3, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Branch No. 3 is unanimously looking for that slogan, "Eight Hours." To those weak-kneed brothers I may prescribe the following dose: Take 14 ounces of courage, 14 ounces of self-denial, 14 ounces of brotherly love; mix in a good solid bowl of unionism. Any time you feel those I-don't-care spells, take a scoopful, and, I tell you, you will feel like giving a warwhoop, "Forward! forward!"

Brother Albert Kucklaw was united in marriage to Miss Ida Krause of Wathena, Kan. Brother and Mrs. Kucklaw, may happiness always be your lot.

Henry Snell emigrated to Fairbury, Neb. Ta, ta, old timer; good luck with you. We'll watch the river banks for you.

Brother J. W. Elliott went to Omaha. No. 12 is lucky.

A few more have come and gone, but I did not get their names.

Well, with my best wishes, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

C. V. SCHWAB.

BRANCH No. 9, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Business has picked up some in this part of the state. We are working ten hours again.

The leather workers on the King ranch made President Taft a fine saddle which was presented to the President while he was on the Taft ranch in San Antonio, Tex. The saddle was highly appreciated by all, including the chief executive, who remarked it was the most comfortable saddle he had ever ridden.

Brother George Gibson is the big boy in the harness shop on the ranch, so he has a long smile on his face that won't come off. He was in town at the fair and sure looks fine. He said that he had to come to town to spend some of his money. He was just going to stay a few days, but when the time was up he said that he might as well stay all week and do it up right. Good luck to you,

brother. Come again, when you have longer to stay.

Brother Raymond is back at work after a spell of sickness.

Brother Carew is reported to be very ill. He may not live long, the doctors say.

Brother Rensler passed away on the 11th of November. The brothers turned out in a body to pay their last respects to the deceased brother. Brother Rensler had been sick several months. He had hopes of recovery until the very last. He was a good brother and had many friends.

Well, I will close, with best wishes to all sisters locals. I remain,

Fraternally yours,

W. H. S.,
Correspondent.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, It has been the will of Providence to remove from our midst our brother and fellow workman, F. F. Rensler; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Local Branch No. 9, do tender to the bereaved family our deepest sympathy; and further be it

Resolved, That a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased and to our official Journal for publication.

A. GIBSON,
R. E. BREEDLOVE,
B. CHISELISK,
Committee.

BRANCH No. 10, ATCHISON, KAN.

Local No. 10 meets at the same old place, on the same old night.

Brother John Lorenz, Sr., had a bad fall about two weeks ago and is not able to work yet.

Brother R. W. Miller was laid up with a bad finger but is all o. k. and working again.

Brother Sines, Sr., has taken a bench at Fletcher's and is traveling part of the time. Brother Clyde Sines is also at Fletcher's.

The foreman of Kessler-Barkow was called home on account of the illness of his father.

Brother Curtis has left for parts in the east.

Brother Fuller has left for parts in the south.

Business is fair.

Please excuse this short correspondence.
CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 11, DAVENPORT, IA.

For the second time will I call your attention to our regular meeting nights—the second and fourth Monday nights of each month. Regular meetings are held at Danish Brotherhood hall on Fourth and Western avenue, and until further notice all meetings will be called promptly at 7:30 o'clock.

For personal information I would ask any union brother whether or not it's right for

a body of men banded together in union, and in most all ways consider themselves good men, to never attend a union meeting? Such is our case here. We have something like 140 members in our local and with the exception of possibly twenty-five men we only work eight hours a day, and these twenty-five men are supposed to work ten hours. Whether they always do or not, I don't know. But out of this total membership about twenty-five at the most must at all times do all the business for this local. About twenty out of these twenty-five are members who always attend meetings, serve on all committees and do, from one end of the year to another, all the work that necessarily must be done. But this is not the worst of it. The faults that are found by these non-attending brothers is something awful and something shameful. They themselves do none of the work. The most common words you hear them say is, "Why don't the union do something? Why don't the union do so and so?" and thousands of other faultfinding slangs against themselves as well as those regular attending members. To me it seems as though the most of our union men seem to think that unionism is something like a great piece of machinery and all that is needed is only a few men to start it and stop it and if it don't give satisfactory work to all, why then it's no good. In the palmy days of No. 11 when we held meetings every Monday night in the month it was nothing new to see over a hundred brothers in the hall and very seldom did anyone leave the hall before the meeting was over, but the most of those brothers are not with us today and those that are perhaps feel themselves so highly educated that it is not necessary for them to walk a few blocks or spend 10 cents once a month for car fare to attend one meeting.

Yours truly,

N. ANDERSON.

BRANCH No. 12, OMAHA, NEB.

We meet the second and fourth Mondays in Labor Temple, 1314 Douglas street.

Our correspondent, Brother Joe Haffey, was called to his home in Maysville, Ky., by the sudden death of his father, which occurred about the 26th of October. He has the heartfelt sympathy of all members of No. 12 in his bereavement.

Brother Ed Bolger has racked his tools with Marks Brothers Saddlery Co. in the saddle department and we are certainly glad to have such brothers light among us.

Brother Brown of Sioux City, now at Marks Brothers Saddlery Co., was recently married at Sioux City. A long and happy life to you and yours, is the wish of No. 12's members.

Brother Grant came in from Hastings, Neb., and racked his tools with Marks Brothers Saddlery Co. as a gear maker.

Brother Herbert Thillen has taken a desk at Marks Bros. on saddles, he also coming down from No. 32. Their loss and our gain.

Brother Thos. Haggerty just slipped in and will start anew at J. H. Haney Co. Glad to see you in, Brother Tom.

Brother Alex Morgan please write to E. J. Blessing, 735 Twelfth street, South Omaha.

Brother Ed Price was in, but things were slow on saddles and he left for the twin cities, with the best of wishes from the boys here. Later.—He has just gone south. Ed is a wise old duck. He goes that way when it begins to whistle in the north clime. Sorry you did not land, Ed.

Our general president, E. J. Baker, was through on his way to Kansas City but did not meet with any of the brothers, as it was just between trains, and we didn't know that he was going through. Sorry, Brother Baker, but will see you in the springtime, when the apple blossoms bloom, and will help gather in the harvest.

Local No. 12 gave a ball, and say, we are about a half hundred strong in the treasury, through the efforts of our efficient committee, Harry E. Byrne, Cleve Shackells, Herman Hornung, Joe Haffey and Ted Williamson, and the members of No. 12 are grateful to them, it is assured.

Frank Byrne, brother of Harry E., certainly did a lot toward making the dance a success by his everlasting boosting and helping, although he is not a leather worker. But you could not tell from his actions. He is employed by a large mercantile house in this city as a shoe salesman. We are going to give five more this winter. We had the swellest hall in the city of Omaha and about the best crowd you could get together under one roof.

We had three new members added to our ranks lately. They are: Joe Belitz, Earl Clark and Dad Petiru. Glad we got you. Now stick.

Brother Louis Arnold was here and worked a few weeks and left again for the west. (There was mail here for you, Louis, but it was returned.)

Business is fair at present.

Brother Joe Prado is president of No. 12 now and is helping to boost things along generally in his hustling way. We should be grateful to our efficient executive officers for the way they are hustling now on the last stretch for the eight-hour day and we as members cannot do too much or deny ourselves too much to help them at all times over the rough road, and if each one of us would do just a little, how much easier it would be for them (for the compensation they receive), instead of one-half holding the other half back by that old, old "gag," "Oh, if I don't, he will, and it will be all the same." But it is not the same. If you don't get out and do your share of hustling for yourself, and all concerned, where you honestly know it is going to benefit you, you are like the man who goes to church on Sunday—sits in the front pew and prays, and goes out that night and steals. You know what they call him, and it is on the square—a hypocrite—and that goes, too.

This is intended for those kind. With best wishes,

Yours fraternally,
EARL J. BLESSING,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 14, LOUISVILLE, KY.

All visiting brothers are welcome.

The success of a labor union depends upon the attending of meetings and the demand for the label.

As long as we have not a rigid law which will compel members to attend the meetings, so long will we be in the same rut. The successful labor unions are those that compel their members to attend at least one meeting a month and this could be easily accomplished with our organization. We have members in this local as well as in other locals who pay their dues but do not attend any meeting. If we had a law to compel them to attend we could then get them to become active members. A local's success depends upon the members attending, to get the best results, as matters are continually coming up of the utmost importance not only to the individual member but to the Brotherhood at large, and in order not only to protect his own interests but the interests of the entire Brotherhood, every member should be in attendance at every meeting; especially the issue now before the jurisdiction needs their attention—our label. What has been done to demand our label? Very little has been said about it or advocated, and it must be admitted that all successful labor unions have depended on their label to aid them and bring them success. Let us take the printers, hatters, cigarmakers, and others, which have been successful in getting eight hours, and it was only through the demand for the label which led them to success. A thorough and systematic campaign of advertising the union stamp should also be begun so that all interested in the purchase of union-made horse goods will be made fully aware of the change and thoroughly acquainted with the shops where our products bearing the label can be secured.

Let us consider our treasury and see if we are in a position to enter into this proposed proposition. The plan that is presented to us for the first three weeks would indicate a weakness in our financial condition. For the interest of all members and the life of our organization, let us look at this point and give it a fair consideration. In the printers' strike for eight hours the assessment levied by the A. F. of L. that was contributed to the strike fund amounted to \$52,619.12, though it is a small sum when compared to the amount expended for the contest. So we see that unless we are financially prepared we are going up against a hard proposition.

I approve of the issue as it is presented and no doubt all members will approve of same as it is the advancement of unionism, but at the present time, according to our

financial standing, I cannot see success of this issue. Our aim is to be victorious, so let us be sure we are right before we go into this contest.

Louisville has elected a Democratic mayor over his Republican opponent, which may be termed a victory for organized labor from the following facts: Two years ago, upon the election of the Republican mayor, he was confronted with a street car strike, whereupon he turned down the street car men. A sanitary wagon drivers' union which existed at that time has been destroyed; also a street sweepers' union which has been put out of business. There are several other unions which had a grievance against this administration.

Brother Fred Stocker has gone to Carmel, Ill., and from all reports is well pleased with the town and also his position.

Brother Charles Stoesser has left us for the West, having located at Fargo, N. D.

A good story is told on one of the harness-makers in one of the large shops. The proprietor had a way to appear in the shop unexpectedly, and on one of these occasions the waxie who was sometimes guilty of a lapse from sobriety, had a black eye and was uncertain as to what excuse he should offer. By a sudden inspiration he daubed some blacking on his face, covering the discoloration. Presently the proprietor came into the shop, commenting on every detail. Suddenly he pointed to the waxie and said: "What is that man's name?" Upon giving his name the proprietor slowly said: "I want you to give that man \$3 a week more wages. He is the only man who looks as if he had been working."

Business is slow at the present writing.
CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 15, LINCOLN, ILL.

Our secretary-treasurer, Wm. Meggenberg, has left us and accepted a position with the Clinton Saddlery Co., Clinton, Ia., and No. 15's best wishes goes with him, as he was an exceptionally good officer. What is No. 15's loss is No. 126's gain. At our last meeting we elected Brother Wm. Turnlin for our secretary-treasurer. No. 15 has instructed our secretary-treasurer to write to all local secretaries about brothers owing No. 15 loans. Our former secretary has written several letters to the different secretaries, but never received any answer. We think it is the secretary's duty to answer all correspondence.

Lincoln is going to have a labor revival under the auspices of the three mining laborers and will from time to time engage splendid labor speakers, who will teach the people the great cause of organized labor and how to use the ballot so that their efforts may not be in vain.

Brother William Young is again able to be at work.

Business is fair; all U. B. men at work.
O. W.,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 17, CHICAGO, ILL.

Through these columns our local has voiced its position as to what, in its opinion, would benefit our organization and members most, in a general demand, if there is to be one.

No. 17 has continuously urged the abolishment of piece work as being of the most direct benefit. It seems, however, that our Council is determined to have the demand be for an eight-hour day, so long as the membership does not instruct them otherwise, by the proper method. We believe, as we did before, that it is of more importance to abolish piece work, and rid our craft of the many \$6.00 and \$7.00 pay envelopes. Day work means a minimum of the prevailing rate of wages to all, or get at some work the man who cannot command the wages may be more suited for.

We work for money, not pleasure or pastime. Outside of our own opinion as to what we think we should have, we have confidence in our Council. Only differ as to which issue should have been used for a general demand. We must impress the idea upon our minds that it is getting late in time, and we should do something, be it what it may. If, after all the writing of different locals on the disgraceful piece-work system, they still feel that the eight-hour day should be the issue, for God's sake let us go for it, and not let up until we have it. If the organization sees fit to make the demand eight hours, I want to assure you now, that No. 17 is, as it always was—not a quitter, and will not be at the tail end. Our intentions always were to be on hand, when and where there is something to be accomplished, and we will be in the right place at the right time.

There is another question of great importance which I feel sure many must have on their minds. That is the close relation of the Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' organization and our own. At the present writing, they have 23 locals, with a membership of seven or eight hundred. We continually find men from both trades mingling in each other's shops, especially stitching, which, in both trades, is very similar. I would like to hear the opinion of different locals as to the gains for both by belonging to one international, with all local affairs governed exactly as at present by each. In spite of the usual opposition by some to every progressive move, I have had many, very many indeed, of their members and ours, put the statement to me, that both will gain and improve in organization, wages and conditions by such a practice of real fraternalism. With best wishes, I am

Fraternally yours,
EDWARD A. SCHULTZ,
Correspondent.

Let the Slogan be 8 hours in 1910.

BRANCH No. 19, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Local No. 19 met last evening, November 16th, in regular session and had a large turnout. Minneapolis local was well represented by six of the boys coming over. We are going to see if we cannot get up a closer and more brotherly relationship with each other by uniting. This can be done by having a committee from each local visiting each meeting and each reporting to their home local.

Brother Peterson is doing some fine work in the "Twin Cities," and by the first of January, 1910, our two cities will be practically unionized, as far as the U. B. is concerned. The custom shops are also falling into line, and we expect to have at least 10 or 12 union cards placed in St. Paul by January 1, 1910.

The resolution of No. 55 came as a surprise to most of us, after having agitated the eight-hour question for two years, then, after it has been practically settled by the Executive Board to test the matter early in 1910, to have any local, at this late hour, have such a resolution put before us, makes one feel as though the sincerity of the various locals could not be relied upon by our Executive Officers. Now, brothers, let me ask you why you want the eight-hour proposition postponed? We are today worse off than last year at this time, and last year we were worse off than the year previous. Knowing this to be a fact, what evidence have we that we will be in a better condition next year, or in five years from now? With the natural resources all taken up, and combination becoming stronger each year, causing prices in everything to advance in a far greater ratio than our wages, what may we reasonably expect in the next decade, after reading and reflecting on Mr. Kirby's latest tirade against unionism? Then, noting the decision of the courts in regard to the officers of the American Federation of Labor, it is beyond me to see how any man, or set of men, could wish to delay any action looking towards the betterment of our craft, or of labor in general. Suppose we should fail in this endeavor to get the eight-hour day, what then? Why, take our medicine like men and abide our time for another trial.

Last night we initiated three and had five more applicants. The dance committee gave their final report on our last dance—\$105.00 cleared.

Business for this year is about closing up in all our factories, as we always invoice about Thanksgiving, the business year beginning December 1, 1909.

B. F. MORLEDGE,
Correspondent.

All leather workers will stay away from Fort Worth, Tex.; Chicago, Ill.; Pueblo, Colo., Victoria, B. C., and Ottawa, Canada, and not heed alluring advertisements. Strike is on.

BRANCH No. 24, SIOUX CITY, IOWA.**ST. PETER AND THE SCAB.**

St. Peter stood guard at the golden gate,
 With solemn mien and air sedate,
 When up at the top of the golden stair,
 A shrouded figure ascended there,
 Applied for admission; he came and stood
 Before St. Peter, so great and good.
 "I hope of the city of peace to win,"
 And asked St. Peter to let him in.

St. Peter said, with a gleam in his eye:
 "Who is tending this gate, sir, you or I?
 I've heard of you, and your gift of gab;
 You are what is known on earth as a scab."
 Thereupon he arose, in his stature tall,
 And said to the imp who answered the bell:
 "Escort this fellow around to hell."

"Tell satan to give him a seat alone,
 On a red-hot griddle, up near tue throne.
 But say! Even the devil can't stand the
 smell

Of a cooking scab on a griddle in hell,
 It would cause a revolt—a strike, I know,
 If I send you down to imps below.
 Go back to your masters on earth and tell
 That they don't even want a scab in hell."

BRANCH No. 25, DENVER, COLO.

All brothers welcome. No. 25 took in
 two members at her last meeting, Brothers
 Heinrich and Hohn.

Business is fair all around.

Brother Ellett of Pueblo has gone to work
 at the J. H. Wilson factory.

The many friends of Brother R. E. Lad-
 wig will no doubt be glad to hear that his
 business at Central City has increased to
 such an extent that he has enlarged his
 work shops, and installed a Campbell ma-
 chine with electric power, and other mod-
 ern machinery, that puts him up with the
 best, and the best is none too good for
 Bob. Only union men need apply.

The oldest firm in the city, known as the
 H. H. Haiser Saddlery Co., has also grown
 to such an extent that they are compelled
 to seek other quarters. They are remodel-
 ing a new building, just across the street
 from their old stand, and hope to be settled
 in same by the new year. The building is
 just three times as large as their old one,
 and they expect to have the best up-to-date
 factory in this section. Too much praise
 cannot be given to the Haiser firm, as they
 are true blue in their business, and are al-
 ways ready to meet anyone a good half
 way in all dealings with them.

No. 25 has the sad news to relate that
 we have lost one of our worthy brothers.
 Brother Charles Henry passed away the 18th
 of October and was buried Sunday, October
 21st. All brothers were in line and escorted
 the body from his home to the Barkly Par-
 ish, from there to Mount Olivet Cemetery.
 Brother Henry suffered from heart failure.

No. 25 has started a plan to enlarge her
 money sock by appointing an entertain-

ment committee to give a series of card par-
 ties and dances, as we have a nice hall
 that will accommodate nice crowds. Don't
 be a knocker, come along. This is a 1910
 crowd. Brother Olivarri of No. 30 has the
 right dope in his little poem, "Parted."

All out-of-town brothers report business
 good and doing well.

I heard that Frank Eamena of Cheyenne,
 Wyo., wants a saddle maker. I would like
 to see a good U. B. man get there, as it
 might be possible to start a local in that
 city. They have plenty of good stock up
 there to form a nice local, as there is none
 in the state of Wyoming. We have union
 men in most all the best towns in the state.

Faternally yours,

P. L. A.

Correspondent.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, God, in His infinite wisdom, has
 seen fit to remove from our midst our
 worthy Brother Chas. Henry; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local
 No. 25, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the
 bereaved mother and sisters; and be it fur-
 ther

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions
 be given the grief-stricken parent; a copy
 spread on our minutes, also the charter
 draped for a period of thirty days, and a
 copy be sent to our official Journal for
 publication.

P. L. ALTFILLISCH,

D. K. ARMSTRONG,

J. REMPERTIS,

Committee.

BRANCH No. 28, DALLAS, TEX.

To our great surprise business has picked
 up some in our locality, all U. B. men at
 work, as well as a good many non-union.
 We are still hard at work trying to land a
 few of those backsliders, but it seems as
 though we do not have the right bait, or
 there is something else which I do not
 know or understand.

I cannot understand why a good mechanic
 as a first-class saddle hand will work more
 hours and for less wages than the poorest
 mechanic of a painter, carpenter or elec-
 trician and still think they are above the
 average human being. There is something
 wrong.

Well, brothers, I suppose you have read
 about the shame of Texas. I mean the
 convict investigation; how some of the
 guards skinned the poor convicts by using
 a 4-inch strap, 5 feet long. I think some
 of the foremen in the factories are taking les-
 sons, as they are practicing to skin the
 poor harness makers' families from one to
 three loaves of bread on every job. Well
 they can do it, for they have the authority,
 like the convict guard. Some have 15 cents'
 worth of stock in the factory, while others
 work for a pension job, or they might lose
 out in their old age, or die like a dog in the

streets, but the leather workers must stand for it all.

Well, brothers, keep courage and a stiff upper lip and fight, for there was never a battle won that was not hard fought. Let us support our general officers and local officers as much as there is in our power and we will win.

We received Brother Broknow through transfer from No. 9.

Brother H. O. Dixon has lost a little girl through death and he and family express their thanks to the leather workers who have shown their kindness by their financial assistance.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Dixon wish to express their thanks to the leather workers of Dallas and members of Local Branch No. 28 for their brotherly assistance in the sad hours of our bereavement in the sickness and death of our little daughter, Pearl, and assure you of our heartfelt appreciation of your most beautiful tribute, and will always hold you near to us.

A. K. R.,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 29, LINCOLN, NEB.

Local No. 29 is progressing fine. Our meetings are fairly well attended and interest taken in all matters pertaining to the welfare of our organization. Business is fair and all members are at work.

At our last meeting we elected Brother C. Cummings as a delegate to the State Federation of Labor at Omaha, Neb.

Local No. 29 would like to hear from Brother H. J. Schumaker, for it is quite a while since the brother left here and never let us know about the receipt which was coming to him. So brother, we would be glad to hear from you soon.

Harpham Bros. & Co. would like to get a first-class collar cutter, so anyone that would like to come, write to above firm.

Well, the news is scarce around Lincoln at present. With best wishes to our sister locals, I am

Fraternally yours,
M. J. H.,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 30, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Since our General President has seen fit to send out such a report, knocking the locals who seconded No. 55's resolution, I wish to say that he has dealt with No. 30 very unjustly. He states that we are working 60 hours per week, and dare say he knows better, for he has been here many a time and knows full well that we get off Saturday noon. The writer has been in St. Louis off and on for the last seven years, and knows that for that length of time, or even longer, we have enjoyed the 55-hour week. Also wish to state that we are in fair shape and have always been considered one of the

best locals of the U. B. Our condition at present is not through lack of interest, but on account of the hard fight that we have just gone through, and believe that No. 30 should be entitled to praise rather than knocks. How many locals have ever put up such a fight and come out with such a record? True enough, we have gone back some since the strike, but a good many other locals would have gone to pieces. In the face of strong opposition we are steadily gaining ground, and fully believe that in the near future we will be able to give a good account of ourselves, regardless of the knockers, who have taken it upon themselves to advise us not to get cold feet, which is something no local can accuse No. 30 of having. Before the strike, while we had no agreement on the boy question, we could always keep the number of apprentices down to one to every ten men; we could always collect fines and initiate those who did not belong or they could not stay. Now I wish to ask how many locals have been able to do this. We have had the 55-hour week for years and hold the same today, Baker's report notwithstanding.

But should you see fit to knock us for seconding No. 55's resolution, darn you, knock as hard as you wish, but remember that we are members of the U. B. and have a right to use the referendum on all questions at issue. To second a resolution or amendment does not necessarily signify that we favor same, especially so in such a vital question as the one at issue, and consider same merely as an act of common courtesy. Our sacred rights, to which we are entitled under our constitution, and that alone should hold the knockers. And right here I wish to say that we are always ready and willing to abide by the wishes of the majority, and no matter which way you may decide, when the bell rings you will find us in the front rank, not with the expectation of returning to work in three weeks, but determined to stay out until victory crowns our efforts, even though we did "second No. 55's pin-head resolution," as some writer has said.

Eight hours undoubtedly is the proper caper and believe same to be right, but has anyone so far volunteered the information of how same is to be financed? We must not close our eyes and say it will come. We must be prepared for the worst, and the worst means to stay out until you get what you want, not stay out a few weeks and then run a Marathon to see who can get back the quickest, for should we do that our condition will be much the worse. Do not for a minute think that you can hold all members without benefit, for a good many will not be able to stand it, and something must be done for them. In what condition do you think some of our members here are, right after the strike which lasted 54 weeks? We had the blacklist to contend with, also the panic, and then barely making expenses.

The 10th of November we held a very

successful smoker, which was voted a grand success by all present, both union and non-union, although our speakers from the Central Trades and Labor Union disappointed us by not attending; but we are getting used to that fast and have learned to rely only on ourselves when we want anything. Our smoker was such a success that a good many members have said repeat. It has done a world of good, and to a certain would-be foreman who took it upon himself to discourage the men in his factory from attending will say that it will do you no good to grind the men down, for wherever the prices are low in the factory the foreman does not get much, and his job is the least secure of all, for he is a failure at getting mechanics when needed, and without mechanics you certainly cannot get the work out. If you don't pay the prices the men will go where they do pay, and therefore you are a failure to your firm.

Another thing I wish to say is that when you want to accuse an officer of the organization of being dishonest, for goodness sake don't pick a dead one to jump on; take on a live one, who is able to defend himself against your infamous lies and leave the dead rest, and do not use this argument as the cause of your opposition to unions.

With best wishes to all locals, I am,

Faternally,

J. P. OLIVARRI.

Have just received word that Brother Fred Kim, an old and respected member of this local, has just passed away. To the family of deceased we extend our heartfelt sympathy.

BRANCH No. 35, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

We are still doing business at the old stand, and we had a good attendance at the last meeting. We take in some members now and then, and at the last meeting we took in two candidates. If we were able to maintain an organizer in the field one or two days a week I believe we could do some good, as there are a good many leather workers employed in the buckeyes in this town, and we cannot reach them.

Holliday & Wyon Co. have started to erect a new building on the corner of Ohio and West streets. They claim increased business has made it necessary to move into larger quarters. They will also take up the business of making automobile tops.

Our worthy and esteemed brother, Joseph R. Lumley has been appointed a member of the Miners' Entertainment Committee. "Rose Bud" is going some these days, and I would not be surprised to hear that he had announced his candidacy for mayor on the Union Labor ticket.

Brother Charles Ryan has returned from the city of booze and is now working at the Saddlery Company. He says Milwaukee is all right, but back to Indianapolis and the

girl he loves for him. He certainly was drinking something else besides water, as he is as fat as a Dutchman.

Brother William Clemons has packed his kit and moved on a farm in Hart county, Kentucky. Brother Clemons has not had the best of health lately.

Brother Guy Beechman is laid up with rheumatism, and Brother Hessler had the misfortune to fall between two bales of hay and hurt his back.

At the last meeting of the Central Labor Union, a movement was launched to start a Union Labor party and have a ticket in the field at the election next fall. I think this is me for the Labor party when it comes.

Brother Phil Copperwirth was reported at work at Holliday & Wyon's, but as he did not show up at the meeting I do not know whether he is in town yet or not.

I notice in the Lincoln, Ill., correspondence that Brother Joe Stumpf is still there and out of work. Well, brother, you ought to drop a line or two here, as we are interested in you and would like to know whether you are alive or not. We haven't had a communication from you since you left.

This is all at present, so I will call this line of dope and sign, as ever,

DAVID F. NEWMAN,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 36, WACO, TEX.

Business is fair on harness, saddles and cheap collars, but slow on good collars. Everything is going smoothly here. We are still getting new members, with prospects for more. We believe in getting ready, and then we will say, "Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, we are for going forward." We are getting ready, too. We have non-unionism standing on one peg here. We are in better condition now than we have ever been before. It has taken some pulling to bring us up to this, but that is the kind of people we are. So let us all smile.

The thing that goes farthest towards making life worth while,
That costs the least and does the most, is just a happy smile;
The smile that bubbles from a heart that loves its fellow man,
Will drive away the cloud of gloom and coax the sun out again;
It's full of worth and goodness, too, with manly kindness bent;
It's worth a million dollars, and doesn't cost a cent.

What is the matter with Austin, have they all got the hookworm down there?

Hoping that all sisters locals will be able to get everybody in the union, and that they will continue to stay in the union, I am,

Faternally yours,

THOS. B. HYATT,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 40, MACON, GA.

All visiting brothers are always welcome, so are those at home. The correspondent would just ask each member that has been kicking for some correspondence. Do you attend meeting as often as you can? If so, you are welcome to kick on me, but if not, then shut up, for I find it much easier to attend meetings than to write correspondence. Do your duty, then criticize.

Business here seems a great deal better; all working full time, but I don't think they are going to put on any more men at present.

Brothers, it has been so long since I have written I have forgotten most everything that has happened. But will say, Labor Day was a great success. While we only got one small prize we did just as well as before and deserved to win first prize. But we won them twice before and I think the judges were prejudiced against us. We wish to thank the firm of G. Bernd Co. for their many favors, and our foreman, Mr. Campbell, for his untiring efforts.

It is with pleasure I report we have three new members since our last report and expect another next meeting.

The Georgia state fair has just closed, and the union label display was great. No. 40 contributed such articles as necessary, and our banner and that of No. 64 was highly complimented. The display was in charge of Miss E. B. Smith and Miss Dillie Dupree, and your scribe stood in a secluded place and watched those energetic ladies work, and I know their work will do a great deal of good, and they deserve much credit and honor.

Brother Simpson, one of No. 40's oldest and best members, is in a critical condition and will be unable to work for some time. Brother Simpson has been out of town for some three or four years, but always pays his dues and works for our cause, and we hope him a speedy and permanent recovery.

There seems to be a great deal of talk in regard to the eight-hour question, and some very insulting remarks are being made by some of our scribes. Of all the hot-headed correspondence that has come before my notice, the one from No. 1 beats them all. He calls all those that vote against the general demand of 1910 weak-kneed and feather-legged. I would like to ask this brother if a man hasn't a perfect right to vote on such an important question as he sees fit, without the criticism of others. If he hasn't, well he is nothing more than a slave and not a U. B. man. Again, this brother says that all these so-called knockers are nothing but bull-headed, half-way suspended members. I will ask him does he know this to be a fact. He also spoke of the cartoon in the October Journal. I will ask all to look at the one in the November Journal; it speaks for itself. If a full-grown man doesn't wish to do a thing he is to be taken up and spanked. Now, isn't that beautiful to have in a union paper. Then, on the other hand,

should it be left in the hands of a half dozen men to decide that which is to be the fate of thousands? Look at the strike of the hat-ters, how long it has lasted, when they were only striking to hold what they had gained and therefore had the sympathy of the people at large. See how many times they had to appeal for help? Would we have to do the same? Are we in any better condition financially than they were? That is the question. Some of the locals are assessing their members so as to have funds for a prolonged struggle. Now there are a great many who haven't got over the recent panic, so how can they stand another fight on top of the last one? So I ask everyone to think well over this matter before casting your vote.

Hoping this will not find the waste basket, I am,

Fraternally yours,

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 43, MONTREAL, CANADA.

Local No. 43 is still in existence, although we have not been sending in any correspondence for some time back. Our local had a hard time getting things started, the main thing being to get the brothers to attend the meetings, which I see is the case with a lot of other locals beside ourselves. The last few meetings we held looked very promising. All the brothers promised to put their shoulders to the wheel and help to make No. 43 a local the U. B. of L. W. on H. G. could be proud of. We initiated one of our fellow workmen at our last regular meeting and have an applicant for our next.

We haven't anything to say about the eight-hour day, because we have just become members of the U. B., but hope that it will be a success if it is undertaken next year.

Local No. 43 meets every second and fourth Thursday of each month at the Labor Temple Hall. All visiting brothers welcome.

Fraternally yours,

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 49, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Visiting brothers are always welcome and also our local brothers are not to be forgotten.

Business in this locality is about the same as previously mentioned, with some brothers working short time and some full time.

This local has lost another good member, Brother Michael Rimmel. He was known all over the country and has worked in many different places, and was well liked by everybody. He has been an organizer for the past months and has organized several different locals. He has put this local on a better basis than it has been since our last strike. He worked hard, day and night, trying to make Cincinnati local one of the best locals, as this was his home town. Finally lacking in health he died. Nevertheless we have a few live ones left that will still keep up the good work.

There are some of our ex-brothers who still have unionism at heart and know what a union means and are willing to join, but they still lack nerve. Now we brothers here are persistent, as we know it took many a weary night to build up this local, making its membership about 350. Then came our strike, and most every brother knows the result, as we still had a local of about 70 members left. At that time we commenced to work and now we again have a pretty good membership. In the last six months we initiated more members than we have in the previous three and one-half years, so I think that some of the rest will follow. Local No. 49 is very optimistic, as you can readily see. As above stated we tried hard and were successful, and then came our trouble and we lost. Now we still have hopes. We believe in that old saying, "If at first you don't succeed, try again."

To the secretaries of different locals: Upon receiving men coming from different towns seeking to become members, I think it very advisable to find out the man's reputation by writing to the secretary of the local he came from, as there are a lot of harness makers that still have fines pending. Some are liable to relapse.

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 52, AUSTIN, TEX.

Local No. 52 meets on the third Tuesday in each month by arrangement somewhere. We about all work in one house and it is no trouble to get notice where the next meeting will be held. All brothers passing through, get off and go to Jim Hunter's, at the depot, and get your information on all points in the business.

Business is and has been so uncertain that this local has hardly had spunk enough to write, but we will try it again. Business in spurts is the way we have it down here now, and in the saddle branch of the business the spurts are very short. This correspondent has worked five times for one firm in Austin and twice in the country in the last sixteen months. The harness branch is some better, but only a few men and some boys working. The collar shop here is ausgespelt; no more collars made in Austin. Unless one has been here he would hardly realize the condition the leather business is in now.

We lost two of our members to No. 170 (Houston) when that local was organized, and lost one by death. Brother Ben Thompson died on the 6th of November at Elgin, Tex., 27 miles east of Austin. We have received Brother Steve Fahe from No. 9, and he is at work for W. T. Wroe & Sons. There are quite a number of ex-leather workers in and around Austin, and some of them are holding good jobs. Rheine Pfeiffer had the grit to get married, after being out of the leather business for two years or more.

As I cannot write anything more that is

good to read, I will close for this time, hoping that everything will be bright for the near future.

H. N. JURGENSEN.

BRANCH No. 54, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

It seems like some of the brothers of Local No. 54 did not get my idea out of my last article. I admit that it looks somewhat different in print than I thought it would. However, it is not yet too late to lift the veil.

The naked meaning of my November article is that we cannot wait a hundred years to put our organization in fighting condition, if it is not so now; that we have no alternative but to put its vitality to the test, and if it proves of no value to help us win a little thing like the eight-hour day, which, as headquarters puts it, "must come in a short while anyway," and by which employers would be but little discomforted, as I have tried to show in a previous issue, if it will not help us that much, then I say let it go hang and let something better take its place. Unions, as we understand them, help to keep capitalism in power nearly as much as churches do, by keeping workingmen apart politically. When trades unionism falls only the naked issue remains.

PAUL BELZ.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe has seen fit to call from our midst our beloved brother, Thomas Cottier; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we deplore the loss of our departed brother, we humbly submit to the will of God, who giveth and taketh according to his own good and infinite wisdom.

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 54, of the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, extend our heartfelt sympathy to his devoted wife, who watched by his bedside during his sickness. Be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped and a copy of this resolution be sent to our beloved brother's wife, and one to the Leather Workers' Journal for publication, and that said resolutions be spread on the minutes of our local.

JOHN LOW,
JAMES R. LADD,
HENRY J. BOHM,
Committee.

BRANCH No. 55, MARIETTA, OHIO.

Visiting brothers are always welcome.

Brother Schumacher has left here for Columbus, O.

Brother Patterson arrived from Ottawa, Canada, and is at the cutting bench.

Chas. Schumard has arrived from Cincinnati and is holding down a cutting bench at the Strecker Bros. Co.

Well, brothers, No. 55 is coming in for her share of criticism for putting before the

jurisdiction a resolution for a referendum vote on a question that is of vital importance. We have always believed that the Brotherhood was always very democratic and that it firmly believed in the initiative and referendum, and I hope that at this late day, when the various state federations are hard at work trying to have the legislatures of the states pass that measure, that the Brotherhood is not going to drop it. Now then, before No. 55 put this resolution before the jurisdiction for seconds we had a committee at work investigating conditions by corresponding with the locals, geographically around the country, and have these communications as facts, not fancies, on file to go by as well as some of the correspondence in the Journal.

We have received enough seconds to put the resolution before the jurisdiction. If the Brotherhood is against it, vote it down and we will show you that No. 55 will be there with bells on her that will show to Local Branch No. 1 that they are not weak-kneed, half-hearted, bull-headed, sore-spotted or half-way suspended or in arrears for dues for a period of seven months. If some of the locals want statistics on the Brotherhood, I will refer them to Frank Morrison's report of the A. F. of L., just issued this month, and the secretary of each local ought to have received one. These statistical reports come from our International headquarters, our International Secretary furnishing same. I should judge from his books and should be correct. I want to say further that the majority of the members of Local Branch No. 55 have tasted the smoke of more than one battle and never faltered or showed the white feather, and are always on the move to better the conditions of the Brotherhood, and are firmly in accord with universal action on any question that will benefit the Brotherhood, and in fact have and will advocate it, but we do not believe it is policy to jump into a fight with imaginary resources, but if the majority of the Brotherhood demand it, well that is half the fight. So I don't see where the cold water is by putting the question before the jurisdiction at this time. I hope that the officers of each local branch have induced, by showing the vital importance of the question, their entire membership to be present when this question is acted upon.

Well, brothers, as the question will be settled one way or the other some time before this goes to print, it is of no use to touch on it any further, as our explanatory communication sent out to the jurisdiction explains our position on the question, therefore I will ring off for this time.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK De SILVER,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 56, PORTLAND, ORE.

It seems like our worthy editor took exceptions to my last month's article, from the foot notes he put there. (Maybe he was

right.) He produces my letter, written to him February 11, 1909, which at that time was the action of this local on the proposition submitted. In his letter he requested our opinion as to the advisability of sending an organizer to our city. At that time we had a movement on foot whereby we thought we could organize the leather workers in Portland, but the bosses got hold of it, and our plans were of no effect.

We do not care to continue this controversy in the Journal. Suffice it to say, however, that No. 56 will gladly welcome an organizer to our city to aid us in educating the unorganized as to the benefits and necessity of united action for the improvement of our conditions.

No doubt after reading my last article some of the brothers think that we are getting cold feet, but such is not the case. We are in the minority here, but we are all stickers. If you don't think so, just note our action on No. 55's resolution. We feel like Brother Baker, now that the time looks favorable, a bucket of water is thrown on the plans. We have come to the conclusion to do our level best under the circumstances. With the faithful few, and confidence in our executive officers, we will make no mistake when the time comes.

We were glad to note the progress No. 57 is making. It is certainly encouraging to think that some of the coast locals are coming to the front again. O but if you had this Portland bunch to contend with!

Brother Edwards, you have some fine dope. We would like to see you keep your space filled up with that kind of encouragement.

Brother Allen of No. 2 certainly tells the truth. If you don't make some of the knockers sit up and look, nobody will.

Brother Charles French was called out of town to the bedside of his sick father, who is not expected to live. We wish him a speedy recovery.

Brother J. S. Irick has taken out a retiring card, and is going back to Kansas to help his folks on the farm for the winter. We are sorry to lose him, as he was always at the meetings to help the good cause along.

Brother Geo. Solister also took out a retiring card, and is panning for gold somewhere in the hills.

Brother W. J. Wilson, from Seattle, is here working for Brother W. O. Davis. We hope it will be steady.

Congratulations to the baby, No. 171. We know she will be a dandy good local, and with Brother C. L. Gaither, one of our old members, who has worked there for over a year, she is bound to be a success.

Business is at a standstill, but we look for a good spring trade.

With best wishes to all locals.

PETER YOST,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 57, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Rah! Rah! Hurrah, all you union men, altogether, Hurrah!

Well, I guess you know what I am making all this noise about. The Union Labor party of this man's town has elected a Union Labor mayor, district attorney, auditor, sheriff, coroner, police judge and twelve out of eighteen superiors, most of them union men, and all of them in sympathy with the union movement.

Now, brothers, how does this strike you for a union town?

We had reform and good government for the past two years, and how we liked that the results of this last election tells. Now it will be no more fat city contracts for outsiders with a pull, and good easy jobs for non-residents or non-citizens. The Union Labor party will see that home industries are fostered and employment given to residents of this city only, at living wages, with a half holiday on Saturday for all city employees. We can also consider the results of this election as a direct reply to the decision of the Appellate Court of the District of Columbia in offering the sentences of our labor leaders. More wonderful appear the results of this election when we consider that our normal registration is about 35,000 Republicans, 25,000 Democrats and 15,000 Union Labor, and in the face of this we have elected our mayor with over 29,000 votes, while the Democrats only polled 18,000 and the Republicans 13,000.

This wholesale converting of states was certainly one great, heroic job, and we, the union men of San Francisco, Cal., have done it and are proud of it, and have a right to be so. Certainly the leather workers did not do it all, but we did all we could, and as every little helps, and with all the union men working together, above results have been accomplished. From this grand victory shall spring one grand National Union Labor party that will cover the whole country from coast to coast. Only by launching such a party and by showing your strength shall we be able to obtain justice and laws that are now denied us by parties now in power. I think a good many of you will say, all we have to do is to indorse the already existing Socialist party and we will obtain the same results, and so we would, but the average American considers Socialism a foreign idea. He has not the time or inclination to study the theories of the party. They are too idealistic, this beating your enemy and then give him an equal chance does not appeal to him. Give the American voter a party that believes to the victor belongs the spoils, beat the other fellow and keep him out, and you will have the party he takes to like a duck to water.

This present day human nature is yet far too selfish to absorb equality in man, although I do believe that in the future it will be Socialism, brotherly love and equality to all, that will bring the true solution of our present day troubles. The world is

getting a little better all the time, very little, though, and it will be a long time yet before the spirit of our barbarian ancestors is bred out of us. We must take the world as we find it, and use it as it is. Therefore, begin talking politics and a great Union Labor party, talk to all, to everybody—the laborer, the merchant, the professional—they all exist through the workers, and the workers' prosperity means their own.

You have also read in your local papers of big Bill Taft being here for a few days last month. The king of the purveyors of hot air, the big man with the glad mit and the happy grin. He was here, all right, and gave us some of his talk about all being equal in the eyes of the law, only he forgot to state that some get more than others, and what he really meant to say was, "Why can't you fellows go and lay down and be happy?"

Your papers must have also informed you of our great Portola Festival, really the celebration of the rebuilding of this city. A great time we had at it for days, day and night, great parades, fetes, balls, races on land and water, prize fights, wrestling bouts, etc. We gave those foreign sailors such a time that a good many lost their heads and deserted their ships. The English lost some 40 men, the Dutch over 30, the Italians about 20 and the Germans about 10. The Japs would not state how many they lost, they only claimed that Japanese never desert. But we know better, and that statement is only like the foxy Japs. I will probably give you a dose of the Japanese question some day as we have it on this coast.

Portola week as we had it here was one great all around good time. as only the people of this city can give and enjoy. Talk about your New Orleans Mardi Gras, little old New York, the bunc town or great Chicago, and I have lived in them all, but when it comes to true Democratic spirit, the people for all the people, it is only Frisco in the race for honors. Right here you find the spirit of the '49, the true Californians. You will hear and read of other cities on this coast, but when you do, remember that those are only would-be imitators of the East. This is the only real pebble on the Pacific coast.

Well, brothers, the harness trade is rather quiet, some of the boys out of work.

We still meet regularly in the same hall on the same days, and wish that all brothers would attend meetings more and oftener. This idea of some of you fellows expecting a faithful few to do all the work and for your benefit will never do. Don't for a minute think that when you pay your dues you are doing all you can, for you are not. You must get off of that fence. You are either with us or against us, and only by attending the meetings can we tell which side of your head the face is on. The U. B. is not begging and thanking you for your 25c per week. What we want and need and must have is you personally, if it is only to encourage the officers of your local. The idea

of having one faithful member holding different offices and attending to them all is all wrong. You lazy bodies sit at home, and when things don't go right the U. B. is at fault, not doing anything, as if a lot of empty chairs in your meeting room could do something. Some of you hate to get dressed to go to the meeting. Well, you don't need to get dressed, come as you are, in your overalls if need be. You are a workman going among workmen, not a lot of dudes, and you are welcome as you are. We are far too lenient with these non-attending members. They are having things their own way too much. It is preposterous to think a local has members that have not attended a meeting in months or years. There should be a roll call at every meeting and members given one absent or present mark, as may be, and any member having four absent marks in succession without a good, plausible excuse should be fined and made to pay the fine or expelled. We must get some backbone into this thing. The way we are going on, we are only playing union, and some of these fellows think they are doing some of us a favor by joining, and fail to understand that this is a fight, a battle for bread and comfort for wives and children helplessly depending upon men, grand men, to obtain it for them.

J. E. EDWARDS,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 60, WHEELING, W. VA.

Business is pretty fair at present, every-one working except Brother Montgomery, who is still bothered with his eyes.

Well, brothers, the resolution of No. 55 has received enough seconds to put it before the jurisdiction. I for one hope it will go through. You may talk about your cowards if you wish, but think over the matter. In the first place, what have we the referendum vote for? Any time our executive officers take a notion to do anything, shall we all bow down and do it, or be driven to it, like the cartoon in the November Journal. Local No. 60 is as true blue as any local, but we do not intend to be driven by any one man power. In my opinion the executive officers should put it to a vote, and then we would know if the members wanted it or not. I think it would be more proper to make it 54 hours all around at first. What would become of the locals that work 60 hours per week to ask a drop of 12 hours a week? We would lose more members in two weeks than we could get in the next five years. Take Pittsburg. They have been trying to form a local for the last two years and have not succeeded. So I believe in getting 54 hours first and get them all in the U. B. One could then drop to 48 hours.

In the eleven locals that seconded the resolution, the most of them work 58 to 60 hours per week. Where would they be when the demand is made?

Local No. 60 always takes one step at a time, and always gains by doing business

that way. The U. B. cannot get a signed agreement from the N. S. M. A. now. How would they ever be able to get an eight-hour agreement from them?

Well, I will close, hoping all U. B. brothers will have courage enough to vote their own belief.

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 63, DULUTH, MINN.

All visiting brothers are welcome to meet with us.

Business is good in Duluth at present.

I am sorry that No. 55 has sent out resolutions which have a tendency to throw cold water on the eight-hour movement. I am of the same opinion as the correspondent from No. 57. We should not quarrel through the Journal about it. Do your talking at the meetings of your local. Follow the advice of your General Executive Council and have confidence in them; we all should have.

I notice in the evening paper today that in all probability Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison will be sent to jail on account of a boycott, which the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia says is unlawful. On the other hand, blacklisting is lawful according to the decision of judges in some parts of this country, and this is supposed to be a free country. I don't believe that the workmen of this country are going to stand for that sort of judicial prejudice very long. It is time for the wage-worker to wake up. Now is the time that all of us should study political economy. Some of us have a fair education in that respect. It is time to throw the old political practice aside. Give them the medicine that the workmen of San Francisco gave them at the last election a few weeks ago. Elect workmen to office, no matter what party he belongs to, provided he is a trade unionist, and is nominated on the Labor ticket or a Socialist ticket. I am aware that none but Socialists will be nominated on a Socialist ticket, but if the candidates are good union men they get my vote, if he is a Socialist. I am not pledged to the Socialist party. I am for the American Federation of Labor first, last and all the time.

PHIL ACKER,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 64, ATLANTA, GA.

Things look blue in this section for the eight hours in 1910.

I cannot see how any man will take an obligation and pay his money into an organization, and never go to the meetings and see what becomes of it, only to complain that the local is not being run to suit him. Now, brothers, the new year will soon be here, so make up your minds to start with the first meeting in January, 1910, and resolve that you will lay aside all ill-feeling towards any fellow workman and do all that you can to make our local a success. I don't believe there is a union man in the

U. B. that does not want a shorter work-day.

Local No. 64 does not approve of No. 55's action in trying to overrule our general officers in making the eight-hour demand in 1910. We feel confident that the general officers know what is best to do for our welfare. We believe that our general officers would not force us to walk out and leave our jobs in this section under present deplorable conditions. There is not a state in the Union in any worse condition than Georgia.

We would like to ask No. 40 why you do not try and unionize the firm of G. Bernd & Co.? Their eyes were opened when one man turned down an order because they could not furnish the union stamp. They will not want to lose many \$100 orders in that way. Get busy and tell them how they can secure it.

Mrs. E. B. Smith, who had charge of the union label exhibits, told them how to get it, so unionize the shop and I believe that the farmers will do the rest.

The exhibit of the Goldin harness factory was the cause of Mr. Bernd losing that order, as it was shown that union-made harness can be secured in Georgia.

Brothers, if you could have been here November 13th you would have thought that all horses and mules were dead, for everywhere you looked an automobile could be seen. I can say that one mule was left, for we fitted a set of harness on one the last day of the show.

Brother Albert Carter of No. 55 says he will pull the leather on a farm, plowing with his father-in-law in the state of Tennessee. He has retired from the U. B. The best wishes of No. 64 go with him.

Brother B. Dowda has deposited his card and is in business for himself. Success to you, Bascomb.

Brother Claud A. Plummer has left Beck & Gregg Hardware Co. and will go to work for the Piedmont Harness Co.

Brother Chastine has transferred to No. 4, Memphis, Tenn.

Brother T. H. Reeder has left here and is in Valdosta, Ga. Let us hear from you, Tom.

Who says No. 69 was about dead? She may be, but the brother that wrote that correspondence is not dead. Brother, keep the good work going and some day you will see No. 69 back in her old form.

The brother who has been at work in our midst for about two months or more had better see about his clearance card and be transferred to our local, as he is now violating the laws of the U. B.

Business is not rushing here, but all U. B. men are at work, however.

Brothers, before you read another issue of the U. B. Journal you will have elected officers for the first term of 1910, and let us each and everyone get busy and help them make 1910 a grand success.

Wishing all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year,

E. O. HAWKINS.

BRANCH No. 70, SPRINGFIELD, MO.

Some of our brothers have left us. Brother F. C. Miller has gone to St. Louis and Brother Hagety to parts unknown. We wish you success, brothers.

Brother J. W. Acker and Mrs. Minnie Conwell were married October 2d, by Rev. Raglin. May you share with each other many joys and few sorrows, is the wish of No. 70. Brother Acker did the right thing and passed the cigars.

Local No. 70 is going to have a coal raffle and also offers some nice prizes to the person selling the most tickets. Brother Louis Likens, chairman of the committee, expects to sell 1,000 tickets.

Business seems to be picking up in these parts. All U. B. brothers are working.

Wishing all sister locals a Merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

E. S. HOLLAND,

Correspondent.

When are we to be freed from the tales of woe unfolded by No. 55, and why should our advancement be retarded by such acts as originate with this? They were one of the first to make a resistance to the 10c assessment levied for our struggling brothers of No. 30, and now we hear from them again opposing the eight-hour move, and the only reason they give looks like a child's, because why. They say we are not in a position to make such demands. When will we ever be? If such opposition is always to confront us, I say never, and there never was a worthy object or an improved condition secured without sacrifice, and perhaps suffering. Another reason they give, which looks foolish to a thinking man, is that their members are now working only about half time, or something like that. Are there no railroads out of Marietta? Most men, when they have not work that suits them, do not sit down and utter such lamentations as we hear from No. 55, but meet the situation like good true men, and go and look for work elsewhere and wait for something to turn up.

Looking at the conditions which exist there, it seems as their employers use them as they like. When they want them they whistle and they come. Every man that knows anything will realize what the eight-hour day will do for conditions like that, and when he refuses to help remedy them his case looks hopeless. Brothers, if you cannot secure work, come West and we will try and get you away from such despondency. Shake the dust of Marietta from your feet and perhaps the employer will appreciate a leather worker when he is in need of one.

Another reason they give is that they are not thoroughly organized. Whose fault is it? Not our executive officers alone. Let us take some of the blame on ourselves. We are a very selfish outfit, and when we are

called upon to go down in our pockets, then we howl. The excuse some give is the earning capacity of the leather workers. We are, I am willing to admit, about the poorest paid of any in the movement, and always will be, if the action of No. 55 is made a part of our policy. Just as long as we show the white feather our employers will harass us, but when they find such tactics will not succeed, then, and not until then, will they be willing to treat us as men.

God hates a coward, and so does every honorable man, so let us show the movement that we are not cowards, no matter what the consequences may be. If the movement for the eight hours is to be retarded I would welcome the news that the N. S. M. A. had concluded to force the issue and lock us all out. What, then, Marietta? Would you still show the white feather? While I have in the past opposed some acts of our officials, I believe they should have the undivided support of all U. B. men in this case, for while we may have some opposition, we should remember that we cannot stand still very long. We must either advance or recede, and when our officers give the word to advance, let us all fall in line and let the cry be eight hours and no surrender.

Another reason No. 55 advances is the condition of our treasury. If the N. S. M. A. should at any time see fit to call a general lockout, would we be in shape to stand it? I think not. Then why not let them know that we are not afraid because we have not a large treasury behind us. Organizations who have eight or ten times the membership the U. B. claims have had to ask assistance from our affiliated union, and we can do that, if necessary, and will meet with a hearty response. The printers would have been struggling along today in the same old rut if they had not made up their minds they wanted the eight-hour day and were going to have it, and the moral and financial assistance from other unions enabled them to conquer. And so can we if we put our shoulder to the wheel, but never can we expect to accomplish any good or advance if we follow such policies as No. 55 puts forth.

Now, brothers, get out of that old rut and smile and make, or at least help make life worth living. You have in times past asked the support of the U. B. for some of your brothers for positions at the head of our organization, but if your future acts are to be like the past, I trust it will be a long time before you land any of them.

In conclusion, I want to say that this is not written for the purpose of knocking on a sister local, but to try and show that they are retarding the good work that the Executive Council is engaged in, and let us, regardless of our private opinion of any or all of them, rally to their support like good and true union men and show them we can be relied on in a case of need.

A. DUMAW,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 93, TORONTO, ONT., CAN.

We still meet the first and third Tuesdays of the month in the Labor Temple.

Business in the factories here at present is good.

We are holding an open meeting tomorrow night, the 16th, and hope to see a full turn-out of all members, as well as non-members. We are endeavoring to secure a speaker or two, now attending the A. F. of L. Convention, and by so doing we hope to add quite a few new members. If the eloquence of these gentlemen in the labor movement cannot open the eyes of some of the non-members and convince them of the necessity of organized labor I shall be much surprised. We have as one of the speakers our General Secretary-Treasurer, Brother J. J. Pfeiffer. Local No. 93 extends to him a hearty invitation into our midst, and we hope that when he leaves the city it will be with a good opinion of No. 93 and its members.

We wish Brother Wootton every success in his new venture, that as a master man, and may he have the health and strength to work up a first-class business for himself.

W. WEBSTER,

Acting Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 98, FARGO, N. D.

Visiting brothers are always welcome.

There is not much news to write in this part of the country.

Business is still good here in all branches of the trade.

At our regular meeting we initiated Joe Zellinsky and Albert Langenfelt.

No. 98 is very much alive, and our meetings are well attended and enthusiastic.

The Fargo Trades and Labor Assembly intend to build a Labor Temple in the coming spring.

With best wishes to all sister locals, I am,

Fraternally yours,

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 105, BOSTON, MASS.

Business in the harness line gets quieter every week in this section. The only shop in this city making fine harness exclusively is now working five days a week only; another shop employs two men at present that a few years ago averaged forty men all the year around. Cause? Automobiles and the reduction of duties on leather goods.

Brother Reginald Chase tired of the milk farm and returned again to his first love and No. 105.

The opposition in our ranks to the eight-hour day, judging from Journal writers and local conditions, appears to be all self. Every trade that today enjoys the blessings of eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep and eight hours for what we will, had to sacrifice something at the start, and in like manner must harness makers do the same. Concessions are not handed to any body of

workmen on a platter, but must be asked for if wanted. Conditions are just as ripe now for the asking, perhaps better than they will be ten years hence, so why waste time?

The correspondent of No. 28 in November Journal hits the nail on the head, and many of our brothers would do well to cut it out and place it where they could see it every hour of their workday. Many pay as much money as is required to keep them in good standing, but by the slipshod way in which it is done are never in sight of a due book paid up to date. I know men with families of small children depending on their earnings, who are working every day, but always have some excuse ready when the collector calls on them. Can't spare a quarter today, will take two next Saturday. Next pay day perhaps one stamp, forgetting the unpaid, thus trifling with the future welfare of wife and helpless children. Pay up, boys. We give you six hours' time every week and only charge you 25 cents for the same. You would be mad as March hares if you could retain the money, but had to work the six hours again.

State election panned out the usual way—a reduced plurality, but same old conditions. Just think, eighteen lawyers elected state representatives in this city, but no working-man. Will they ever learn wisdom from experience? Don't seem as if they would in our day.

CORRESPONDENT.

All leather workers will stay away from Fort Worth, Tex.; Chicago, Ill.; Pueblo, Colo., Victoria, B. C., and Ottawa, Canada, and not heed alluring advertisements. Strike is on.

BRANCH No. 115, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Local No. 115 continues going ahead a little every month, taking in the fold a stray one when we find him.

Business continues good for this time of the year.

The Trades and Labor Council has decided to build a home for the union men of this city. A Labor Temple company has been incorporated, with eleven directors, one of whom is a member of No. 115. A suitable building will be erected on the lot now occupied by the Labor Hall. Work will be begun in the spring.

The A. F. of L. has taken the organizer, C. O. Young, from this field. It is unfortunate that his stay was so short, as there is a lot of work to be done here and he seemed to be the man for the job. He aroused much sleeping interest and had several new locals formed. However, part of his work is being continued and two locals have been chartered during the past month. We also have had several International officers coming through here lately, and I have noticed since those visits a strong, healthy growth in the locals whose officers were here, and I might say it has stirred up the other locals some. I think it would be a

good thing for the U. B. to send our officers around and give us that spanking, as suggested by our General President in the cartoon in the last Journal. It would, of course, cost something, but it would only be bread cast upon the waters and the returns would be more than tenfold. There are many members and locals, too, who have not interest enough to even think what they want, much less say it. It is the duty of our officers to stir up interest and inject new life where things are at a standstill, and now that we are on the eve of making a general demand, this is the time to do business. General President Baker has been doing good work, but he cannot do it all, and our General Secretary-Treasurer does his share, but they cannot do it all, so other officers should be put out, and if the Vice-President cannot go, then organizers should be put to work. It was with regret that we learn that Brother Rummel was forced to give up the work, and we hope that he will soon regain his health.

This local unanimously decided not to second the resolution in regard to postponing the general demand, as we have not yet heard any reason for putting it off. Now that the ball has been going for a year and a half, let us keep it going and get the EIGHT HOURS, and then next time we can get something that the others want. We never will all want the same thing at the same time, so you who think something else is better, get busy on this and when the time comes we will all help your proposition, or else how can you expect assistance if you do not do your part now.

Local No. 115 raffled a union-made suit of clothes and put \$85 in the local treasury.

With best wishes to sister locals and eight hours in 1910, I remain,

Faternally yours,

A. LETRODEC,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 128, DETROIT, MICH.

Local No. 128 meets the second and fourth Fridays at Union Hall, 232 Gratiott avenue.

I hope I will not be late in getting this in the December issue, as I have been very busy the past few weeks. My object is to voice the sentiment of this local in again having the opportunity of casting a vote in favor of giving our General President and Secretary-Treasurer a salary that will come near placing them on a footing with some of the general officers in the labor movement. Brothers, just be reasonable and consider the friction and suspicion that you hear of in some organizations in regard to their officers, and we can proudly say that for honesty, integrity and economy our General President and General Secretary-Treasurer stand supreme. I may not go into details, for I believe that matters have been fully covered by several correspondents in the last issue of the Journal. Therefore I feel confident that when the brothers will have the resolution offered by the Executive

Board placed before them it will meet with their hearty approval. I intended to make a lengthy statement in the next issue of the Journal of a recent visit that I made to Toledo, Ohio, at the request of the secretary-treasurer of Local No. 137, but in order to give some of the members of that local time to change their attitude and reflect on the position they are placing themselves in before the entire labor movement in their city, I will hold it in abeyance until the January issue. I had a short visit from our General Secretary-Treasurer on his way to the convention of the A. F. of L. and this local fully intended to entertain him on his return back, but I received a telegram that it was impossible for him to return this way, as he had to go to Rockford. The brothers feel very blue about it, as Brother Pfeiffer has many personal friends in this local, but such is the life of a leather worker—here today and away tomorrow.

The convention of the A. F. of L. for 1909 has passed into history, and the family quarrel of the Electrical Workers, which involved so many state and central bodies will have a tendency to leave some very sore spots that will require an ointment of a very healing nature to effect a cure. But now as the convention has decided that a committee of three be appointed to adjust the difficulty, and that they have acknowledged both factions of the Electrical Workers it is to be presumed that the organizers of the A. F. of L., Grant Hamilton in particular, will devote more of their time to organizing than dictating, and disruption.

I am in receipt of a communication from No. 55 and they certainly must have a severe dose of the blues; if they have so many men working short time for so long a period as he has stated, why don't they get out? There is plenty of work in other places, and may it not be a fact the firms in Marietta are satisfied that the leather workers will lay around on short time, or in other words, when a firm has a rush of business for a short time, the cry is "get more men," and two weeks later short time, or lay off. Would it not be better in a case of that kind for the men to work overtime, and then when a man went, say hundreds of miles to take a position, he had some assurance that the job would be steady.

In regard to the resolution of No. 55, I could not vote in favor of it, as I am convinced there is a strong possibility that the N. S. M. A. will compromise, and I have not the slightest doubt in my mind that in the near future a compromise of some kind will be called between the Brotherhood and the manufacturers, for from a business standpoint it will be for their interest to do so. The auto is causing a depression in the harness business, but there will be a reaction, for just as soon as they get them down cheap enough that every coon in town will have one, they will die the death of the bicycle.

M. P. BRADY,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 131, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Since my last writing Brothers Schultz and Gomes have left our city to accept positions elsewhere, Brother Schultz going to St. Louis, Brother Gomes to Peoria, Ill.

Four non-brotherhood men secured positions with the B. G. Green Harness Co. We can assure you, however, that they will be within our ranks at our next meeting. We keep moving, adding new members to our local.

Business remains very brisk, and the prospects for the future seem bright; all our members are working in harmony with one another, therefore our success is assured. Time brings on many changes. The installation of improved machinery in our factories tends to a reduction in the hours of labor. It is no longer necessary to put in long hours in order to supply the demands. It is therefore reasonable to believe that the firms in the saddlery industry realize and appreciate that the demands of the Brotherhood for a shorter work day are sane and just, and will no doubt accept the inevitable. It will simply mean to them a re-adjustment of the selling prices, and as they have been informed as to our intentions in plenty of time, this should not be a hard task. At the present time long hours work a hardship upon our members; they are obliged on account of the dull seasons to be in idleness a great part of the time. In busy seasons, however, he is obliged to work at a great speed in order to get out the orders. There is no reason in my opinion why this could not be equalized, working at a regular pace the entire year. Remember, brothers, that we are the creators of all wealth; what have you to show for it? Therefore, be true to yourselves and to others as well, perform your work honestly, and do not be a knocker. I don't think much of persons or brothers who are continually talking about another to persons not interested. We should be brothers in the true sense of the word; be true to your officers and your fellow members, and the chances for improvement will seem much brighter.

Organized labor is composed of all kinds of people, they have different degrees of intelligence, and with many different opinions; in its folds you will find the good and the bad, some boosters and some knockers, the generous and the stingy, the liberal minded and the narrow minded. If we intend to accomplish our aims with the many classes among us, our object must be to overcome the bad and encourage all that is good. We must educate our brothers to the brotherhood of man, and the fatherhood of God. Therefore, let me again say, lend a helping hand to one another, and the eight hours for 1910 will be assured.

Wishing all sister locals success, I remain,

E. J. PRINZBACH,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 135, CONCORD, N. H.

No. 135 is still doing business at the same old stand. Brother Carlton of Local No. 132 has been with us a week. There is a lot of hot air going up just now for an eight-hour day. Quite a number of harness makers in the East would like to get a chance to start even at five. The East at present is in a very bad condition to ask for anything. In fact, the East is not organized at all, and to make a demand for an eight-hour day at this time means the loss of the entire East.

We have in this part of the country some very large shops, and enough non-union men to supply the whole United States with harness for some years to come. We have got to be more thoroughly organized before we ask for anything, or down and out we go.

Business is not as lively as we could wish anywhere in New England. The proper thing to do as we see it here, is to put some organizer in the field, especially at Manchester, N. H., and Concord Junction, Mass. These two places can turn out more work and more non-union men than any of the rest of the country put together. As there is no news will close for this time.

Fraternally yours,

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 145, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Well, boys, No. 145 is still alive and doing business at the same old stand. We had a good meeting on the night of the 28th, and installed a new set of officers.

The firms of Montgomery, Moore, and Goodpasture & Hennison are in hard straits, having never recovered from the strike of two years ago. We expect to keep them in this condition until they make a settlement with us. Firms that are unfair to the Brotherhood are not in the best position to carry on their business successfully; this has been proven in more than one instance.

It seems that our craftsmen of this city have lost heart. Our advice to them is, get back into the organization, as it is the only remedy for the betterment of your conditions.

To those of our members who are inclined to be careless, let me suggest that they alter their course. Put your shoulder to the wheel and push a good thing along. Come out to the meetings and lend your assistance, give us the benefit of your advice. It would be better to do this than to complain of the action taken at a meeting at which you were not present.

I believe the eight-hour proposition is right, and we as working people are entitled to it.

No. 145 congratulates our General President for his good organizing work. We would like to have him visit Nashville, and look over the situation. We need his assistance in organizing this city, so that we will be as strong as other cities. Therefore,

Mr. President, when in this locality drop in and see us, we will appreciate your call.

In conclusion allow me to extend to all our members a Happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

GEO. D. HAWKINS,
Correspondent.

All leather workers will stay away from Fort Worth, Tex.; Chicago, Ill.; Pueblo, Colo., Victoria, B. C., and Ottawa, Canada, and not heed alluring advertisements. Strike is on.

BRANCH No. 150, SOUTH BEND, IND.

We still meet at the C. L. U. hall on the second and fourth Wednesdays. All visiting brothers are welcome, and you stay-at-homes please remember the meeting nights are the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. Kindly surprise the boys by showing yourselves at the meetings. At our last meeting we had a good attendance and took in four new members. Keep the good work up, brothers, and we will be able to boast of having a good local and stand a better chance in 1910. So get busy. Brother H. Palick is in Denver, Colo., and from reports is improving in health very nicely. The appeal sent out by Local No. 150 for the benefit of Brother H. Palick has been answered by eighteen locals so far, but hope to hear from some of the locals that have not responded to the appeal. Our secretary-treasurer will make out a report of all moneys received for Brother H. Palick and the amount sent by each local in the next month's Journal.

Since our last writing we have received by retiring card, Brother Fred Gunison, book No. 20182; by transfer, R. L. Edmuniston, formerly of Local No. 131. Glad to have you with us, brothers.

Business here is good and all U. B. men working. Besides the Studebaker Harness Co. we have a new firm manufacturing harness. Mr. Dickkow, formerly of Seymour, Ind., is at the head of the firm. Mr. Dickkow started his factory in operation with six harnessmakers, but, sorry to say, that none of the six hold a U. B. card. Nevertheless, here is success to the new firm, and we will try and land the six in the U. B. folds if possible. South Bend has a good and wide field for an organizer in all branches of trade to work in, and the leather workers are in the same position, as we have not half of the leather workers in the city organized. That is a bad showing for the local. We must have been a-dreaming all this time and let the other half drift away from us. So wake up, brothers, and see if we can't gather in at least two-thirds of the men that drifted away while we were asleep. So get busy and win the five. Before this article will be in print Local No. 150 will hold a card social for members and their families and friends.

and hope that every leather worker and all that attend can say they had a good time. Brothers, as we have not had anything in the Journal for the past three or four months I took it upon myself to act as correspondent and wish that all of us would take it upon ourselves and act as organizers, and do some work. Work that we can be proud of.

Fraternally yours,

THE GHOST.

BRANCH No. 159, WINONA, MINN.

All U. B. brothers are welcome to our meetings.

Since my last writing we have added two more to our local. They are true blue brothers, and are worth having.

had a photograph taken. It was taken at the G. A. R. hall, our old meeting place, and the brothers decided to have it put in the Journal, not because we are all so good looking, but we thought some old-time acquaintance in the far away might recognize us. Good idea.

This local will also celebrate its third anniversary soon.

Business is fair at present.

With best wishes, I am, fraternally yours,
CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 162, OTTAWA, CANADA.

Since the last correspondence we have been waging a bitter fight for our rights, and I believe the rights of this whole sec-



Group of members of Local No. 159, Winona, Minn.

Well, what's the trouble, Brother Don? We haven't seen your smiling face for a long time at the meetings. Come around, Don, and get acquainted.

Brother Dick Webb is with us again, and also Brother William Imhoff, two good old stand-bys. Glad to have you with us again.

Sorry to say, Brother John Vetena has left us, and by the way, I hear he is in Minneapolis. We must say we lost a good brother.

Just before our meeting opened the local

tion of the country. Should we lose in this case it will be very hard work for our neighboring brothers to get anything better than a mere existence, because it will be pointed out to them as it has been to us, the failures of the past.

No doubt a great many interesting eyes are on us and are watching our actions, and to those I will say that the boys so far have been an example worthy of highest praise. They have conducted themselves gentlemanly and worked hard and earnestly and are

trying every means to effect a fair and honorable settlement.

We had a very successful smoker in aid of our married men and a couple of girls who quit their work in sympathy with the men.

I must not forget to mention that we have very much to be grateful for to our headquarters for the prompt support of our demands. At one time I personally doubted the sincerity of our General Executive Board in regard to our Canadian locals. But Brother Shipman has been here steady ever since the first, and no man could have done more than he has.

But, notwithstanding all our hard work, a few of our brothers have turned traitors and prefer to scab rather than be men of honor. But I am very glad to say that they are few and as there are always a few black sheep in every flock we hope we have our flock cleaned out of such men, who take an oath to stand brother to brother, and at the first chance use the knife. In Carson's shop we have two traitors, one Quinellon, who most of us always considered a cut-throat, and another whom we had more faith in, Thomas Foster, a machine operator. They form a team, although poorly mated, and think they can pull Carson & Co. through their trouble, and that they will thus make their positions secure for life. But they will find to their sorrow that it does not pay to become a Judas for a few pieces of silver, and maybe in the end will wish they had even the courage of Judas to go out and hang themselves, rather than live in disgrace all their lives. And in M. J. Wilson & Son we have a similar team in Sam Miller and Ernest Ganthier. All the aforesaid applies to them also.

But I hope that ere this is read we will all be back to work and in a position to show these men that it does not pay to betray your fellow man.

All sister locals do all you can to keep men away until we get settled, and then, no doubt a number of men will be able to get jobs.

Since writing the above the November Journals have come to hand, and I was disappointed to see that Canada was very poorly represented. Now let the Canadian locals wake up. How can we expect our Americans will get to know us or take any interest in us if we do not do a little boasting ourselves. Now I hope our locals will get after their correspondents or appoint new ones, and we will hear how the boys are doing in Montreal, Toronto, London, Calgary and Vancouver.

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 164, CAIRO, ILL.

All visiting members are welcome at our meetings.

Business is good in the harness department, and all U. B. men working. The saddle business is a little quiet at present.

Well, brothers, we did not have a meet-

ing on our last meeting night. We had a warm time outside, and could not get anyone to come. The mob drew everybody's attention away from the hall. It was a hot old town.

Well, brothers, I hope all of us will be there at the next meeting and prepare for business, because it will soon be the first of the year, and we will not have long to tarry, and will have to get down to business. We have gained one new member since the last writing.

Brother A. C. Alyers has accepted a job as cutter at the Harris Saddlery Co., and we have lost two good brothers, Brothers Yarbo and Martin. Wish you success brothers. We also have with us Brother Frank Yeltama. He has racked his kit at the Harris Saddlery Co. since our last correspondence.

Brother Noack has lost his best friend, his mother. God bless the brother and watch over him, and protect him from all harm and evil. When one loses his mother he loses his best friend on earth, and cannot get another like her.

R. W. M.,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 168, CHAMPAIGN AND URBANA, ILL.

Local No. 168 is still alive, but the correspondent is out in the woods and the hour is up, or no communication again this month.

At our last regular meeting we had quite a warm argument over the circular from Local No. 55, also the Executive Council circular No. 63 was read in full and comments on them both were very interesting, with the slogan parties in the lead. Of course there were questions asked in regard to the conditions (which is best not to go in print), of the vital question. As for No. 168 it is the opinion of the writer that we will support the Executive officers to the letter. In my judgment this is a question for strong and candid consideration for the locality and conditions of some will govern some. We have plenty of work, all and more than we can do in ten hours. And not building for the store business, but to fill the demand. They are behind all the time. Local No. 55 is claiming shortage in work. If so, why is it their bosses are writing West for men. This they did last month. Then with ten branches holding a membership of 467 and only 77 voting for the resolution does not look much like the boys want the eight-hour law, now or ever. Brother Frank Curtis and family got in town some days ago from Local No. 10, took out grub furnished same, sold his tools to the boys and said he was done with the harness business unless his health got better. He departed for his past home near Pittsburg, Pa. He is going to raise and breed chickens, as he must be out of doors. Good luck, Frank, is our wish.

BRANCH No. 169, GALESBURG, ILL.

Branch No. 169 holds its regular meetings on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. I urgently request all members to attend these meetings, as business of importance comes up each night, and all members are very much interested. At the last meeting of our local the proposition of No. 55 was submitted to a vote and our members to a man voted to sustain our General Executive Council.

Now, you brothers of the East, I wish to say that the panic has been forgotten a long time ago. There is plenty of work for everybody in the West and manufacturers are advertising in the daily papers for harness makers, cutters, machine operators, etc. We want harness makers here in Galesburg, and if No. 55 will send us three or four of their men we will promise to get up a good baseball team in the spring and show them how we do under the eight-hour system.

Brother J. E. Dull, of Waterloo, Iowa, is a new cutter at the Adams & Johnson Co.

Brother Walter Smith, our hard working President, was called to his home at Mattoon recently on account of the death of his father. Brother Smith has our sympathy.

Brother W. H. Schleifer, who was very sick recently, being on his back for three weeks, is at work again, and we are certainly glad to see him at his bench.

Brother F. A. Peterson has taken a retiring card and will embark in some other business. We hope the brother will make a success of whatever he undertakes.

Local No. 169 has taken up a collection to aid the widows and orphans of the mine victims at Cherry, Ill., and forwarded the same through the banks of this city.

Local No. 169 is making arrangements for an open meeting and smoker for some time in the near future. I wish to caution brothers who move from place to place to secure their clearance card before leaving their last place of employment. It saves considerable annoyance and expense at both ends of the line.

To Locals Nos. 170 and 171, No. 169 wishes to extend the hand of fellowship. May you live long and grow prosperous.

Branch No. 169 held an open meeting at its hall on the evening of November 27th. Our General President, Brother E. J. Baker, being the main speaker of the evening. Brother Baker spoke for about an hour on topics that are now uppermost in the minds of the Brotherhood. Refreshments were served and the evening was voted by all to be one of the most enjoyable in the history of this local. With the month of December all locals will hold nominations and elections, and we should pick out our best men to fill the respective offices, as the coming year promises to be the most interesting in the history of our organization.

With best regards to all locals. I remain,
Fraternally,

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 170, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

All visiting brothers are welcome.

We are glad to hear that Brother Baker has done so much good work on his organizing tour. Let the good work go on. We are having a hard time to get a hall that will correspond with our treasury, but hope to land one soon. What is the matter with Locals No. 9 and No. 52? Are they frozen up or has all the writing material been burned? If so, let me know and I will see that you can get something to write on. Come on and let us hear from you. If you can't write get out of office and let somebody write that can.

I would like for some good brother to tell me why it is that a man that calls himself a brother will drop out of the union and not come in, even when he can come in for a one dollar bill. But when he is in he will throw the hot air to a standstill, and have everybody thinking that he is just it. I will not tell their names this month, but if they do not come in soon I am going to let the other locals where they have been members know what kind of stock they are made of. I have noticed some of our members going into scab barber shops to get their faces cleaned. Cut it out, brother, and patronize a white man. There are plenty of them in the city, and good ones, too.

Business is fair in this neck of the woods. Here is to eight hours in 1910.

Yours fraternally,

C. E. ROBINSON,
Correspondent.

I have been requested by members of the craft here to write something for the Journal about "the good old days that are gone." Some want me to explain the weird story that has gone the rounds of leatherdom of how, and why "Old Joe Graves came a tearing out of Wichita." As to the "good old days" which Pap wrote about in the August number of the Journal, they are gone and gone a glimmering, world without end, amen!

No saddle maker will ever again draw \$40.00 for a week's work; no, not in this world. Once is a dose. It is true that it costs more to live now, but high rents and high bread never made a high wage. Aye, the time is at hand when the average waxie, the \$15.00 per man, will consider himself rich to own a wardrobe with a shift of breech-clouts, and a fig leaf for an overcoat. We are up to that now. We are the one people I know of, who makes their knowledge of a trade the end, instead of a means to an end. What the leather head wants is more work. Oh! you don't like that kind of talk. I know that; yet, if I say, if you have paid your poll tax, you will use that privilege, that only power that is able to make you a free man, an independent man, a slave. At least 60 per cent of the working men of Texas forfeit their political franchise year after year, and a very large majority of the residue vote to increase

the power of the exploiter over themselves and their own children. One of the entombed miners at Cherry, believing he would never see his loved ones again, wanted to leave something to his family, so he wrote his will on a piece of paper, and bequeathed to his family all his earthly possessions, and the sum of it all was this: "My good character and good courage." This man had been a faithful slave to the men who owned him while living, and now that he was dead, as every one believed, they had the troops in readiness to shoot down anyone who might make a fuss about the manner of his death. Death did not release their right to his charred body, that also belongs to the exploiter. This miner had looked to his union to bring him a good wage so that at his death his dependent ones would have a competency, a living, but alas, it consisted only of a good name; that was all. The union is a good thing, there is no doubt about that; but the exigencies of a poor man's life, his burden, if you please, is too great to stop there. A far-seeing statesman addressing the Senate, declared: "Give me the control of money, and I'll make your children cry for bread." The working man who rests his faith in pure and simple trades unionism, and votes an old party ticket, expecting an economic equity in return, is as inconsistent as the prohibitionist who votes for old party rules, and hopes by local option or some other scheme to destroy the liquor traffic; both are on a par with the old hen that sets on a basket of door knobs to hatch a brood of chickens. "The competitive system" is the hookworm of capitalism, and its hope rests in the propagation of weak heads and strong backs. Let that soak in, please. As a general proposition, "life is just one damn thing after another," and I intend to live each day, politically and otherwise, so I can look every man in the eye and tell him to go to — I have quit tying to strings just because maw and paw said so. Your uncle is a Socialist from hat to heel, and votes the ticket from Dan to Bersheba.

In my next letter I will tell how kindly the General President of the U. B. was received here by the men, and also the firm, and the impression he made as a man, and the executive head of the union. One thing certain, Baker is a winner along all lines. Then the old, old story will come out, entitled, "Old Joe Graves came a tearing out of the Wichita."

The Straus-Bodenheimer Saddlery Co. is doing a good business for a new firm, with splendid prospects.

With best regards, I am,

Fraternally yours,
J. S. GRAVES,
Correspondent.

He Does Now.

Teacher—Tommy, you should know better than to fight with that Smith boy.

Tommy—I know, sir, but I thought I could lick him.—Exchange.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY AND THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

New York University, one of the leading institutions of learning in the United States along the line of practical education, has recognized the growing importance of the labor movement by instituting a special course, running throughout the year, dealing with this problem. The announcement of the course in the university curriculum is stated to be "An exposition of the topics which the daily progress of the labor movement brings to public attention, such as industrial accidents, employers' liability, introduction of machinery, strikes and lock-outs, mediation, conciliation and arbitration, immigration, old-age pensions, distribution of labor, the labor markets, injunctions, wages, trade agreements, the trade union, etc."

Frank Julian Warne, well known in labor circles as the author of numerous magazine articles, pamphlets and books dealing with labor and industrial problems, has been selected to take charge of the course, and give the lectures. His most important books are "The Slav Invasion," "The Coal Mine Workers," "The Anthracite Coal Strike," "Immigration and the Southern States," etc. In 1908 he served as secretary of the New York State Immigration Commission, appointed by Governor Hughes, and was chairman of the Committee on Labor and Industry of the Association of Neighborhood Workers, which carried on such a brilliant campaign last winter to secure from the New York Legislature a commission to make a thorough investigation of the unemployed problem. This commission has been created and is now at work, among its members being John Mitchell and Philip Titus, well known labor leaders.

The inauguration of this course on "The Labor Movement" by New York University is another indication of the recognition by our leading universities of the important part the labor problem is playing in the development of our modern civilization. While it is true the labor question, so-called, has been touched upon for a number of years in many of our universities, still it has only been treated as a minor aspect of political economy. The action of New York University raises it to a much higher place of importance.

Mr. Warne is the author of the article "The Prevention of Poverty by the Labor Unions," in the December issue of the Metropolitan Magazine.

A Noisy Remedy.

Willie—Mamma, teacher whipped a boy to-day for whispering in school.

Mother—Well, that was right.

Willie—But, mamma, he hollered ten times as loud as he whispered.—Exchange.

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Secretary-Treasurers of Local Branches are hereby instructed to at once notify headquarters of any changes or vacancies occurring in this list.

- Local Branch No. 1, Kansas City, Mo.**
President—C. W. Krumm, 1212 Monroe st.
Sec'y-Treas.—J. P. Cosgrove, 1107 Monroe st.
Rec. Sec'y—Peter Hanat, 3740 Brooklyn ave.
1st and 3d Fridays, Labor H'q's, 1112 Locust st.
- Local Branch No. 2, Paducah, Ky.**
President—D. P. Martin, 6th and Broadway.
Sec'y-Treas.—W. H. Gregory, 1606 Harrison st.
Rec. Sec'y—R. M. Miles, St. Nicholas Hotel.
2d and 4th Wednesdays, C. L. U. Hall.
- Local Branch No. 3, St. Joseph, Mo.**
President—G. S. Reichen, 2911 Pattee st.
Sec'y-Treas.—F. M. Caster, 1517 Francis st.
Rec. Sec'y—Crate Murphy, 720 Main st.
1st and 3d Fridays, 7th and Edmond st.
- Local Branch No. 4, Memphis, Tenn.**
President—John Maloney.
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- Local Branch No. 9, San Antonio, Texas.**
President—M. Collins, 1101 N. Flores st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Hugo Clauss, 220 S. Presa st.
Rec. Sec'y—L. Meles.
2d and 4th Fridays, Trades Council Hall, 114 S. Alamo st., up stairs.
- Local Branch No. 10, Atchison, Kas.**
President—A. B. Koucour, 413 Mound st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Guy L. Sines, Fletcher Hotel.
Rec. Sec'y—Max Goslin, 309 Santa Fe st.
1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Hall, 7th and Commercial sts.
- Local Branch No. 11, Davenport, Ia.**
President—F. W. Herges.
Sec'y-Treas.—J. A. Hemberger, 1451 W. Locust st.
Rec. Sec'y—
2d and 4th Mondays, Danish Bros. Hall, W. 4th st., near Western ave.
- Local Branch No. 12, Omaha, Neb.**
President—E. J. Blessing, 735 N. 12th st., South Omaha.
Sec'y-Treas.—T. H. Williamson, 809 S. 18th st.
Rec. Sec'y—John Harrigan, 3412 Maple st.
2d and 4th Wednesdays.
- Local Branch No. 14, Louisville, Ky.**
President—J. L. Benson, 2507 Duncan st.
Sec'y-Treas.—C. L. Lowery, 1411 De Barr ave.
Rec. Sec'y—W. L. Miller, 1830 W. Chestnut st.
2d and 4th Wednesdays, Germania Hall, Jefferson st., near 1st st.

Local Branch No. 15, Lincoln, Ill.

President—Lorenzo Tiffany, E. Pulaski st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. L. Tumlin, 529 E. Decatur st.
 Rec. Sec'y—L. Schapholst, 727 E. Decatur st.
 2d and 4th Fridays, Jacob Jaggi's Hall, S. Chicago st.

Local Branch No. 17, Chicago, Ill.

President—L. Polensky, 267 S. Wood st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—E. A. Schultz, 1511 Clybourne ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Fred Angst, 124 S. Halstead st.
 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Horan's Hall, 255 S. Halstead st.

Local Branch No. 18, Minneapolis, Minn.

President—H. E. Self.
 Sec'y-Treas.—C. A. Earle, 506 E. 14th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—F. T. Speck, 1003 20th ave., N.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Union Temple, Washington ave., bet Nicollet and First ave.

Local Branch No. 19, St. Paul, Minn.

President—B. F. Morledge, cor. Kent and South sts.
 Sec'y-Treas.—P. J. Peterson, 1143 Payne ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. C. Hovey, 309 Olmstead st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Federation Hall.

Local Branch No. 24, Sioux City, Ia.

President—J. L. Cooper, 3234 Jones st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. D. Everett, 750 W. 3d st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Harry Mathews, 207 7th st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Trades Assembly Hall, 210 5th st.

Local Branch No. 25, Denver, Colo.

President—Wm. Baggett.
 Sec'y-Treas.—D. K. Armstrong, P. O. Box 73, Edgewater, Colo.
 Rec. Sec'y—Robert Cunningham
 1st and 3d Mondays, 1509 California st., Howe Bldg.

Local Branch No. 26, Quincy, Ill.

President—John J. Kearney, 1015 Jersey st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Wm. Lebrink, 903 Madison st.
 Rec. Sec'y—A. Otto Holm, 1033 Adams st.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, Trades and Labor Hall.

Local Branch No. 27, Pueblo, Colo.

President—
 Sec'y-Treas.—Alson Landon, Box 139.
 Rec. Sec'y—Edw. J. Smith.
 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Trades and Labor Assembly.

Local Branch No. 28, Dallas, Texas.

President—S. E. Berry, 248 Commerce st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—A. K. Rampenthal, 602 N. Haskell av.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Boyer.
 2d and 4th Wednesday nights, room 401, 3d floor Main st., Labor Temple.

Local Branch No. 29, Lincoln, Neb.

President—Louis Messars, 1037 N. st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—E. B. Cummings, Box 324.
 Rec. Sec'y—
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Bruce's Hall, 228 S. 10th st.

Local Branch No. 30, St. Louis, Mo.

President—Thos. Halliburton.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. P. Olivari, 3805 Sullivan ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Chas. J. McDermott, 2728 Washington ave.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Haurigari Hall, 10th and Carr.

Local Branch No. 32, Fremont, Neb.

President—H. Roy Kenneth, 348 E. 3d st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—D. F. Manner, 75 S. Logan st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jas. Fairchild, care Fremont Sad. Co.
 2d and 4th Mondays, G. A. R. Hall, 6th and Broad sts.

Local Branch No. 34, Columbus, O.

President—Chas. L. Needles, 150 S. Princeton ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—T. E. Hall, 1441 Kent st.
 Rec. Sec'y—B. F. Olom, 350 E. State st.
 2d and 4th Fridays, 121½ E. Town st.

Local Branch No. 35, Indianapolis, Ind.

President—Sidney S. Hall, 1010 S. East st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. E. Weiglein, 1955 Hazel st.
 Rec. Sec'y—David F. Newman, 623 S. Missouri st.
 2d and 4th Fridays, Morrison Hall, Monument Place.

Local Branch No. 36, Waco, Texas.

President—W. H. Engledow, 900 S. 6th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. R. Hepler, 1712 N. 7th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. A. Rohr, 1008 N. 4th st.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Hall, 7th and Austin ave.

Local Branch No. 39, Janesville, Wis.

President—Frank Clark, Sheridan Hotel.
 Sec'y-Treas.—S. H. Dorn, Hotel Empire.
 Rec. Sec'y—J. A. McBeth.

Local Branch No. 40, Macon, Ga.

President—J. C. Peterson, 521 Elm st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—F. A. Rousseau, 388 Morgan ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—John B. Blake, 559 Capitol ave.
 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Odd Fellows' Hall, bet. Cotton ave. and 2d st.

Local Branch No. 43, Montreal, Can.

President—J. W. Benjamin, 1115 Clarke st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Harry Maldeis, 1129 Simard st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jas. Frampton, 202 Iberville st.
 2d and 4th Thursdays at Labor Temple Hall.

Local Branch No. 44, Wichita, Kas.

President—Dan Cummings, care Topeka Avenue Hotel.
 Sec'y-Treas.—H. E. Kohn, 212 E. Waterman st.
 Rec. Sec'y—J. J. Donlevy, 4415 N. Washington st.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, F. A. A. Hall, N. Emporia ave.

Local Branch No. 46, Waterloo, Iowa.

President—Dan Seoville, 139 Quincy.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Grover Weise, 707 W. 7th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—E. H. York, 722 N. 2d st.
 3d Monday, Central Labor Hall, E. 4th st.

Local Branch No. 48, New Orleans, La.

President—Charles Lejeune, 1922 St. Louis st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—G. Cruickshanks, 129 N. Roman st.
 Rec. Sec'y—J. Bersuder, 608 Louisa st.
 1st Thursday, at 129 N. Roman st.

Local Branch No. 49, Cincinnati, O.

President—Carl Gels, 2307 Merten st., Fairmount, Cincinnati.
 Sec'y-Treas.—F. Vonderheide, 846 Laurel st.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Schnoorbusch, 1556 Barton st.
 1st and 3d Mondays, Richelleu Hall, 9th and Plum

Local Branch No. 52, Austin, Texas.

President—D. M. Quinn.
 Sec'y-Treas.—M. L. Speir, 4506 ave. C.
 Rec. Sec'y—E. E. Petry, 610 E. 3d st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Silver King Hall, E. 6th st.

Local Branch No. 54, Milwaukee, Wis.

President—Dan Ronecker, 74 7th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. A. Schwamb, 903 21st st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Sam Kraiger, 610 Clark st.
 2d and 4th Fridays, Pashen's Hall, Chestnut st., between 3d and 4th sts.

Local Branch No. 55, Marietta, Ohio.

President—Wm. F. Debold, 614 8th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. M. McKinley, 219 Virginia st.
 Rec. Sec'y—H. Clinton Miller, 328 6th st.
 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Hall, Front st.

Local Branch No. 56, Portland, Ore.

President—John Yost, 978 Montana ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—P. Yost, 972 Montana ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—L. W. Jung, 388 1st st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Bartenders' Hall, 1st st. near Taylor.

Local Branch No. 57, San Francisco, Cal.

President—J. D. Kanarr, 1931 Howard st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Patrick Lamb, 499 Noe st.
 Rec. Sec'y—J. A. Peterson, 165 Noe st.
 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero st.

Local Branch No. 58, Leavenworth, Kas.

President—O. McKeever, St. Elmo Hotel.
 Sec'y-Treas.—B. M. Heimlich, 104 S. 5th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—G. L. Sines, 714 Kiowa st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 425 Shawnee st.

Local Branch No. 59, Evansville, Ind.

President—Wm. Doerr, 406 Jefferson ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Weber, 400 Mary st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Eugene Fabry, 1134 S. Governor st.

Local Branch No. 60, Wheeling, W. Va.

President—August Lippert, 201 Lafayette st., Martinsferry, Ohio.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Edw. Bach, 1304 McCullough st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Harry Wild, 2352 Wilson st.
 2d and 4th Mondays, O. V. T. & L. A. Hall.

Local Branch No. 61, Richmond, Va.

President—T. E. Brooks, 421½ S. Laurel st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—A. R. Cass, 803 Hull st., Manchester, Va.
 Rec. Sec'y—Henry W. Stockman, 1507 Ashland av.

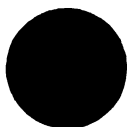
- Local Branch No. 62, Des Moines, Iowa.**
 President—J. B. Sivard, 936 13th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Frank Fiesel, 1023 14th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Frank G. Hall, 31st and Terrace Drive.
 2d and 4th Mondays. Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 8th and Locust st.
- Local Branch No. 63, Duluth, Minn.**
 President—Phil Aoker, 28 2d st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Jas. H. Miller, 3740 Minnesota ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Chas. Boldt, 6 W. 7th st.
 1st and 3d Fridays, Kalamazoo Hall, 20 W. Superior st.
- Local Branch No. 64, Atlanta, Ga.**
 President—T. H. Reeder.
 Sec'y-Treas.—P. Murray, 104 S. Forsythe st.
 Rec. Sec'y—
 2d and 4th Thursdays, Federation Hall, 14½ S. Forsythe st.
- Local Branch No. 67, Oklahoma City, Okla.**
 President—A. M. Rice, 1613 W. 5th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—C. C. Zeigler, 15 N. Russell st.
 Rec. Sec'y—C. C. Zeigler, 15 N. Russell st.
 1st and 3d Fridays, Union Labor Hall, corner Grand and Robinson sts.
- Local Branch No. 68, Sacramento, Cal.**
 President—
 Sec'y-Treas.—John Morrill, 1023 O st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Herman Kern, 3418 Magnolia ave., Oak Park.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, Federated Trades Hall, bet. 10th and 11th on J st.
- Local Branch No. 69, Buford, Ga.**
 President—J. A. Blankenship, Box 165.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. W. Silvey, Box 217.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. E. Johnson, Box 165.
 Wednesday evenings, Rusha Hall.
- Local Branch No. 70, Springfield, Mo.**
 President—A. C. Snavely, 703 N. Grant st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—A. Dumaw, 233 E. Chestnut st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Lewis Likens, 851 N. Campbell st.
 1st and 3d Wednesdays.
- Local Branch No. 72, Los Angeles, Cal.**
 President—Wm. Josse, Box 63, Willowbrook, Cal.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Wm. Dye, 735 49th Place.
 Rec. Sec'y—A. Schrickel, 315 N. Broadway.
 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
- Local Branch No. 73, Salt Lake City, Utah.**
 President—Bert Reed, 26 Gregory Court.
 Sec'y-Treas.—H. B. Loyd, 28 E. 5th S. st.
 Rec. Sec'y—L. F. Tuckett, 154 D st.
 2d Friday, Federation of Labor Hall, cor. 4th and State sts.
- Local Branch No. 79, Hartford, Conn.**
 President—A. O. Bloom, 318 Park st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. M. Morse, 243 Capen st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Frank Ryan, 19 S. Woodbine.
 1st and 3d Mondays, Bethoven Odd Fellows Hall.
- Local Branch No. 80, Rockford, Ill.**
 President—R. L. Murch, 215 West st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Moses Ostic, 2826 W. State st.
 Rec. Sec'y—O. H. Reichardt, 836 Maple st.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, I. O. O. F. Hall, 107 S. Main st.
- Local Branch No. 82, Ft. Worth, Texas.**
 President—Frank Boggeman, 115 Elm st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—A. C. Freeman, Box 906.
 Rec. Sec'y—
 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
- Local Branch No. 83, Fairburn, Ga.**
 President—Lloyd Haines, General Delivery.
 Sec'y-Treas.—R. W. Barrow, General Delivery.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jim Jones.
 Tuesday nights, McCurry Bldg., corner Main and Pumpkintown sts.
- Local Branch No. 85, Ft. Smith, Ark.**
 President—John Dorsey.
 Sec'y-Treas.—M. J. Finnigan, 200 Page ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Charles Austerman.
 1st Thursday Labor Temple, 5th and Garrison ave.
- Local Branch No. 86, Burlington, Iowa.**
 President—Elmer Larson, 906 Star ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Frank Haselman, 121 S. 6th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Walter Schwieger, 211 S. Garfield.
 1st and 3d Fridays, Odd Fellow's Bldg., cor. Main and Valley.
- Local Branch No. 88, Baltimore, Md.**
 President—Robt. Smith, 1302 Hillman ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. L. Miller, 1102 E. Preston st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Thos. W. Brown, Jr., 918 Columbia ave.
 4th Friday, Wurtzburger's Hall, cor. Exeter and Gay sts.
- Local Branch No. 90, Ft. Scott, Kas.**
 President—C. C. Scott, 402 Hill st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. C. Cuthbertson.
 Rec. Sec'y—Chas. Lassman, 424 Burke st.
 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Socialists' Hall.
- Local Branch No. 91, Newark, N. J.**
 President—Isaac E. Dodd, 64 Morton st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Joseph G. Sugermeyer, Hendrick's Place, Bloomfield, N. J.
 Rec. Sec'y—Lawrence P. O'Rourke, 48 11th ave.
 1st Tuesday, Michel's Hall, 66 S. Osage ave.
- Local Branch No. 93, Toronto, Can.**
 President—H. O. Smith, Chester, Ont.
 Sec'y-Treas.—C. Coulter, 672 Spadina ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. Wooten, 160 Oak st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple Bldg.
- Local Branch No. 95, New York, N. Y.**
 President—John C. O'Brien, 319 E. 144th st., Borough of Bronx.
 Sec'y-Treas.—L. M. Byrnes, 334 E. 34th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—A. Schweikert, 133 E. 123d st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at 3d ave. and 54th st.
 Entrance 165 E. 54th st.
- Local Branch No. 96, Saginaw, Mich.**
 President—C. E. Slaght, 902 Tuscola st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Wm. Haug, 2641 N. Michigan ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—J. G. Leuthjohann, 433 S. 12th st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Federation of Labor Hall, N. Jefferson ave.
- Local Branch No. 97, Calgary, Alta, Canada.**
 President—E. Simper.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Geo. Vice, 428 15th ave., E.
 Rec. Sec'y—P. Burrell.
 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Hall, Barbour Block 8th ave., E.
- Local Branch No. 98, Fargo, N. D.**
 President—C. A. Tuor, 718 Front st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—B. F. Lathrope, 803 7th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Wm. Nystrom, McGurrie Block.
 1st and 3d Fridays, Union Hall, cor. Broadway and 1st ave., N.
- Local Branch No. 99, Green Bay, Wis.**
 President—Wm. H. Thompson.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Lorberblatt, 909 Elm st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Albert Meyers, 1379 Day st.
 1st and 3d Mondays, 221 Washington st.
- Local Branch No. 100, Philadelphia, Pa.**
 President—Thos. Rubsaman, 860 N. 9th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Jas. J. Whelan, 1744 N. Howard st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jas. B. McLeilan, 407 S. Croskey st.
 2d and 4th Saturdays, Dental Hall, 13th and Arch sts., 3d floor, front.
- Local Branch No. 101, Elgin, Ill.**
 President—William Ubinger, 5 Chicago st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—F. Lehman, 54 River st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Henry Cedervall, 31 Jefferson ave.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 54 River st.
- Local Branch No. 103, Oskaloosa, Iowa.**
 President—H. B. Thompson, 115 W. 3d st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—H. H. Sprinkle, 309 E. High ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Wm. Wilcox, care Oskaloosa Sad. Co.
 1st and 3d Mondays, Trades Assembly Hall.
- Local Branch No. 105, Boston, Mass.**
 President—John Fernands, 22 Wescott st., New Dorchester.
 Sec'y-Treas.—David Gaddis, 9 Mountain ave., Somerville, Mass.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Doran, 480 Fremont st., Boston.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 724 Washington st.
- Local Branch No. 106, Ft. Wayne, Ind.**
 President—Jos. Morrow, Room 7, Foster Bldg.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Moses Horn, 1230 Welle st.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Oberle, 330 W. Main st.
 1st and 3d Fridays, 207 W. Main st.
- Local Branch No. 108, Shreveport, La.**
 President—A. E. Reils, Box 134.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. T. Knight, Box 134.
 Rec. Sec'y—Earl Bartlett, Box 134.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Simon Building, 405½ Texas st.

- Local Branch No. 109, Concord Junction, Mass.**
President—Raymond Perrin, 4 Central st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Hogan.
Rec. Sec'y—
- Local Branch No. 110, San Jose, Cal.**
President—Henry Ben, 180 W. Santa Clara st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Gibbons, 70 Delmas ave.
Rec. Sec'y—Wm. Fuller, 1019 Locust st.
1st and 3d Tuesdays, Bellolis Hall.
- Local Branch No. 112, Port Huron, Mich.**
President—Frank Sieg, 1024 10th st.
Sec'y-Treas.—W. R. Schemmerhorn, 1080 Waterst.
Rec. Sec'y—Robt. Okley, 511 Locust st.
1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Hall.
- Local Branch No. 115, Vancouver, B. C.**
President—Robert Smith, 534 Georgia st.
Sec'y-Treas.—G. W. Glover, 1937 3d ave.
Rec. Sec'y—W. Slade, 844 Dunlevy ave.
2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Hall, Homer and Dunbar sts.
- Local Branch No. 116, Scranton, Pa.**
President—Lewis H. Ruhl, 617 Alder st.
Sec'y-Treas.—M. F. Rhodes, 209 Wyoming st.
Rec. Sec'y—G. R. Stiles, 2112 Myrtle st.
- Local Branch No. 118, Victoria, B. C.**
President—Frank Billingsby, 745 Pandora ave.
Sec'y-Treas.—John McKenzie, 1449 Vining st.
Rec. Sec'y—Nelson C. Brown, 530 Caladonian ave.
1st Monday of each month.
- Local Branch No. 123, Clinton, Iowa.**
President—F. J. Kramer, 915 11th ave.
Sec'y-Treas.—Bert McDermott, 431 1st ave.
Rec. Sec'y—Bert McDermott, 431 1st ave.
1st and 3d Fridays, W. C. R. Hall, 6th ave. and 3d st.
- Local Branch No. 127, Charleston, W. Va.**
President—S. H. Perry, 701 Morris st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Jos. A. Stephens, 1816 McClung st.
Rec. Sec'y—Jacob Miller, 114 Bibby st.
2d Thursday of the month.
- Local Branch No. 128, Detroit, Mich.**
President—J. H. Green, 933 Beaufelt st.
Sec'y-Treas.—M. P. Brady, 799 Porter st.
Rec. Sec'y—Herbert Morse, 660 Bagg st.
2d and 4th Fridays, Union Hall, 233 Gratiott ave.
- Local Branch No. 131, Bloomington, Ill.**
President—J. M. O'Brien, 421 N. Madison st.
Sec'y-Treas.—F. F. W. Hostles, 1503 W. Locust st.
Rec. Sec'y—Ed. J. Bartels, 915 N. Oak st.
2d and 4th Tuesdays, Heineman Hall, 401 W. Main st.
- Local Branch No. 132, Providence, R. I.**
President—John C. Scollard, 9 Church st.
Sec'y-Treas.—A. J. Finan, 83 Stanford st.
Rec. Sec'y—J. Hinds.
1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, cor. Washington and Matthewson sts.
- Local Branch No. 135, Concord, N. H.**
President—James F. Callahan.
Sec'y-Treas.—John Barrett, 18 Lyndon st.
Rec. Sec'y—Fred W. Keeler, 260 N. Main st.
2d and 4th Wednesdays.
- Local Branch No. 136, Portland, Me.**
President—John P. Griffin, 55 Freble st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Patrick Lyte, 55 Freble st.
Rec. Sec'y—Chas. M. Godfrey, 24 Free st.
1st and 3d Wednesdays, room 33 Farrington Block, 439 Congress st.
- Local Branch No. 137, Toledo, Ohio.**
President—Frank B. Adams, 1131 Champlain st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Christ Reinwald, 2108 Chestnut st.
Rec. Sec'y—H. E. Groves, 763 Willard st.
1st and 3d Tuesdays, Central Labor Union Hall, 314 Cherry st.
- Local Branch No. 142, Little Rock, Ark.**
President—J. W. Johnston, 920 Rice st.
Sec'y-Treas.—D. E. Stearns, 522 E. 6th st.
Rec. Sec'y—Albert Smith, 422 Sherman st.
1st and 3d Wednesdays.
- Local Branch No. 145, Nashville, Tenn.**
President—E. B. Milwaine, 147 Forest ave., E.
Sec'y-Treas.—S. E. Freeman, 314 Howerton ave.
Rec. Sec'y—C. M. Fagin, 222 Fatherland st.
2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Advocate office, on the square.
- Local Branch No. 149, London, Ontario, Can.**
President—Jas. Dewar, 9 Argyle st., W.
Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Nixon, 161 Ridout st., S.
Rec. Sec'y—Archie Edgeler, 197 Bathurst st.
2d and 4th Wednesdays, Richmond st., N.
- Local Branch No. 150, South Bend, Ind.**
President—Harry Braden, 1130 S. Lafayette st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Alex Tanvas, 1121 S. Franklin st.
Rec. Sec'y—Ray Norris, 245 E. Sample st.
2d and 4th Wednesdays, C. L. U. Hall.
- Local Branch No. 155, Benton, Ill.**
President—Wm. H. Weaver, Box 46.
Sec'y-Treas.—Herman Schwerling, Box 143.
Rec. Sec'y—Herman Schwerling, Box 143.
2d and 4th Mondays, Levi Browning Bldg., S. W. cor. Square.
- Local Branch No. 156, Seattle, Wash.**
President—J. B. George, 1115 1st ave.
Sec'y-Treas.—W. F. Bunce, 617 James st.
Rec. Sec'y—E. T. Eberhardt, Monmouth Apartments, 20th and Yesler.
1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Hall, 6th and University st.
- Local Branch No. 159, Winona, Minn.**
President—James F. McCartney, 308 E. Broadway.
Sec'y-Treas.—Geo. Heyman, 114 Main st.
Rec. Sec'y—Wm. L. Schultz, 464 E. 3d st.
2d and 4th Thursdays, G. A. R. Hall.
- Local Branch No. 160, Springfield, Mass.**
President—C. J. Hunter, 22 Bridge st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Joseph Mercier, 69 High st., Holyoke, Mass.
Rec. Sec'y—John B. Brassard, 365 High st., Holyoke, Mass.
2d Sunday, C. L. U. Hall, Sanford st.
- Local Branch No. 161, Owensboro, Ky.**
President—Sam Gabbert, 422 E. 2d st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Everett E. Evans, 723 Triplet st.
Rec. Sec'y—Ernest Priest, 428 Critigen st.
1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mosley's Hall, Main st., between Frederica and Elizabeth.
- Local Branch No. 162, Ottawa, Can.**
President—A. W. Chester, Lyon st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Arthur Upton, 111 Queen st., W.
Rec. Sec'y—John R. Ross, 198 Albert st.
1st and 3d Tuesdays, Allen's Hall.
- Local Branch No. 163, Meridian, Miss.**
President—F. S. Hancock, Box 640.
Sec'y-Treas.—J. E. Shurger, Box 504.
Rec. Sec'y—Nelson Scheub, Box 640.
2d Monday.
- Local Branch No. 164, Cairo, Ill.**
President—Horace Orndal, 34th st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. W. Durham, 815 23d st.
Rec. Sec'y—Mervin Crewell, Cross st.
2d and 4th Thursdays, Peter Day's Hall, 12th and Washington ave.
- Local Branch No. 165, Hastings, Neb.**
President—Henry Hoppe, 919 W. 10th st.
Sec'y-Treas.—M. Martinson, 405 St. Joe ave.
Rec. Sec'y—Will O'Malley, N. Burlington ave.
1st and 3d Fridays, G. A. R. Hall.
- Local Branch No. 166, Madison, Wis.**
President—Lawrence Cahill, 5 S. Blair st.
Sec'y-Treas.—C. F. Hattenstein, 120 E. Mifflin st.
Rec. Sec'y—A. C. Dais, 120 Hancock st.
1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Labor Hall.
- Local Branch No. 167, Muscatine, Iowa.**
President—E. C. Blessing, 844 Newell ave.
Sec'y-Treas.—L. G. Plessy, 206 Green st.
Rec. Sec'y—Geo. M. Hoefflin, 1012 Climer st.
2d and 4th Fridays, Trades Assembly Hall.
- Local Branch No. 168, Urbana and Champaign, Ill.**
President—C. F. Wascher, 411 E. Church st., Champaign, Ill.
Sec'y-Treas.—Elmo A. Hammon, 701 Clark st., Urbana, Ill.
Rec. Sec'y—Lee Allen, 307 High st., Urbana, Ill.
2d and 4th Wednesdays.
- Local Branch No. 169, Galesburg, Ill.**
President—Walter Smith, 50 N. West st., care of H. Allen.
Sec'y-Treas.—Dean C. Nelson, 799 Henderson st.
Rec. Sec'y—H. J. Hein, N. Cedar st.
- Local Branch No. 170, Houston, Tex.**
President—Joseph Ludwig, 1015 Joshon st.
Sec'y-Treas.—W. T. Johnson, 2510 Texas ave.
Rec. Sec'y—Joe Bova, P. O. Box 205.
1st and 3d Tuesdays, Business College, Travis and Texas st.
- Local Branch No. 171, Miles City, Mont.**
President—Geo. G. Cook, Fursnrow.
Sec'y-Treas.—C. F. Harter, 511 Orr st.
Rec. Sec'y—Sam Stauffer, 918 Atlantic ave.

Leather Workers' Emblems



Gold Plate
CUFF BUTTONS
75c per Pair



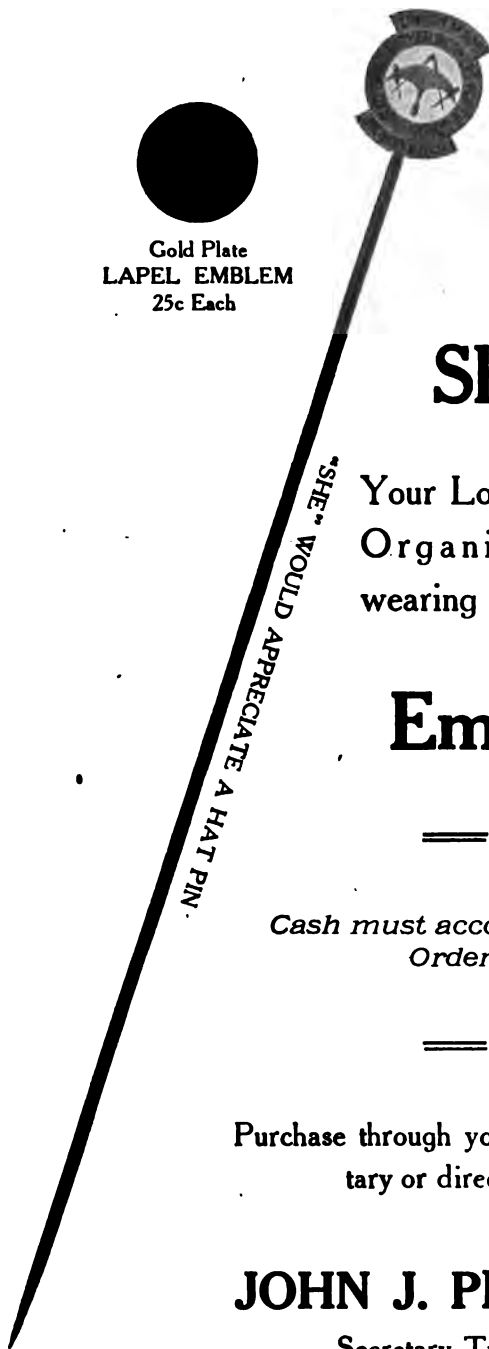
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LAPEL EMBLEM
25c Each



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Your Loyalty to your
Organization by
wearing an

Emblem

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JOHN J. PFEIFFER

Secretary-Treasurer

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Goldin's Harness Factory.
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Rhody & Weber.
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BALTIMORE, MD.

Bernard J. Keating.
Collar Manufacturer, 415 W. King st.

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A. F. Michle.

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Roxbury Harness Co., 886 Harrison st.
D. J. Hayes, Broadway, South Boston.
Thomas Gearty, Decatur and Liverpool sts., E. Boston.
Owen Dougherty, 96 Bridge st.
Thos. Cottler, Rutherford ave.
Jos. Ryan, Rutherford ave.
Frank McCall, Rutherford ave.
F. B. Fitzgerald, 128 Staniford st.
Patrick Hogg, 40 New Heath st.
J. A. Tambo, 946 Columbia ave.
Jas. Farrell, Columbus ave.
Michael Smyth, 99 E. Dedham st.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

W. S. Burns, 144 Atlantic ave.
J. Trainor, 94 Borum Place.

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CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

Thomas Cottler.

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Theo. Meyers, 1166 W. 12th st.
John Hopp, Halstead and Aroher ave.
J. W. Fischer, 1806 State st.
Chas. E. Cable, 63 Wells st.
J. McKewen, 207 S. Desplaines st.
A. A. Natchway, 789 S. Halstead st.
Henry Baab, 499 S. Canal st.
John Banholzer & Son, 116 W. Wash.
Joe Weller, 1396 N. Clark st.
Stock Yards Harness Co.
Paul Kublitz, 178 Milwaukee ave.
James Ryan, 718 Grand ave.

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Enterprise Harness Co., Norwood.
Max Kurzynski, 1608 Central ave.
Theo. Keniff, 1903 Central ave.
R. G. Mackzum, 4917 Main ave.
Geo. Reben, 2830 Colerain ave.
A. J. Ritzer, 2133 Central ave.
Fred Schell Harness Co., 919 Race st.
Fred Schell Harness Co., 740 State ave.
Jacob Weiner, 1564 Elm st.
Albert Holtz, 828 W. 5th st.
John Scherz Sons, 1006 Freeman ave.

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Geo. Mead, 954 N. High st.

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Edward Lehman.

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H. H. Heiser, 1580 Blake st.
Fred Mueller, 1413 Larimer st.
The Colorado Saddlery Co., Lawrence st.

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G. R. Jacobs, 1396 Gratiot ave.
Fred A. Christie, 685 Gratiot ave.
Chas. L. Stevens & Co., 139 Beaubien st.
J. H. Neu, 337 Michigan ave.
August Kade, 1501 Jefferson ave.
Joseph Gabler, 488 Gratiot ave.
Arthur Schrage, 501 Gratiot ave.
C. Sabine, 187 Grand River ave.
Theo. Wagoner, 916 Gratiot ave.

ELGIN, TEXAS.

Ben Thompson.

EVANSVILLE, IND.

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Charler Doerr.
Loebs Bros., 1025 Main st.

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M. F. Rosengarten.
Mike Megel & Brb., 810 Mass ave.
Rudolph Schmalholz, 840 E. Washington st.

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J. Hemphing, 163 Pavonia ave.

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Otto J. Heimlich, 705 Shawnee st.

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H. Breer, 400 Aliso st.

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Brookwell & Crane, 27 W. 30th st.
 Leo Reisman, 2415 1st ave.
 C. M. Moseman & Bro., 126 Chambers st.
 F. Dahlke, 532 West Broadway.
 John Staub, 75th st., bet. Lexington and Park.
 Burke & McDermott, 53d st. and Broadway.
 Robert Mayer, 1373 Vyse ave.
 John H. Kerr, 9 E. 30th st.
 Henry Solomon, 554 W. Broadway.
 Borough Harness Co., 2561 3d ave., Borough of Bronx.

NEWPORT, KY.

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 W. J. Pettee & Co.

OMAHA, NEB.

Richard Burnell, 1210 S. 13th st.

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A. W. Chester, Gladstone ave.

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QUINCY, ILL.

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 Patrick J. Hogg.
 J. A. Tombs, 946 Columbus ave.

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

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R. P. Morton.
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 Michael Ruhlman, 353 E. 7th st.
 W. M. Sass, 371 Earl st.
 Frank Einck, 165 W. 3d st.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Albert G. Beyer, 712 Summit st.
 Wm. Carming, 802 Monroe st.
 J. B. Bruggeman, 40 Superior st.

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WANTED—Collar makers, one buckler, two stitchers and one cutter. Address at once

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WANTED—Harness makers on light work; steady work the year around.

W. H. SCHAFFER,
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WANTED—Foreman for strap gig saddle department who is a hustler and can get the work through the factory. Good position to the right man. Address, care Leather Workers' Journal.

WANTED—Harness makers, good wages, steady employment. Address

BRISTOL & SWEET Co.,
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WANTED—Leather workers to stay away from cities where strikes or lockouts are on or trouble pending. See report on strikes and lockouts.

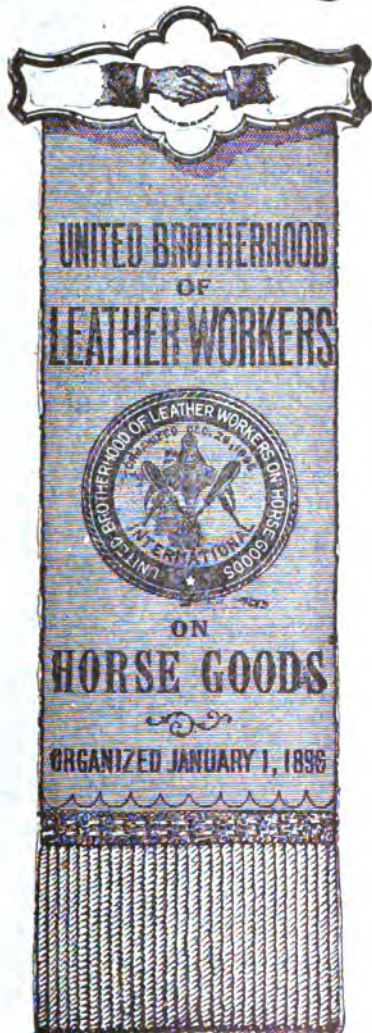
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The best edgers made. Saddlery tools of all kinds.
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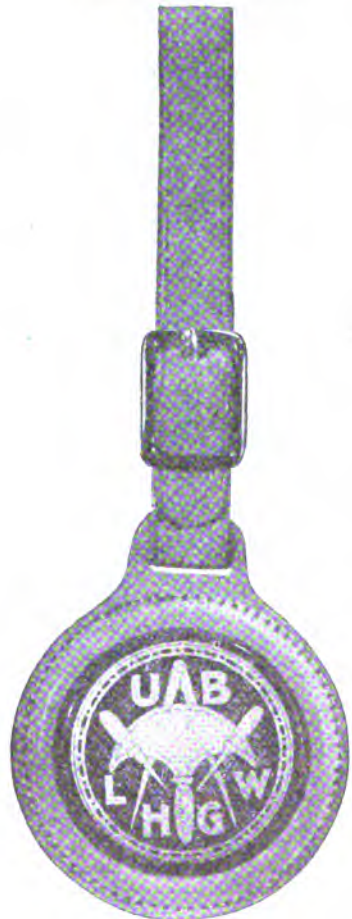
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Address all orders to
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A First-Class Article,
Neat and Attractive.



**Order One From Your Local
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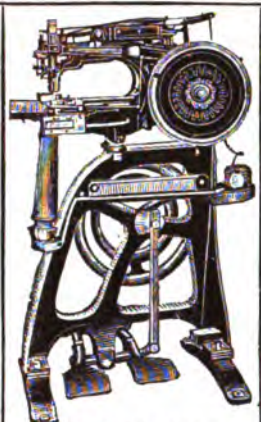
Watch Fobs, with emblem of our order, same as above cut, will be furnished Local Secretary-Treasurers at twenty-five cents each. Every member should own one. Order at once.

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Simple,
Durable,
Does Not Rip,
Perfect Work.

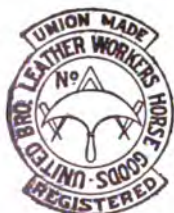


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Lock-Stitch
Wax-Thread.

The Saddlers'
and Harness
Makers' Machine.
(PATENTED.)

THE JOHN O'FLAHERTY CO., ROUSE'S POINT,
NEW YORK.



TAKE NOTICE!

NO HARNESS OR SADDLERY is Union Made unless the Union Stamp appears on same. Take no substitute but insist upon having the stamp. Help yourself by helping us. THIS MEANS YOU.



FARMERS ATTENTION!



OUR UNION STAMP STANDS FOR FAIR WAGES AND GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS. THESE MEAN GOOD WORK AND HAPPY HOMES. It rests with you to say how the other fellow shall work.



The LEATHER WORKER'S JOURNAL

January, 1910.



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL
UNITED BROTHERHOOD *of* LEATHER
WORKERS ^{on} HORSE GOODS

NOTICE.

Secretary-Treasurers Who Will Carefully Observe These Instructions Will Save Themselves a Great Deal of Worry and Time.

In ordering due books for new members, please use the regular Order Blanks furnished all local branches. In all cases give the member's full name, occupation, and exact date of election. Also use the Order Blanks when ordering supplies, etc. Do not mix orders for supplies, etc., in communications, if you wish to receive same without delay.

When reporting members suspended, expelled, retired, transferred, sick or deceased, please give the member's full name, his book number and all necessary information pertaining to said member, such as dates, etc.

After accepting a member by transfer, immediately notify the secretary-treasurer of the local where the member last held membership, on "Post Card" furnished you by headquarters.

Demand a clearance card from all members transferring to your local branch.

Be sure to report all members received by transfer, retired, expelled, suspended or deceased, in the proper space on monthly reports.

See to it that all stamps sold are cancelled by placing the date of sale on each stamp, and instruct shop collectors accordingly.

The secretary-treasurer is the only person allowed to handle Out-of-Work stamps, and members are only entitled to same after they have complied with the provisions of the Constitution. At the meeting of the local branch is the proper place to secure you Out-of-Work stamps, as per Article XIII, Section 3.

The stamp account is the most important part of your work. You should not allow any stamps to go out of your possession unless you receive cash or a receipt from shop collectors, who are in turn responsible to you for all stamps placed in their possession. Keep a strict account with your shop collectors. When reporting to headquarters the number of stamps on hand of the different kinds, be sure that the report is correct.

Close your books on the last day of the month. You will then have plenty of time to make out your monthly report properly and get it to headquarters on time. Do not get into the habit of waiting for members to pay up.

Dues of new members begin the Saturday following their election to membership, regardless of date initiated.

Members cannot become members-at-large until they have had their due books signed by the General Secretary-Treasurer, and their names properly recorded at headquarters.

Accept no dues from members until they have been properly transferred.

Members entitled to retiring cards should make written application to the local union for same. After same is granted the member's due book must be properly signed, in addition to issuing card.

When a due book is lost, a new one will be issued by headquarters upon payment of ten cents by the member losing same.

Always be prompt and businesslike, and read carefully all instructions sent out from headquarters.

Send all communications of a financial nature and make all drafts and money orders payable to John J. Pfeiffer. Do not send your personal checks, but make all remittances with draft, postal or express money order. Always remit when the per capita tax is due, not failing to send with same the detailed monthly report as per Constitution.

Members are requested to note the above instructions to local secretary-treasurers, and to cordially co-operate with them in carrying out these rules.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,

General Secretary-Treasurer.

THE LEATHER WORKERS' JOURNAL

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VOL. XII—No. 5.

KANSAS CITY, MO., JANUARY, 1910.

\$1.00 PER YEAR



GOOD OLD SANTA CLAUS.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDER- ATION OF LABOR.

(By John J. Pfeiffer, Delegate.)

Pursuant to law the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order by President Gompers at 10 a. m., November 8th, at Massey Hall, Toronto, Canada. Addresses of welcome were delivered by his worship Mayor Oliver of Toronto; Dr. J. O. Reaume, representing the Premier and the Government of the Province of Ontario and who is also Minister of Public Works of the province, and by Wm. Glockling, President of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. For the first time in its history the Federation convened in annual session outside the boundary lines of the United States. The welcome that was extended us was a most sincere and hearty one. The mayor and city officials joining in the parade from the hotel to the hall. President Gompers responded to the addresses in his usual able and fitting manner.

There were in attendance 312 delegates representing 87 National and International unions, 23 State bodies, 63 City Central bodies, 13 Trade and Federal Labor Unions and 6 Fraternal Organizations, with a total vote of 14,497.

President Gompers' report was published in the last issue of the Journal, therefore I shall not take up any more space on this subject further than to say that it should be read by every member of our organization.

Secretary Morrison's report showed the total receipts from all sources to

be\$232,377.64
The total expenses 203,702.07

A balance of receipts over expenses of \$28,675.57 with the balance from the year 1908, making a sum total of \$167,303.46 on hand October 1, 1909. Of this amount \$51,426.32 is in the general fund. The balance, \$115,877.14, is credited to the Defense Fund for local trade and federal labor unions.

The United Hatters of North America received direct from the Federation the sum of \$41,852.59 to assist them in their contest with the Hat Manufacturers' Association. The above sum represented the assessment levied by the Federation and did not include the many donations received from other sources.

A one-cent assessment and donations from other sources for the defense of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison netted \$44,297.98. Of this amount \$6,273.61 has been expended, so there is on hand in this fund the sum of \$38,024.37.

The Treasurer's report verified that of the Secretary, both of which were reported as correct by the auditors.

The report of the Executive Council was the next in importance, it was a lengthy document, it would be well worth your while to give it a careful reading. It covers a number of questions that are of vital importance to every member, chief among them was the injunction abuse.

At the third day's session addresses were delivered by the Fraternal Delegates from the British Trade Union Congress, Mr. A. H. Gill and Mr. J. R. Clynes; also by the Fraternal Delegate from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Mr. F. Bancroft. Addresses were also delivered by the Rev. Chas. Stelzle and Mrs. Raymond Robbins.

Following is the speech of John Mitchell delivered immediately following the report of the Committee on Boycotts:

"I take advantage of this occasion to record, as positively as I can, my complete concurrence in the declarations of the committee. I recognize that, at this time, every statement made by the representatives at this convention, and particularly by those who on next Monday must present themselves in court at Washington, is being scrutinized with the greatest care. I want the delegates to this convention. I want the people of the United States to know that, so far as I am concerned, I shall not speak defiantly, but, let the consequence be what it will, I shall not surrender any right guaranteed to me by the constitution of our country. I am not sure how much mental and physical suffering will be necessary to make me submit, but if I know myself, and I think I do, no amount of physical pain or mental suffering will persuade me that I have not the right to spend my money where I please, the right to speak and print whatever I choose, being responsible under the law for the abuse of that right.

"Speaking generally of the boycott, it may be, if properly and advisedly used, one of the most humane and beneficial weapons in the hands of organized labor. Used illadvisedly, it may prove a detriment to us, but whether it be a benefit or a detriment, each

man for himself must determine where he is going to bestow his patronage. I deny most emphatically that any merchant or any manufacturer has a property interest in my patronage. It is mine to give and to bestow or withhold as suits my own pleasure, and any attempt through the subtleties of the law to take from me the absolute right to do what I please with my own money—any attempt to take from the people the right to do what they please with their own money—must be resisted at any cost and opposed to the very limit.

"Now, Mr. Chairman, this is the first time during this convention that I have had anything to say about the proceedings in court at Washington. I have information that cognizance has been taken there of utterances by men on the floor of the convention, and I want to go clearly on record so that no man may misunderstand my attitude, and that no man, no difference how designing, may be able to distort my attitude. I propose in the future, as in the past, to exercise the right guaranteed me by the founders of our country; I propose—if I am sent to jail—when I come from there to declare again that I shall not, for myself, purchase any product of the Buck's Stove and Range Company. I make this declaration not to tickle the ear of any man; I make it solely that I may declare publicly the conviction that is within me.

"Now, my friends, it seems to me that this whole proceeding should prove a lasting lesson to the workmen of the United States and Canada. If all the workmen had been true to themselves, if they had been true to their obligation, there would not have been a non-union product on the market for sale. The trouble with us is that we are so concerned with our own affairs that we pay little attention to the affairs of our fellow-unionists. If the workmen could learn to realize that they are the real employers of labor; if they will in their every day life carry into effect their open professions, it will not be long before every man and woman working for wages will be a member of a trade union. I believe the time will come when every workman will demand and insist that the goods he buys shall be made by union labor. The merchants are only too anxious to supply the products men want to use, and the manufacturers will willingly supply the merchants with the products they demand. The

difficulty has been that the union man has not insisted upon the union labor or upon a union product when he went to spend his money. It is true that there are some who have consistently and persistently demanded union made goods. It is perfectly obvious by the amount of non-union goods sold that only a small portion of the union men have done their full duty.

"I want to repeat that, so far as I am concerned—let the consequences be what they may—I am going to assert and exercise while at liberty the rights guaranteed by the organic law of the country. I regard myself as a good deal of an American. I grew up with high pride in being an American. It may seem an idle sentiment, but I remember when I was a small boy, when my step-mother was so poor we could not buy bread enough to satisfy our hunger or clothes to keep us warm, that on the cold winter nights I have crept out of bed to get my father's soldier coat and wrapped it around me to keep the cold from me, I felt proud that I was an American and the son of an American soldier. I am not less proud now of being an American, but, my friends, I want to see the word 'Americanism' stand for all the sentiment that is symbolized by the flag of our country. I want all the liberties, not the liberties that give us the right to do things we do not want to do; I mean the liberties that give us the right to live out our own lives and to be helpful to one another. I do not believe in that liberty enunciated by some of our courts which say that men and women must have the liberty to work themselves to death. I do not believe in the liberty enunciated by Judge Tuthill, of Chicago, who declared the ten-hour law unconstitutional, because it would deny to girls and women the right to work fourteen hours a day. I do not believe in that species of liberty; but I do believe in the spirit of liberty that gives even to the most humble person on our soil the opportunity to grow and develop to the best that is in him.

"I believe that this litigation will have one good result. It will result in making out people think; it will bring home to them the necessity of working in concert. Some years ago I had the privilege of traveling through some countries in Europe, and while in Germany I visited a number of labor newspaper offices, and found in each one

man who seemed not to know enough to conduct a newspaper, although he had a very important title. Upon making inquiry as to his function, we were told that his duty was to go to prison. He was hired for a small wage and his principal duty was to be sent to prison because of some infraction of the law—lese majesty or something of that kind—on the part of the editor. Surely the time will not come in America when it will be necessary for the labor organizations to employ some one to serve time in prison! There was a time, it is said, when a member of the British Parliament from Ireland, who had not served a sentence of imprisonment, was regarded as not altogether safe and faithful. Is the time going to come on our continent when the badge of faithfulness to labor must be the brand of imprisonment? Let us hope not. So far in the history of our country we have been singularly free from that sort of experience. May we not hope that the laws of our country may be so drafted and so amended and that the judiciary may so interpret those laws that no man may rightfully feel that he has not been given a 'square deal'? I am as anxious as any citizen can be that every institution connected with our government may be so conducted that no honest man may justly feel that he has been denied an equal opportunity and equal rights with every other citizen."

The following resolution introduced by your delegate was unanimously adopted by the convention and means much for our success in our coming campaign:

Resolution No. 32—By Delegate John J. Pfeiffer of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods:

Whereas, The United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods is contemplating and preparing to make a general demand for the eight-hour work day in the saddlery industry at some opportune time in 1910; and

Whereas, In order to be successful in a general movement of this kind, it is essential that we have the moral support of the entire labor movement; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, pledges its moral support to the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods in the effort which it proposes to make to secure a universal eight-hour work day for its members, as above stated.

About 160 resolutions were presented, covering almost every subject bearing on the affairs of the trade union and reform movement.

The organization of farm laborers was an important question discussed by the convention. A resolution, introduced by Delegate L. D. Redding, of the Fort Wayne Federation of Labor, said that several central bodies had passed resolutions regarding the formation of Federal labor unions among the farm employes and unskilled workmen in small towns; that much good could be done by creating demand among these classes for label products; that many of this class enter cities during part of the year and compete with every craftsman; that this class condemned organization because of lack of knowledge, and therefore that the executive council should make a special effort to induce local organizers to go into the small towns nearby and form federal labor unions to be chartered under the A. F. of L.; that the same should become affiliated with the city central bodies, thereby educating the unskilled laborers, and at the same time creating demand for all union label products. The committee on organization reported in favor of the resolution and its reference to the executive council. Opinion in the convention was divided, and the report was adopted by a vote of 74 to 63.

J. Havelock Wilson, M. P., president and organizer of the Seamen's Union of Great Britain, addressed the convention in connection with a resolution indorsing the strike of seamen on the Great Lakes, and pledging the moral and financial support of the Federation.

Wilson said that in three months in the port of New York he has organized more than 5,000 sailors on British ships, and that he intends to visit the principal ports along the Atlantic coast, inasmuch as it is easier to organize British seamen on this side of the Atlantic than in Great Britain. He declared that the fight of the union against the shipping federation of Great Britain was to be carried on to the death.

The executive council submitted a report recommending the amalgamation of the International Association of Machinists and the International Union of Elevator Constructors along lines making the elevator men an auxiliary body though with practical autonomy.

The report was referred to the adjustment committee, which will undoubtedly recommend its adoption. This will dispose

of a fight that has waged in Chicago for several years.

Labor conditions in California, particularly in Los Angeles, cropped out in the report of the resolution asking for the removal of Arthur A. Hay as organizer in Southern California. Hay had both his assailants and defenders and it was finally decided to refer the matter to the executive council.

Other resolutions carried by the convention were as follows:

In favor of changing the date of the inauguration of the President of the United States because of the possibility of inclement weather on March 4.

Pledging the support of the Federation to the agitation to the fight of women of Illinois for legislation to limit working hours of women to ten hours.

In favor of restoring the franchise to residents of the District of Columbia, United States.

Commending the educational campaign of the International Typographical Union for the prevention of tuberculosis and recommending other organizations to follow the same example.

Recommending the Sunday before the first Monday in September should be observed by the churches as Labor Sunday.

In favor of the nationalization of Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington, first President of the United States.

Recommending the erection of labor temples in all industrial centers.

In favor of a clause in all government contracts for army and navy contracts providing for eight-hour day and union rates of wages.

Recommending the establishment of homestead or garden farms for workers.

The report of the label committee was presented by Miss Agnes Nestor. It dealt chiefly with resolutions urging trades union members to purchase only union label goods. But one resolution caused heated discussion.

One action which is of special interest to the membership of organized labor is the manner in which the convention handled the various jurisdictional disputes. The much disputed Electrical Workers question, which has caused so much contention throughout the country, even causing Central Bodies and State Federations to lose their charters and which some of the mem-

bers thought would cause a split in the American Federation of Labor, was settled by positive instruction for both factions to get together. The following committee were named to bring about the amalgamation of the warring factions:

Frank Duffy, General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters named by President McNulty; A. L. Urlick, president of the Iowa State Federation, selected by President J. J. Reid, and John Frey, editor of the Iron Molder's Journal, appointed by President Gompers.

The question of the two organizations of car workers, known as the International Association of Car Workers, and the Brotherhood of Railway Car Men of America, was where one of the organizations held a charter from the A. F. of L. and the other organization although having a larger membership, could not secure admission on account of the fact of the other organization being already affiliated. The committee on adjustment to which the matter was referred recommended that as soon as possible the executive head of the two orders should meet in Washington and arrange terms of amalgamation. Should they fail to do so, the Executive Council, which was vested with power to specify the terms of the merger, will take up the matter and issue a charter to the amalgamated organization.

The report of the committee was practically unanimously adopted by the convention, which means the end of two organizations in that craft.

The various other jurisdictional disputes were treated in a like manner by the convention, and this method certainly establishes a new precedent in the annals of the American labor movement, and will have much to do with the further advancement of the entire labor movement, for there is nothing worse, in my opinion, than jurisdictional disputes within our organizations.

The entire proceedings of the convention were characterized by an earnestness of purpose and a unity of thought and action seldom manifest in such large bodies of men assembled in a representative capacity. Meeting with such earnest and intelligent men cannot help but inspire one to go forward with a further determination to carry on the work for humanity's cause.

During my stay in Toronto I met with the members of No. 93. An open meeting was

held with a number of non-union men in attendance and several applications secured. The members treated me royally and I certainly appreciate the many courtesies extended.

Officers elected for the ensuing term are: President, Samuel Gompers; first vice-president, James Duncan; second vice-president, John Mitchell; third vice-president, James O'Connell; fourth vice-president, D. A. Hayes; fifth vice-president, Wm. Huber; sixth vice-president, Jos. Valentine; seventh vice-president, J. R. Alpine; eighth vice-president, H. B. Perham; secretary, Frank Morrison; treasurer, John B. Lennon; fraternal delegates to British Trades Congress, W. B. Wilson, T. V. O'Connor; fraternal delegate to Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, J. J. Manning. The convention will meet at St. Louis next year.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN J. PFEIFFER.

LABOR ON THE AGGRESSIVE.

The year is closing with labor on the war-path. The American Federation of Labor has thrown down the gauntlet to the steel trust, has sent out a corps of organizers to reinforce the union ranks, which is tantamount to mobilizing the industrial army, and manifestly means "business." This business activity of trades unionism has no selfish aim, at least no inhuman selfish aim like that of the corporation it is attacking. It has in view betterment of the conditions under which thousands of men are treated as mere machinery in the system of making immense profits for capitalism. Its aggressiveness has a brotherly motive, a desire to secure for labor that of which capital would continue to deprive it—fair wages, reasonable working hours and more protection for the lives and limbs of the toilers. The salutary effects of this campaign are already visible in the political world, where industrialism in its monopolistic form is rapidly being recognized as a fit subject for federal investigation and legislative treatment. Congress has been called upon to act in the interest of the workers on behalf of humanity. This is well. It may prove historical in a more significant manner than is dreamed of even by the prime movers in the warfare themselves. If the government will devote as much thought and "prayerful" consideration to labor problems as it has done to tariffs and other measures in the interest of capitalism, we shall rejoice in the prospect of adjustments of labor wrongs by peaceful methods. May this be the glorious result of A. F. of L. aggressiveness!

AN INEXORABLE ORGANIZATION.

Langston Suggests a Plan Whereby American Federation Would Accomplish Greater Results.

"The American Federation of Labor, the mouth-piece of the rank and file of organized labor, dominated by the men who toil rather than by the men who are paid to work for those who toil, a political organization so inexorable that it could beat the Joe Cannons, the Littlefields, the Aldriches, the Paynes and the Tafts, if need be."

This is the dream of J. Luther Langston, secretary-treasurer of the Oklahoma State Federation of Labor, and a printer by trade. Usually, Langston is not a dreamer. He is considered as being a fighter. He planned the move that drove "Bill" Murray to cover when Murray, who was then grooming for the Oklahoma gubernatorial race, entered his brother-in-law in the senatorship race to beat Senator Franklin, friend of organized labor.

Langston has won in the courts of Oklahoma when his positions have been attacked. Gov. Haskell, who has never been accused of not having political judgment, whatever else he may have been accused of, consults Langston concerning important affairs of the state.

Langston, as the secretary-treasurer of the Oklahoma State Federation of Labor, is constantly in the limelight. The special interests are attempting to cripple the state constitution of Oklahoma by amendments, and the campaign to keep intact that famous document, which the State Federation played so prominent a part in framing, is in charge of this labor genius. No, Langston is not a dreamer. He is a fighter, but he has had a dream.

"I have nothing to say against President Gompers or Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor," says Langston. "They have done great service for the laboring masses of America. The American Federation of Labor was what labor needed at the time that it was organized. Conditions have changed, however, and the Federation does not meet conditions as they now exist. Let Gompers keep his shoulder straps. Organized labor needs such men as he, but his time would be more valuable to the cause of labor should he be retained in an advisory capacity rather than as the active head of the great movement.

"The American Federation is top heavy. Instead of the president of the organization issuing edicts to the rank and file, the edict should be issued by the rank and file to the president. That can be accomplished in but one way.

"First of all, dignity and strength must be given to state organizations. Let the dues to the American Federation of Labor be paid through the state organization and not through the national and international organizations. Put the president and secretary of each state federation on a salary;

make the president, by virtue of his office, the organizer for the American Federation of Labor in that state; the national and international organizations to remain as they now exist and have full control over local unions in their jurisdiction.

"The conventions of the American Federation of Labor should be composed of at least two delegates from each state federation of labor and not by delegates elected by international organizations who cast their votes on a per capita basis of the different internationals.

"The effect of this would be the arousing of a greater interest on the part of local unions of the country in national affairs and would take the control of the national organization out of the hands of a few men. With the rank and file of organized labor, through its state organizations, in control of the American Federation of Labor, with the president and secretary of each state organization on salaries and devoting all of their time to the interests of labor the union men of this country would be in a position to meet political exigencies. Then politicians elected by the masses might easily be taught that if they betrayed their trust to the people, the people would retaliate.

"Under this plan, instead of the American Federation of Labor having a working force of about twenty men in the field, it would have ninety-two. Instead of one organizer covering two or three states as at present in some instances, each state would have two men whose sole duty it would be to see that Labor gets its dues. This not only would insure that the men in various fields would be acquainted with local conditions, but it likewise would insure that when the American Federation met in national convention, to decide upon policies, the men upon the floor of that convention would be in a position to take into consideration peculiar entanglements that might have arisen in localities far removed from the headquarters of the Federation concerning which the head of the Federation otherwise would know nothing.

"But of greater importance than all would be the political strength of such an organization. For instance, should it become apparent that there was likelihood of a known enemy of labor being elected to the national congress, the president and secretary of the organization in the state in which the office seeker was to make his race, would advise the national officers of the Federation of the situation and demand help. The national president, advisory board or whatever official or officials should be declared to have the authority, would hurry organizers from the various states to the scene of the political battle. There would be men to talk with the farmers—for the farmers' unions in the western states have become strong during the last few years—men to talk with the mechanics and with every man whom it might be considered had cause to have common sympathy with the toiler.

"In short, the entire strength, if need be

of the American Federation of Labor, could thus be put to the front, concentrating all of its energies against this one anti-labor politician. Labor would not have to make many fights of this kind. Soon the big political parties would consider carefully the stamp of men up for nomination, for organized labor would have become a factor that no politician and no political party would dare toy with.

"Here is an organization plan: Divide the United States and Canada into either seven or nine districts; each state or province election to be held on the same date; one member of the executive board to be elected by referendum in each district; the national officers to be elected at large at the time of the state province election, by referendum.

"The American Federation, constructed and operated in such a way would develop many leaders. The principal reason why organized labor has not had more leaders is that the leadership has been confined to the national officers and a few organizers. There has been no incentive for conscientious labor men to aspire to official positions in the labor movement."—Oklahoma Labor Unit.

THE BUNDLE OF STICKS BROUGHT DOWN TO DATE.

Ellis O. Jones, in *Life*, relates the following interesting tale. Of course, it has a moral: all interesting and truthful stories have:

The old man called his son to him to explain the mysteries of business.

"My son," said he, "you have finished college and you must make a show at least of getting busy. Let me explain to you a few fundamentals. Here I have a bundle of sticks. See if you can break them."

The young man had been absent from school with appendicitis at the time his class had read the old story of the bundle of sticks, and so he was not next. He tried and tried to break the sticks, but could not.

"See how easy it is," said the old man, taking the sticks, cutting the cord and breaking them one by one.

"Gee, that's a bum joke," said the young man, as he puffed his cigarette and tried to look interested.

"It's no joke," said the old man. "It is a parable. The bundle of sticks taken together represent organization, which is very desirable in the case of capital. If, however, we look upon the sticks as representing labor, it is criminal and immoral for them to be tied together. They would then represent a union. Always keep your capital sticks tied together and your labor sticks separate."

"I should think what's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," said the son, whose point of view was still blunt.

"It depends on how big a goose you are," replied the old man.

MILLIONS SPENT IN TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE.

Survey of Year's Work Gives Interesting Information and Figures.

Based on reports gathered from all parts of the United States, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis issues a bulletin in which it is stated that \$8,180,621.50 was expended during the year just closed by the various interests fighting consumption in the United States. The bulletin, which is preliminary to a longer report, shows that in the year 1909 over 10,000,000 pieces of literature were distributed, and that 117,312 patients were treated and assisted by the sanatoria, dispensaries and anti-tuberculosis associations.

By far the largest amount of money spent during the past year was for the treatment of tuberculosis patients in sanatoria and hospitals, \$5,292,289.77 being expended in this way. The anti-tuberculosis associations spent \$975,889.56, the tuberculosis dispensaries and clinics, \$640,474.64, and the various municipalities, for special tuberculosis work, spent \$1,111,967.53. The anti-tuberculosis associations distributed the most literature, spreading far and wide 8,400,000 copies of circulars, pamphlets, and other printed matter for the purpose of educating the public about consumption. The health departments of the different cities also distributed more than 1,056,000 copies, which, with the work done by state departments of health, brings the number of pieces distributed during the year well over 10,000,000. The largest number of patients treated during the year was by the dispensaries, where 61,586 patients were given free treatment and advice. The sanatoria and hospitals treated 38,768 patients, while anti-tuberculosis associations assisted 16,968.

New York state leads in the anti-tuberculosis work done during the past year, having spent more money, distributed more literature and treated more patients than any other state. Pennsylvania comes next and Massachusetts is third. The next seven states are Illinois, Maryland, New Jersey, California, Colorado, Connecticut and Ohio. The following table shows the work done in these ten states:

| State | Expenditures | Literature, pieces distributed | Patients treated |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| New York..... | \$1,669,179.76 | 4,997,600 | 41,779 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 1,515,664.02 | 251,300 | 24,410 |
| Massachusetts..... | 1,059,123.53 | 217,605 | 10,646 |
| Illinois..... | 202,820.53 | 254,500 | 4,826 |
| Maryland..... | 195,691.07 | 29,500 | 5,829 |
| Ohio..... | 245,502.17 | 127,000 | 3,197 |
| New Jersey..... | 211,660.62 | 287,500 | 2,159 |
| Colorado..... | 566,205.17 | 37,000 | 3,229 |
| California..... | 254,707.14 | 107,075 | 1,900 |
| Connecticut..... | 220,190.98 | 13,500 | 1,141 |

Although the survey of the past year's work shows that much has been done, the reports from all parts of the country indicate that next year the amount of money to be expended, and the actual number of patients that will be treated, will be more than double that of the past year. For instance, special appropriations have been made in the

various municipalities for next year's anti-tuberculosis work, aggregating \$3,976,500. In addition to these appropriations over \$4,000,000 has been set aside by the different state legislatures for the campaign against tuberculosis next year. Besides these sums, a large number of the present existing institutions and associations are planning enlargements of their work, and new organizations are being formed daily.

THE OLD COACH HORSE.

Had I a coach horse, would I let him toil
When old and feeble, sharing the turmoil
Of servitude with steeds of greater might,
Then drive a bargain, selling him outright
To some hard jobber, when his strength was
o'er,

That he might work him harder than before?
I might, for selfishness is ever strong.
But if I did, the deed were doubtless wrong.
Much rather would I give him, if I could,
A peaceful paddock underneath the wood;
Where he might find shelter amid the blast,
And live in quietude, and at the last
Lay down his weary bones when strength
should cease,

On the soft grassy turf and die in peace.
The desert's denizen, the Arab wild,
Loves well his steed, and treats him like a
child,

Shares with his generous beast his scanty
board,

And makes him partner of his bed and board,
The grateful steed this tenderness repays,
By useful services and winning ways;
And bears his master, of his burden vain,
Like winged lightning, o'er the sandy plain.

If such the kindness of the Arab's heart,
Blush, Christian! bid thy cruelty depart!
Blush crimson red, and act a kinder part.
G. MOGRIDGE.

BORROWING TROUBLE.

Once upon a time a man who, too economical to take a paper, sent his boy to borrow the copy taken by his neighbor. In his haste the boy ran over a stand of bees and in ten minutes looked like a watery summer squash.

His cries reached his father, who ran to his assistance, and failing to see a barb wire fence, ran into it, breaking it down, cutting a handful of flesh from his anatomy and ruining a \$4 pair of pants.

The old cow took advantage of the gap in the fence, ran into the cornfield and killed herself eating green corn. Hearing the racket the wife ran, upsetting a four-gallon churn full of rich cream into a basket of kittens, drowning the whole flock. In her hurry she dropped a \$7 set of teeth.

The baby, left alone, crawled through the spilled milk into the parlor and ruined a \$20 carpet. During the excitement the eldest daughter ran away with the hired man, and the calves got out and the dogs broke up eleven setting hens.

CHILD LABOR NATIONAL MENACE.**Thousands of Boys and Girls Deprived of Many Advantages.**

Hon. August Donath, superintendent of documents, Government Printing Office, dealing with the subject of child labor, in the Chester, Pa., Times, said in part:

"No community, no state, no nation can be prosperous in the best sense of that word unless that rising generation grows up healthy in body, healthy in mind and pure in heart. And what can one expect of a generation, the early years of whose existence have been robbed of all the sunshine that comes to mortals in this somber world? Children cannot protect themselves. In many cases the parent will not do so, for the labor of the children provides money to squander for many an undeserving father in the state. Who then shall be the protector of these thousands of little ones thus robbed, thus cheated of their birthright, as it seems the law does not seem altogether sufficient; at least, as it is administered today? What then can supplement the law? Public opinion. There is nothing so powerful, there is nothing so sure of results as an aroused sentiment on the part of right-thinking people, and surely this is a subject which may well awaken the interest, which may well move the eloquence of our master minds, in the press, in the pulpit, in the halls of legislation. No agency so beneficial for the good of the nation as public sentiment that shall demand that child labor shall be no longer. For it is indefensible, it is a crime, it is a crime against children, against humanity, against the Lord God. And in this prosperous land, in this land where conditions permit the accumulation of fortunes by the hundreds of millions, what word of defense can be uttered for the employment of these armies of little ones who are so utterly defenseless?"

"The writer has seen in some journal a labored defense of this class of labor as employed in the Southern states, where for the last decade or two the manufacture of cotton has been conducted on a growing scale. It was contended that this child labor, which means cheap labor, is absolutely necessary to the success of such enterprises. That defense, in my judgment, is worse than none. No industry should succeed, and no industry deserves to succeed, the measure of whose success is dependent on the number of children it may be permitted to grind into a laboring force. Better far these factories be wiped off the face of the earth than that generations of stunted children should emerge from their doors. Better far that every dollar invested in them be hopelessly sunk if the happiness and the healthful growth of children must be coined into dollars in order to pay dividends. A curse must rest upon means such as acquired, a curse must rest upon those who would aspire to business success that can only be achieved by making thousands and tens of thousands of children despair of life."

UNITED ACTION MEANS VICTORY**For Labor's Cause, and Petty Jealousies and Minor Bickerings Bring Defeat and Slavery.**

To labor is honorable and noble and it's our duty as union men to defend it from degradation, to divest it of the evils which ignorance and greed have imposed. To rescue the worker from the grasp of the unscrupulous employer is a work that labor organizations are putting forth every effort.

In all branches of trade capital has its combinations and whether intended or not they crush and grind the very life blood out of their employes and trample their rights under foot.

We do not wish to come in conflict with legitimate business nor become antagonistic with our employers when we can avoid it by any other means, but we wish to be given a chance to earn enough to purchase some of the good things of life.

Therefore, guard against the tendency to tread our rights and privileges in the dust. For in their haste to acquire riches they are apt to violate the rights of free born citizens of this great country. It is the object of unionism to uphold the dignity of labor, to create a healthy public opinion as to the rights of the toilers and the undeniable justice of receiving a fair remuneration for the labor performed in developing and producing the wealth of the country, for without labor no wealth is produced, no cities or railroads are built, no mines are operated. Capital alone can do nothing; put a laborer in the wilderness and if he has any energy he will develop that wilderness. Put capital in the same wilderness without labor and it will develop nothing. It seems to me that instead of retarding unionism it ought to be fostered by the capitalistic class. The more money a working man makes the more money he spends for the necessities of life. And therefore the bigger returns the business man gets for money invested.

It is the duty of union men and women to set an example of good citizenship. We should be law-abiding and peaceable, respect one another and protect one another from the attacks of selfishness and greed, and in our deliberations we should give due and considerate thought to our words and actions and not to be too hasty in condemning a brother. Leave personal sentiment to look out for itself while we are in the hall; don't try to blacken the character of an innocent man when some of our own faults have been found out. Don't defame a man because you can't have as much influence as he wields. Other people don't view things through your prejudices and therefore will not be swayed to your way of thinking unless your argument is logical and comprehensive.

Be charitable in your judgment, for some time you might want your conduct to be judged charitably. Don't think to gain your point by insinuating and lying about a man

who is successful. Remember, you would not have liked it had you been successful.

The thing to do is to put our shoulders to the wheel and boost along a good thing and not allow past mistakes and failures to influence our good judgment. In unity there is strength. Get on the band wagon and be in the pull, then you will be in the swim. Don't be afraid to follow where you cannot lead, for every man was not born to be a leader. Trust to a man's honor until you have had proof of his guilt then thrust him aside, but don't be hasty in accepting proof of anybody's guilt.

BENEFITS GAINED BY UNION LABEL.

Resolutions have been adopted by the Central Labor Council of Portland urging the claim of the union label on trade unionists.

Truly, says the resolution, "The union label pre-eminently typifies the true Christian spirit of progress through peace and mutual help."

Just as victories are won in peace as well as in war, nay as mankind is more and more inclined to the belief that the victories of peace are more lasting and more renowned than those of war, so the union label, expressing the mutual help the workers give each other, expressing also the willingness of the stronger to assist the weaker, has won some of the greatest and most lasting victories for the toiling men and women of our country, has won victories for the true progress of mankind.

By the aid of the union label the workers and the fair employers are equally benefited. There is no strife. All that is done is patronage given to goods manufactured or sold under fair labor conditions, and patronage withheld from goods manufactured or sold under unfair labor conditions.

An untold number of strikes and boycotts have been prevented by the union label. Let an instance be cited of, say, two factories in any given city employing garment workers. In one factory several hundred men and women, organized in a trade union, work reasonable hours at wages insuring the average standard of living enjoyed by the organized in a trade union, work reasonable hours, at wages insuring the average standard of living enjoyed by the organized American workers. Also the work is done under sanitary conditions, insuring the health of the workers and the health of the user of the goods. This factory places the union label on its product.

The other factory employs several hundred men, women and children under non-union conditions. They work long hours. Their pay is pitifully small. The factory reeks with filth. The workers from overcrowding and from weakness caused by long hours of labor and from poor food readily contract contagious diseases, and at an early age fill our hospitals, our poorhouses and our paupers' graves. Often the remedy of the strike is impossible. As a rule the men and women in such non-union factories

are so degraded and weakened that they cannot be roused to self-defense. Pitiful as is their wage, mind and body killing as is their toil, still this wage keeps them somehow alive, somehow gives some food to wife and children.

The greed of the non-union manufacturer sees his goal in view; the amassing of great wealth is insured.

But gradually his sales fall off, his profits decrease. He keeps decreasing his working force. He investigates the cause and soon finds that union men and women and many others not directly connected with the trade union movement are insisting on union label clothing. The unfair manufacturer then either goes out of business or he shortens the hours of labor, increases the wages of his workers, gives them sanitary conditions under which to work, uses the union label. Shorter hours of toil, better food, healthful surroundings in the factory, soon brighten the cheeks of the men and women workers of this factory, fill out their emaciated frames, and the children are sent to school and to the playground.

The union label, working peacefully, but ceaselessly, has worked and is working this beneficial revolution; has brought about this redemption, not only in garment factories, but in factories and workshops of all trades using this emblem of fairness.

Each individual can ask for the union label. It is no trouble, and the ultimate gain to the community makes it worth while.—Portland Press.

GOVERNMENT BOYCOTTS TRUST-MADE GOODS.

Secretary of War Dickinson has issued an order forbidding any officer or employe of the War Department from purchasing oil from the Standard Oil Company or any of its subsidiary concerns. This action was taken as a result of the recent decree of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, in which the Standard Oil Company was declared to be a trust.

Several months ago Dickinson laid down that rule that officers and employes of the War Department should not purchase supplies from concerns which had been held by the court to be trusts. This rule was first invoked against the tobacco trust. Last summer Brigadier General G. Sharpe, commissary general of the army, was instructed not to purchase the products of the American Tobacco Company. The order against the Standard Oil Company, however, is much larger in its scope, and applies to all purchasing officers, not only in every corps of the army, but also upon the canal commission and other civil branches of the War Department.

Warning the Parrot.

Mother—Tommy, are you teaching the parrot to swear?

Tommy—No, mother; I'm just telling it what it mustn't say.—Harper's Weekly.

TRADE NOTES

MAN'S DEBT TO THE HORSE.

No animal on the face of the earth works like the horse; no animal anywhere is his equal in usefulness to man. He is the one real slave of humanity; for never lived a human slave in any age or in any land who went about his task and his crushing labors more uncomplainingly, more steadily and more faithfully than does the horse. He brings help when the home is aflame; he drags in the harvest that feeds millions; he scurries over the ground to bring the physician to the bedside when we come into the world; he paces solemnly onward as he drags us to the grave. He carries the joyous children upon his broad back, and he thunders to the hospital with the clanging ambulance. Through the streets he drags the mighty iron supports for the giant skyscraper, and over the boulevards of the park he sweeps with fashion and beauty at his hoofs. In the midst of plenty he carries food in abundance to countless homes, and in the midst of starvation he yields up his own body to keep life in the famished human frame.

And for this sublime devotion, this lifelong labor, this noble martyrdom, how often is the faithful animal repaid with atrocious cruelty and vile and inhuman neglect! The treatment of horses by some people is immeasurably base; and it is all the more hideous and scoundrelly because the poor animal has no means of defense, no chance for aid, no voice to demand help.

He is driven at terrific speed for immense distances; he is forced to wear rough and heavy harness over a sore and lacerated body, dragging after him heavily laden wagons, all the while suffering silently the most awful torture. He is compelled to drag overloaded wagons up steep hills, often cruelly lashed with the whip, and then after a long day of dreadful slavery he is poorly housed, often with insufficient food.

Yet there are owners and drivers of a different stamp. These are men into whose hardened soul no appreciation of the value and devotion of the horse is allowed to penetrate. They misuse the animal to an atrocious degree, and are impervious to his appealing look, when he is racked by pain or worn down with toil, as though the poor beast were but a senseless rock. Such men as these know no pity, and because they know no pity they know no horse.

There is nothing overdrawn in this recital of man's inhumanity to his one best and most constant friend. Happily, though, it is not a recital of the usual treatment of the horse. Turning from the consideration of

ill-treatment, it is pleasant to know that in the hearts of the vast majority of men, women and children there is genuine love for this fine and good friend in the animal kingdom. And assuredly he deserves that love.

When you love a horse, you love man's best, truest and most useful friend in all the range of the world of animals.—Pittsburg Press.

MORE HORSES NEEDED.

Never have farmers experienced more difficulty in finding suitable horses for agricultural use or paid higher prices for their supplies than the current season, says the Horseman and Spirit of the Times.

The increase in agricultural operations and the employment of more horses on old improved farms to operate agricultural machinery have broadened the demand for horses, and competition among farmers has firmed prices in the country and made it difficult for shippers to buy horses at values to meet the requirements of the city trade. Farmers have paid \$500 to \$600 per pair for horses to work on the farm, and the high cost has stimulated many farmers to buy mares to raise future home supplies. It takes the aggregate sales of many minor products of the farm to realize the price of a pair of good horses, and farmers will find it economy to raise their horses in the future, as indications warrant the expectation that demand will exceed the supply for several years.

Horses go into service younger than a score of years ago, and are soon disabled on the hard paved streets of cities. The services of city horses being shorter increases the demand, and if motor vehicles were not largely used it would be difficult to supply consumers.

The shortage of the supply as compared with the demand is not induced by decreased production. The horses of the United States increased in 1908 no less than 648,000 and increased in value upward of \$103,000,000, yet the surplus is limited owing to the broader demand for agricultural and industrial use. Horses wear out rapidly under severe commercial service and demand is ever ready to utilize the new supply, and dealers never found it more difficult to fill the orders of customers. The horse industry offers exceptional opportunities to the intelligent breeder to realize attractive profits in raising good market classes to supply the demand.

Desperate.

An American visiting London for the first time was goaded to desperation by the incessant necessity for tips. Finally he entered a washroom in his hotel, only to be faced by a large sign which read, "Please tip the basin after using."

"Never!" said the Yankee, turning on his heels, "I'll go dirty first."

A Change of Scene

Higher.

Grace—Women are not so frivolous as you think, Tom. There are still some who have thoughts of higher things than dress.

Tom—Oh, yes, I know; hats!

Giving Her Away.

"Who gave the bride away?"

"Her little brother. He stood up right in the middle of the ceremony and yelled, 'Hurrah, Fanny, you've got him at last!'"

Western Christian Advocate.

Willing to Work.

Kind Lady—Why don't you go to work?

Tramp—I would if I had the tools.

Kind Lady—What sort of tools do you want?

Tramp—A knife and fork.

Days Too Close Together.

Angry Purchaser—Didn't you tell me that you had got as many as twelve eggs in one day from those eight hens you sold me?

Exasperating Poultry Raiser—Yes, ma'am.

Angry Purchaser—Then why is it that I'm never able to get more than two eggs from them and sometimes not that many in one day?

Exasperating Poultry Raiser—I don't know, ma'am, unless it's because you look for eggs too often. Now, if you will look for them only once a week I feel quite positive that you will get just as many eggs in one day as I did.—Chicago News.

Should Have Known Better.

"What's the matter?"

"Just quarreled with my wife."

"What about?"

"She said that a woman whom we met was beautiful, and I agreed with her."—Houston Post.

Had a Surplus on Hand.

"Johnnie, if I give you two cents and your father gave you three cents, how much would you have?"

"Seven," promptly replied Johnnie.

"You can't have understood me, Johnnie. Now listen, and I will repeat the question. If I give you two cents and your father gave you three, how much would you have?"

"Seven," said Johnnie again, and with some promptness.

"I am surprised at you, Johnnie," said the teacher. "How on earth would you have seven?"

"I got two in my pocket," said Johnnie.—Philadelphia Times.

Peculiarities of Long Island.

The class in geography in one of the Brooklyn schools was asked by the teacher. "What are some of the natural peculiarities of Long Island?"

The pupils tried to think, and, after a while, a boy raised his hand.

"I know," said he.

"Well, what are they?" asked the teacher.

"Why," said the boy, with a triumphant look, "on the south side you see the sea and on the north side you hear the sound."

The Gown She Wanted.

A pompous colored woman waddled into the cloak department of a Cleveland store.

"Can I direct you, madam?" inquired one of the managers.

"Yes, sah. I wants the gown department."

"What kind of gowns, madam?" further inquired the official.

"Why, women's gowns, of co'se," replied the customer, disgustedly. "Y'all think Ah wants a gown fo' a man?"

"But, madam," explained the manager. "you see, we have different kinds of gowns. There are tailor-made gowns, evening gowns and nightgowns."

"No, sah," put in the woman promptly. "Ah don't want no tailah-made gowns or nightgowns or early in the evenin' gowns. What Ah wants is jes' a plain gown to do washin' in. Ah wants a calico wrapper. That's what Ah wants."

Won His Bet.

"Daddy," said a boy to his father, "I've got a pencil which will write green, purple, crimson or any color you like."

"No, it won't—not the same pencil, my son."

"You daren't bet me a dime it won't daddy."

"I'll give you a dime if it will," said the father.

The youngster dived into his pocket, produced the stump of a common lead pencil and wrote on a piece of paper the words, "magenta, green, crimson, purple," etc.



The most effective means of preventing lockouts, strikes, boycotts and injunctions is to demand the Union Label when making purchases.

Steamfitters in Cleveland report every shop in the city with one exception is union, and there are not more than four competent mechanics outside of the union.

"We're at peace with the world," says President James J. Freel, of the Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union. "Eighty-seven per cent of the workers in our line in North America are affiliated with our union."

Only 29 years old, Matthew Woll, president of the International Photo Engravers' Union, is probably the youngest international president. Working "at the bench" by day and studying at night, he put himself through a considerable law course.

The Journeymen Barbers' Union of San Francisco has voted to place a boycott against six barber shops in that city because of the refusal of the proprietors to respect the closing hours of the Union, the owners refusing to close Sunday afternoon.

An eight-hour city with one strike in 18 years, is the boast for Barre, Vt., of P. F. McCarthy, of the Quarry Workers' Union of that town. One-third of Barre's population of 12,000 are declared to be trade unionists.

A number of the leather workers in reply to advertisements inserted in foreign papers arrived in Ottawa, Canada, but immediately on learning that there was a strike on they joined the International Union of Leather Workers.

A story is being told about a foreigner who, when told that John Mitchell had to go to jail because of the alleged contempt at court in the Buck's Stove Co. case, went home and secured an axe with which he smashed his Buck's stove to pieces. This is the method he took to show his indignation and I guess there is lots more that felt the same way.

A projected lockout in the cabinet making trades of southwest Germany has so far been a miserable fiasco. In some towns the men have already won hands down, in others the prospects are very good.

Statistics of various A. F. of L. organizations upon strikes for the year ending Sept.

1, 1909, show that among locals of 98 national and international organizations were involved in 692 strikes, involving 87,031 members. Strikes were won attaining benefits in wage and working conditions to 53,971 members. Strikes were lost to 9,432 members. At the close of the fiscal year 64 strikes were pending. There was paid by all organizations to sustain members on strike \$2,068,276.94.

ARE YOU A MAN?

The free man today is he who has some money in the bank, who is out of debt, who works a fair length of time for a fair amount of money, and who can, personally or through his union, remedy any injustice from which he may be suffering. In small industries, where two or three workmen labor side by side with their employer, they have a large measure of personal liberty without belonging to any organization. They are, in such cases, on familiar terms with their employer, and are really more like partners than hired men. But in the gigantic plants that now exist one worker counts for as little as a leaf on a tree. The bigger the plant, the smaller the workman, is a truth the wage-earner has found out by experience. The only way to overcome this shrinkage of the workmen is by means of organization. The union is the only expedient by which a workman in a large plant can remain a man instead of becoming a mere number.—Boyce's.

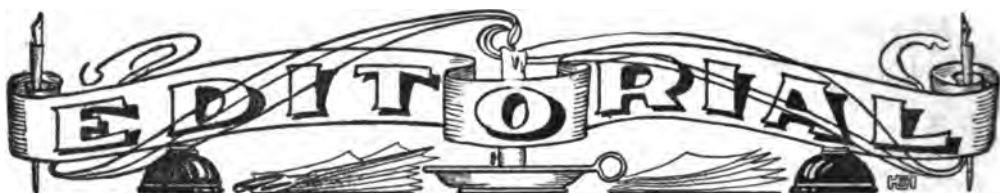
RAILROAD EMPLOYEES DEPARTMENT.

More than 100 delegates representing the union workers on the Nickel Plate, Michigan Central, Pere Marquette, Wabash and Lake Shore roads met in Chicago and perfected arrangements to obtain from the American Federation of Labor charters for ten branches of the railroad employees' department of the central labor organization of the country.

The meeting was one of a series to be held in various cities, and when all of the federations contemplated have been formed, it is estimated that more than 500,000 railroad employees will be allied more closely than ever.

PRISON LABOR.

South Dakota is looking up in the matter of convict labor. The contracts under which the convicts in the State penal institutions are now let out to various firms and individuals for work will expire within a short time, and there is strong opposition to renew any of them. The sentiment of the people and press of the state seems to be heartily in favor of abandoning the contract system altogether and employing the convicts on the public roads. This would undoubtedly be a good move.



A Happy New Year.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION.

The American Federation of Labor convention held in Toronto, Canada, Nov. 8th to 23rd, 1909, was a very successful meeting. The officers' reports were valuable both from a literary and statistical viewpoint. The action of the committee on industrial education, with the other reports to the convention, will be found valuable reading, and would suggest that each member provide himself with a copy of the proceedings, which can be secured from Frank Morrison, Secy., Ouray Bldg., Washington, D. C., at 25 cents per copy.

The addresses of the British delegates were very interesting. Both of the delegates are members of Parliament.

That which most interested our organization was the resolution presented by Delegate Pfeiffer, and which received the unanimous endorsement of the convention. It reads as follows:

Whereas, The United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods is contemplating and preparing to make a general demand for the eight-hour work day in the saddlery industry at some opportune time in 1910; and

Whereas, In order to be successful in a general movement of this kind, it is essential that we have the moral support of the entire labor movement; therefore, be it

Resolved That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, pledges its moral support to the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods in the effort which it proposes to make to secure a universal eight-hour work day for its members, as above stated.

The members of organized labor in Toronto deserve great credit for the kindly fraternal spirit displayed in taking care of the delegates during their stay in that city.

APPEAL FOR SWEDISH WORKERS.

To All Organized Labor, Greeting:

Since August 4, 1909, a strike of great magnitude has been in progress in Sweden, and the issue at stake is the very life of the labor movement of that country.

Because of the sharply defined class divisions in Sweden and the lingering influences of the old feudal system, the development of the Swedish labor unions has been exceedingly difficult, but withal they have steadily fought their way and gained. The last ten years, however, witnessed a considerable impetus in the interest of the workers in the unions, and this has been the period of their greatest progress and growth. The period of prosperity experienced between the years 1900 and 1908 was favorable to their success, and the labor organizations became a great power in the defense and advancement of the conditions of the workers. The growing strength and aggressiveness of the unions brought about the counter organization of employers, and their antagonism was centralized into a formidable force through the means of their three large associations, namely, the Central Employers' Association, representing the building industry, employing 50,000 men; the Machine Shop and Iron Ship Builders' Association, employing 35,000 men, and the Swedish Employers' Association, representing all the large industries, employing 164,000 men. The panic and industrial depression beginning in 1908, considerably weakened the strength and resources of the unions, and the Swedish Employers' Association endeavored to turn these conditions to its advantage in its effort to disrupt the unions. For the past two years the threat of a general lockout has been held over the heads of the workmen when any advance was made by them, either of defense or for the amelioration of conditions. Early in 1909 some of the employers put into effect a reduction in wages. A strike involving 1,400 men was declared against it. The Employers' Association served notice on the officers of the organizations that unless the men returned to work under the reduction in wages there would be a general lockout. The men on strike refused to return to work, and the association carried out its threat and locked out 80,000 men. This violent attack portended more than was involved in the local dispute, and the unions recognized it as a clear declaration of war from the employers. The situation had reached the stage where, in order to maintain the organizations and the labor movement, the attitude and demands of the Employers' Association had to be combated. The organized wage workers realized that all that had been built up, after years of effort, and at great sacrifice, was at stake.

Therefore, instead of submitting to the lockout, the organizations of labor answered it by a general strike, and 200,000 men joined those already locked out.

Because of the magnitude of the strike it was necessary for the unions of Sweden to appeal to the workmen of other countries for financial assistance. Messrs. Claues E. Tholin and John Sandgren were sent as delegates to this country, and in furtherance of his mission, Mr. Tholin appeared before the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, November 8-20, 1909, where he addressed the delegates upon the subject of this struggle. His address was supplemented by statements by President Gompers and Delegate John P. Frey, of the Iron Molders Union, who was fraternal delegate to the last meeting of the British Trades Union Congress; they were in Europe, and had opportunity to learn the facts at first hand from the representatives of the labor movement of Sweden, and both substantiated the great justice and merit of the strike.

A special committee was appointed at the Toronto convention to consider the appeal of the Swedish workers for financial assistance, and in accordance with its report and recommendation the convention directed that an appeal be issued and forwarded to organized labor for immediate financial assistance for our Swedish brothers.

Every phase of the struggle in Sweden merits our earnest consideration and support. While separated by great distance from the workers there, yet their cause and the principles for which they are contending, the right to organize, to remedy their just grievances, and to secure to the toilers a fair share of the fruits of their labor, are identical with the aims and aspirations of the organized workers of America. Their splendid fortitude and courage in the face of the adversity of this prolonged struggle proves their loyalty and devotion to the cause of labor, and it is evident that nothing short of starvation will enforce their surrender. The struggle has resolved itself into a test of endurance, and the hope was expressed by the convention that the amount contributed by the American trade union movement would be at once creditable to the labor organizations of our country and of material assistance to the Swedish trade unionists in maintaining the strike to a successful termination.

You will therefore please read this at the next meeting of your organization, and it is earnestly requested to donate whatever sum may be within its means at this time. Contributions should be sent direct to Herman Lindquist, Landssekreteriat, Stockholm, Sweden, or to the Swedish Strike Relief Committee, with headquarters in Chicago. The financial secretary of this committee is John Dawn, 4041 North Sacramento Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

By order of the Toronto convention.

FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary American Federation of Labor.

The Leather Workers' Journal.

Published Monthly by the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, at
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E. J. BAKER, Editor.

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The publisher reserves the right to reject or revoke advertising contracts at any time.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Short communications each month upon matters of labor and interest to our friends and readers would be greatly appreciated by the management of the JOURNAL. Mail your copy so it will reach us not later than the 18th of each month.

We desire the following news: Election and Installation of officers; any action proposed by your local as to wages, boycotts, hours, etc.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by Correspondents.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

E. J. BAKER, General President.....Kansas City, Mo.
GEO. SHIPMAN, First V.-President.....Toronto, Can.
F. A. MALONEY, Second V.-President.....San Jose, Cal.
C. C. ZEIGLER, Third V.-President.....Oklahoma, Ok.
HERBERT MARTYN, Fourth V.-Pres.....Hartford, Conn.



Address all FINANCIAL communications and make all drafts and money orders payable to
JOHN J. PFLEFFER, Gen'l Sec'y-Treas.,
209 Postal Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

LOCAL SECRETARY-TREASURERS.

Local Secretary-Treasurers will be governed by the following extract of Article IV, Section 4, Constitution of Local Branches:

"It shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer of Local Branches of the U. B., upon sending money for any purpose whatsoever to a sister Local, to notify by letter the Recording Secretary of the receiving Local the amount of money sent and for what purpose."

Let the Slogan be 8 hours in 1910.

RESULT OF VOTE

On Salary Proposition as Submitted by the General Executive Council.

The proposition having received 1,032 votes in favor as to 325 against, is hereby declared carried and in effect as per the terms of the resolution, as follows:

"Resolved, That the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer be paid a salary of \$125 per month, beginning November 1, 1909, and ending October, 1910, or until the constitution is amended in 1910."

GEO. SHIPMAN,
First Vice-President.

| Local | Yes | No | Local | Yes | No |
|---------|-----|----|------------|-------|-----|
| 1..... | 57 | 13 | 63..... | 17 | 4 |
| 2..... | 16 | 5 | 67..... | 20 | .. |
| 3..... | 22 | 41 | 72..... | 4 | 10 |
| 4..... | 12 | 2 | 79..... | .. | 22 |
| 9..... | 17 | 6 | 80..... | 43 | 5 |
| 10..... | 14 | 1 | 86..... | 20 | 13 |
| 11..... | 18 | 3 | 90..... | 8 | .. |
| 14..... | 16 | 15 | 93..... | 14 | .. |
| 15..... | 10 | 1 | 95..... | 32 | 3 |
| 17..... | 22 | 12 | 97..... | 13 | .. |
| 18..... | 35 | 4 | 98..... | 12 | 1 |
| 19..... | 51 | 6 | 99..... | 20 | .. |
| 24..... | 8 | 1 | 100..... | 11 | 15 |
| 25..... | 18 | 3 | 103..... | .. | 11 |
| 27..... | 4 | 2 | 108..... | 10 | .. |
| 28..... | 18 | 6 | 110..... | 10 | .. |
| 30..... | 1 | 16 | 115..... | 7 | 5 |
| 32..... | 17 | .. | 126..... | 10 | 1 |
| 34..... | 11 | .. | 128..... | 20 | 1 |
| 35..... | 30 | 12 | 131..... | 4 | 3 |
| 36..... | 24 | .. | 150..... | 23 | 2 |
| 39..... | 19 | 1 | 155..... | 1 | 9 |
| 40..... | 7 | 4 | 159..... | 5 | 6 |
| 44..... | 8 | .. | 160..... | 2 | 4 |
| 46..... | 13 | .. | 161..... | 5 | 1 |
| 48..... | 16 | .. | 162..... | 59 | .. |
| 49..... | 9 | 1 | 163..... | 10 | .. |
| 54..... | 16 | 3 | 164..... | 12 | .. |
| 55..... | .. | 20 | 165..... | 8 | .. |
| 56..... | 19 | .. | 168..... | 21 | .. |
| 57..... | 13 | 1 | 170..... | 10 | .. |
| 59..... | .. | 7 | 171..... | 9 | .. |
| 60..... | .. | 17 | | | |
| 61..... | 11 | .. | Total..... | 1,032 | 325 |
| 62..... | 34 | 1 | | | |

No votes were received from the following local branches: Nos. 12, 26, 29, 43, 52, 58, 64, 68, 69, 70, 78, 82, 83, 85, 88, 91, 96, 101, 105, 106, 109, 112, 116, 118, 132, 135, 136, 137, 142, 145, 149, 156, 166, 167, 169.

IN MAKING REMITTANCES.

Members will, in forwarding payments for buttons, badges, dues, etc., please send post office money orders or drafts, and not postage stamps, as the present system of vouchers at headquarters will not admit of the receipt of same without a double entry.

All leather workers will stay away from Fort Worth, Tex.; Chicago, Ill.; Pueblo, Colo., Victoria, B. C., and Ottawa, Canada, and not heed alluring advertisements. Strike is on.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

There has been no change in the situation at Ottawa, Canada, since the last issue of the Journal. The men are standing firm, and only four of the seventy-one have deserted. Efforts have been made to effect a settlement under the Canadian Trades Dispute Act, but the firms have refused to appoint an arbitrator. First Vice President Shipman is giving this matter his personal supervision, and there is no doubt but that a settlement will be effected shortly.

Strikes are still on at the following places, and members are cautioned to keep away:

M. J. Wilson & Sons, H. Carson, S. & H. Borbridge, and the Craig Harness Company, Ottawa, Canada.

R. T. Frazier, Pueblo, Colo.

T. R. James Co., Ft. Worth, Texas.

Hanisch Bros., and Kronauer Saddlery Company, Chicago, Ill.

F. Norris & Sons and Wm. Duncan, Victoria, B. C.

All leather workers on horse goods are hereby notified to stay away from all cities where trouble is pending or strikes are on. We have advised members in every case to white the secretary-treasurer of a local branch before communicating with firms or accepting positions in various cities where price lists are pending or trouble is on. Local branches will rigidly enforce Article 16, Section 13, General Constitution, and all members will be governed accordingly.

OFFICIAL RULES GOVERNING THE PAYMENT OF SICK BENEFITS.

Members making claim for sick benefits must have been in good standing and good health for the first six months of their membership. After that a member must be in good standing three months prior to making claim.

No benefits are allowed for one week's sickness, but if a member is sick two weeks or over, continuously, to draw the full amount, providing, that a member who becomes sick or disabled reports either in writing or verbally to the local or sick committee. Sickness or disability to be dated from the date on which he reports himself sick or disabled.

Any member failing to comply with this section shall not be entitled to benefits.

A JOURNAL FOR EACH MEMBER.

Local Branches who fail to receive a sufficient number of Journals to supply each member with a copy will please report the exact number of Journals needed, and we will increase the quantity when the next issue is mailed.

DEATH BENEFIT.

In making claims for Death Benefit you must use the form provided by the General Secretary-Treasurer. Should the claim be allowed, the G. S.-T. will forward a draft for the amount.

To be eligible to death benefits the deceased must have been in good standing three months prior to his death.

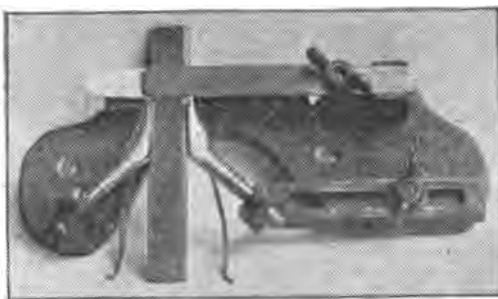
JOHN J. PFEIFFER,

THE No. 6 HARNESS MACHINE.

A point of great interest in the John O'Flaherty Co.'s No. 6 harness machine advertisement, which you will see on another page, is the way the machine draws off exactly the amount of top thread required for each stitch, the amount varying automatically according to the thickness of the work being done. When sufficient top thread is drawn off for the next stitch it is absolutely locked so firmly that to attempt to draw off more must break the thread. This machine absolutely locks the thread while some others have a tension which, though heavy, varies with the thickness and quality of the work being sewn.

THE SCHWARTZ EDGER.

Pat. April 6, 1909.



PRICE, \$5.00.

Address, R. H. SCHWARTZ, 209 E. Hill Street, Champaign, Ill.

MEMBERS ADMITTED.

Since last issue and date of initiation.

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
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| Nov. 23, 1909. | | 19 Frank Kouchal. 21970 | |
| 17 Joe Jakowitz. 21905 | | 19 W G Volkmeier. 21971 | |
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| 132 R Mitchell. 21964 | | 12 C B Berg. 22028 | |
| 132 E J McGowan. 21965 | | 12 B Petrim. 22029 | |
| Dec. 3, 1909. | | 12 E A Lundeen. 22030 | |
| 98 Ernest Moran. 21966 | | Dec. 17, 1909. | |
| 98 R Strathder. 21967 | | 67 F W Husemman. 22031 | |
| Dec. 6, 1909. | | 67 Josiah Muth. 22032 | |
| 49 H F Broker. 21968 | | 67 J W Strain. 22033 | |
| | | 67 A J Baker. 22034 | |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|-------------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|
| Dec. 16, 1909. | | 98 F W Brown. 22041 | |
| 126 Herman Hline. 22035 | | 98 Jno Kowalski. 22042 | |
| 57 F A Fisher. 22036 | | Dec. 15, 1909. | |
| Dec. 17, 1909. | | 98 J Ottenatitter. 22043 | |
| 3 R F Dodra. 22037 | | 98 Al Johnson. 22044 | |
| Dec. 16, 1909. | | 98 Wm Abel. 22045 | |
| 98 Carl Laase. 22038 | | 98 H H Warner. 22046 | |
| 98 Paul Boehnke. 22039 | | 98 I H Brown. 22047 | |
| 98 Sam Hoffman. 22040 | | ML C E Tomlinson. 22048 | |

MEMBERS RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.

Members who have deposited their transfer cards with any local branch during the month of November and whose names do not appear in the following list, should immediately call the local secretary's attention to the same and have their transfer properly registered. It has also been brought to our attention that secretaries some times fail to notify the secretary of the local branch where a member last held membership, after receiving said member by transfer. Secretaries should therefore carefully observe this list for any mistakes that may have occurred.

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

| Branch No. | Book No. | Received by Transfer. | From Branch No. |
|------------|----------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1... | 18727 | P. Cohen. | 3 |
| 1... | 21352 | Robert Perry. | 25 |
| 1... | 586 | John Blondia. | 90 |
| 1... | 8615 | Frank Blusteine. | 3 |
| 1... | 20586 | Henry Kukla. | 67 |
| 1... | 20263 | Joe Carlstrom. | 12 |
| 1... | 20509 | John Lotker. | 10 |
| 1... | 16630 | H. N. Fuller. | 10 |
| 3... | 17290 | J. W. Ellenburger. | 1 |
| 3... | 20526 | C. H. Fowler. | 58 |
| 4... | 21813 | Alonzo Allen. | 163 |
| 9... | 14335 | R. J. Hurry. | 3 |
| 9... | 20929 | W. Calmbach. | 170 |
| 10... | 21143 | E. G. Shuford. | 1 |
| 12... | 1549 | Thos. Haggerty. | 70 |
| 12... | 21600 | David Grant. | 165 |
| 12... | 17507 | Ed La Craft. | 70 |
| 14... | 14236 | Wm. Duncan. | 18 |
| 14... | 20514 | Chas. Noack. | 164 |
| 18... | 21206 | Fred N. Hoffman. | 150 |
| 18... | 3411 | John Levenhage. | 80 |
| 18... | 18714 | J. F. Gardner. | 19 |
| 18... | 3298 | Frank Clark. | 19 |
| 19... | 1488 | Jno. Vetena. | 159 |
| 19... | 21497 | Chas. Olson. | 63 |
| 19... | 15467 | Fred Graff. | 63 |
| 19... | 21489 | P. J. MacKenzie. | 24 |
| 24... | 21489 | P. J. MacKenzie. | 10 |
| 25... | 3637 | John Seelig. | 32 |
| 25... | 2034 | F. L. Brown. | 30 |
| 25... | 20069 | Emmitt Blevins. | 30 |
| 25... | 17263 | O. L. Ostrander. | 62 |
| 28... | 18395 | B. Procknow. | 9 |
| 28... | 20225 | L. E. Arnold. | 28 |
| 29... | 455 | Henry Shuree. | 3 |
| 29... | 20736 | A. Robitaille. | 98 |
| 30... | 11513 | J. H. Shultz. | 181 |
| 30... | 20704 | C. H. Holmes. | 39 |
| 30... | 17194 | A. Drelalski. | 103 |
| 30... | 2401 | Lee Langwell. | 67 |
| 32... | 20527 | Blaine Graham. | 1 |
| 35... | 17799 | S. S. Smith. | 1 |
| 35... | 13255 | Chas. Ryan. | 64 |
| 39... | 21738 | Carl Lerner. | 107 |
| 39... | 17882 | Ernest Bath. | 27 |
| 39... | 16889 | Jas. Horak. | 27 |
| 39... | 2229 | Louis Gaekel. | 25 |
| 39... | 16298 | F. C. Wusser. | 25 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Received by Transfer. | From Branch No. |
|------------|------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 39..... | 783..... | Mat Dickey..... | 98 |
| 39..... | 20187..... | R. L. Edmensten..... | 160 |
| 44..... | 7804..... | Robt. Allen..... | 12 |
| 49..... | 21201..... | General Goodwin..... | 65 |
| 52..... | 6336..... | S. Fehey..... | 9 |
| 54..... | 18120..... | Barney Lohr..... | 17 |
| 56..... | 15691..... | Wm. J. Wilson..... | 156 |
| 60..... | 2324..... | S. F. Schroeder..... | 11 |
| 62..... | 19888..... | Walter DeArmand..... | 58 |
| 63..... | 17952..... | Chas. Nelson..... | 93 |
| 63..... | 11541..... | Jno. Fink..... | 30 |
| 63..... | 21137..... | J. Greenberg..... | 19 |
| 64..... | 3924..... | W. W. Williams..... | 69 |
| 70..... | 4462..... | R. Morlin..... | 1 |
| 70..... | 7929..... | W. M. Grafe..... | 3 |
| 72..... | 20743..... | Chas. Lindermann..... | 57 |
| 72..... | 21644..... | F. H. Coenen..... | 57 |
| 72..... | 11489..... | Archie Deiterman..... | 25 |
| 90..... | 19521..... | G. A. Seidler..... | 165 |
| 103..... | 17194..... | Anthony Furbolski..... | 30 |
| 126..... | 13134..... | A. J. McDermott..... | 30 |
| 126..... | 543..... | Wm. Meggenberg..... | 15 |
| 126..... | 1190..... | A. E. Howard..... | 15 |
| 150..... | 12218..... | Grant S. Smith..... | 54 |
| 161..... | 20936..... | Algia F. Jacobs..... | 19 |
| 163..... | 8200..... | W. C. Hanna..... | 34 |
| 163..... | 17384..... | E. J. Turner..... | 108 |
| 163..... | 21813..... | Alonzo Allen..... | 108 |
| 166..... | 17797..... | W. W. Maurer..... | 39 |
| 168..... | 19534..... | Ray Jones..... | 35 |
| 169..... | 21614..... | James E. Dull..... | 46 |
| 170..... | 14258..... | Ben Lopez..... | 9 |
| 171..... | 2302..... | John Lee..... | M.L. |
| 171..... | 1207..... | F. W. Kettler..... | M.L. |
| 171..... | 2865..... | Sam Stauffer..... | M.L. |
| 171..... | 6574..... | C. F. Harter..... | 18 |
| 171..... | 4504..... | C. L. Gaether..... | 56 |
| 171..... | 21135..... | Chas. Senninger..... | 29 |

ACCEPTED BY RETIRING CARD.

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|----------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|
| 1 E V Price..... | 20315 | 32 Andy Evans..... | 413 |
| 1 A H Munsell..... | 20257 | 49 J J Eberhardt..... | 3498 |
| 3 R L Whitehead..... | 3187 | 52 O E Neumann..... | 3087 |
| 4 W R Burd..... | 16100 | 63 Sigard Burgum..... | 19460 |
| 9 John Cravens..... | 19287 | 63 C Otteletter..... | 16674 |
| 10 C Fearabind..... | 15396 | 67 W W Reynolds..... | 19024 |
| 10 H Conley..... | 19464 | 78 H R Price..... | 2006 |
| 10 J D Kuhl..... | 18900 | 86 A P Messmer..... | 11024 |
| 12 Edwin Dimick..... | 20642 | 97 J Woodman..... | 19547 |
| 17 M Schwartz..... | 21123 | 97 Louis Sturlon..... | 18413 |
| 18 F Hethington..... | 19880 | 98 G Anderson..... | 18547 |
| 18 D W Stiver..... | 4979 | 160 H Priepke..... | 12876 |
| 26 Edw Spilker..... | 17445 | 166 Alex McManus..... | 19865 |
| 28 H E Thomas..... | 21530 | 170 A F Wilson..... | 3195 |
| 29 Joe Lutz..... | 1978 | | |

SICK BENEFITS.

Following is a list of members who received sick benefits during the month of November. Members are requested to go over same carefully and report any irregularities to the undersigned without delay.

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,
Gen. Sec'y-Treasurer.

| Branch No. | Member Receiving Sick Benefits | Book No. | Amount |
|------------|--------------------------------|------------|---------|
| 1..... | Wm. P. Kelly..... | 20350..... | \$15.00 |
| 1..... | Jas. McDonald..... | 98..... | 15.00 |
| 1..... | A. J. Stubenhaver..... | 12371..... | 10.00 |
| 2..... | W. H. Muller..... | 20104..... | 10.00 |
| 2..... | Jos. Spitzmiller..... | 3867..... | 10.00 |
| 9..... | W. R. Carew..... | 19649..... | 20.00 |
| 9..... | F. F. Rensler..... | 7732..... | 5.00 |
| 10..... | John Lorenz, Sr..... | 8574..... | 15.00 |
| 10..... | R. W. Miller..... | 19275..... | 15.00 |
| 11..... | Wm. Gross..... | 20214..... | 5.00 |
| 14..... | Tom Schanghnessy..... | 20382..... | 20.00 |
| 14..... | J. J. McDaniels..... | 21067..... | 10.00 |
| 17..... | A. Mindak..... | 7946..... | 15.00 |
| 17..... | G. Schock..... | 4397..... | 15.00 |
| 18..... | A. Hufferon..... | 18745..... | 15.00 |

| Branch No. | Member Receiving Sick Benefits | Book No. | Amount |
|------------|--------------------------------|------------|--------|
| 19..... | B. F. Morledge..... | 17068..... | 10.00 |
| 19..... | Albert Bayer..... | 20033..... | 30.00 |
| 19..... | Thomas Lyons..... | 14978..... | 25.00 |
| 25..... | A. C. Lamberth..... | 1277..... | 10.00 |
| 25..... | Chas. Henry..... | 7709..... | 5.00 |
| 30..... | Julius Falkenrath..... | 2787..... | 10.00 |
| 30..... | Albert Urban..... | 8255..... | 15.00 |
| 30..... | John Weber..... | 3690..... | 20.00 |
| 35..... | A. G. Beechman..... | 16582..... | 10.00 |
| 35..... | Max Kamister..... | 20185..... | 10.00 |
| 54..... | John Forbs..... | 17444..... | 10.00 |
| 55..... | J. A. Stetter..... | 3524..... | 20.00 |
| 55..... | A. H. Maenz..... | 7219..... | 30.00 |
| 59..... | Eugene Fabry..... | 14168..... | 10.00 |
| 67..... | B. L. Lindsay..... | 20747..... | 30.00 |
| 69..... | C. H. Martin..... | 6140..... | 15.00 |
| 79..... | Danl. J. Murphy..... | 20984..... | 20.00 |
| 79..... | Gilbert Perry..... | 13412..... | 20.00 |
| 79..... | S. Kruger..... | 15744..... | 10.00 |
| 79..... | John Dakin..... | 14636..... | 10.00 |
| 95..... | Geo. A. Burr..... | 9371..... | 20.00 |
| 98..... | J. C. Engleman..... | 16560..... | 20.00 |
| 99..... | Jules Delvich..... | 20280..... | 10.00 |
| 103..... | T. C. Tolbert..... | 19022..... | 10.00 |
| 128..... | E. Beulon..... | 16961..... | 15.00 |
| 132..... | F. McHugh..... | 20632..... | 10.00 |
| 150..... | Harry Pallick..... | 20354..... | 15.00 |
| 160..... | C. J. Hunter..... | 18820..... | 10.00 |

MEMBERS RETIRED.

Since Last Report.

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|-----------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|
| 1 Wm Campbell..... | 18972 | 79 P Morette..... | 17636 |
| 1 John Rucker..... | 21219 | 79 Hy Huckstedt..... | 21070 |
| 2 Sam Simon..... | 1241 | 79 T S Kennedy..... | 21111 |
| 3 J A Griffin..... | 4257 | 97 E C West..... | 21456 |
| 11 Wm Stockfleth..... | 3571 | 97 M Griffin..... | 21569 |
| 17 Joe Sanders..... | 21668 | 97 M Garside..... | 21562 |
| 19 John Pinas..... | 21589 | 103 H Rice..... | 19878 |
| 19 F Killingass..... | 20469 | 105 Jno Fernandes..... | 18089 |
| 30 J G Kestner..... | 21419 | 110 J B Cushing..... | 2062 |
| 32 H E Howell..... | 13644 | 116 C Brayne..... | 12843 |
| 32 Sidney Huff..... | 16876 | 128 Hugh McClune..... | 13188 |
| 44 Ed Wilson..... | 11060 | 156 W H Weaver..... | 18325 |
| 55 Fred Harding..... | 12653 | 156 Wm Rae..... | 6639 |
| 56 J S Irick..... | 21306 | 161 Wm Koenig..... | 3870 |
| 56 Geo Royster..... | 19797 | 164 M Crowell..... | 19551 |
| 63 J A Herlan..... | 3945 | 168 F G Curtis..... | 21563 |
| 63 E Schwartz..... | 20811 | 169 F A Peterson..... | 21565 |
| 69 H W McCue..... | 20914 | 169 V E Ryden..... | 21685 |

IN MEMORIAM

MEMBERS DECEASED.

| Branch No. | Member | Book No. |
|------------|--------------------|----------|
| 9..... | F. F. Rensler..... | 7732 |
| 30..... | Fred Kern..... | 1660 |
| 52..... | Ben Thompson..... | 19790 |

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings of the twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Toronto, Ontario, Canada, are ready for distribution, at 25 cents per copy, or \$20 per hundred.

The book contains the reports of the president, secretary, treasurer, executive council and all committees, and matters of an important nature. Send in your orders early before the edition is exhausted. All orders should be addressed to Frank Morrison, secretary, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

WHAT IS LIBERTY?

Pen Picture of a Free American Citizen— One Who Has Money, and Works Fair Length of Time at a Fair Wage.

Some writers and orators, who know less about the labor question than they do about the North Pole, declare that trade unions destroy personal liberty and keep all the workers down to a "dead level of sloth and incompetency." This is just as true as to say that the seats in a car destroy the liberty of the passengers to stand up. The "liberty" to work for starvation wages is not a right; it is a wrong, it is an injustice, it is an oppression. It represents real liberty just as much as a gold brick represents real wealth. What does liberty mean? Is the man free who has nothing to say about his wages and his hours of labor? Is a man free who takes the harness and the whip as obediently as a cart horse? Is a man free whose only aim in life is to do what he is told and take what he is offered? If this is freedom, then the trusts must have a peculiar dictionary of their own. No man is free who has not something to say about the conditions under which he works.

The free man today is he who has some money in the bank, who is out of debt, who works a fair length of time for a fair amount of money, and who can, personally or through his union, remedy any injustice from which he may be suffering. In small industries, where two or three workmen labor side by side with their employer, they have a large measure of personal liberty without belonging to any organization. They are, in such cases, on familiar terms with their employer, and are really more like partners than hired men. But in the gigantic plants that now exist any worker counts for as little as a leaf on a tree. The bigger the plant, the smaller the workman, is a truth the wage earner has found out by experience. The only way to overcome this shrinkage of the workman is by means of organization. The union is the only expedient by which a workman in a large plant can remain a man instead of becoming a mere number.—Boyce's.

WANT SHORTER HOURS.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods Start Eight-Hour Movement.

A resolution introduced by International Secretary John J. Pfeiffer of the International Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods at the recent A. F. of L. convention, has given due notice to the saddlery industries of the United States and Canada that the rank and file intend the establishment of the shorter workday. The committee on resolutions concurred and the convention not only indorsed the entire subject matter thereof, but pledged its moral support to the leather workers in their efforts in this di-

rection. According to Mr. Pfeiffer the locals throughout the United States and Canada intend to make the fight for the eight-hour day during the ensuing year.

The organization occupies a very prominent place in the labor movement. Throughout its entire period of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor—for the past twenty years—at no time has it become involved in any jurisdictional dispute. A universal eight-hour day has been the goal of years of faithful organization and upbuilding. The state branches and central unions in the American Federation of Labor will be notified to at once start an agitation in their respective localities in the interest of the leather workers on horse goods.—Springfield Tradesman.

AN ELEPHANT'S MEMORY.

A veterinary surgeon told the following story concerning the intelligence and gratitude of an elephant:

Some years ago, he said, I was summoned by the proprietor of a famous show to come to his stables to attend a female elephant. The great creature had stepped on a nail or piece of metal, which had penetrated her foot. She was in great agony, and long before I reached the elephant stables I could hear her trumpeting with pain.

On entering, I found her standing on three legs, swinging the sore foot slowly backward and forward. I felt rather nervous as I approached the beast, but the keeper told me to have no fear. The elephant, he explained, was a very intelligent creature.

As I bent down to examine the wounded foot I felt a light touch on my hair. Turning, I saw the great turnk behind me, and it suggested dangerous consequences.

"I shall have to cut deep," I said to the keeper, who thereupon spoke to the elephant in some tongue unknown to me. Then he shouted: "Cut away!"

I made one gash with the knife, and felt the trunk tighten on my hair in a way that made my blood run cold. However, I screwed up my courage and again applied the knife. In a short time I had lanced the abscess, sprayed the foot and bound it up. Evidently the elephant felt immediate relief, for it relaxed its grasp on my hair and drew a long breath.

Several months later I happened to be in the neighborhood of the show, and sought out the keeper to inquire after my former patient.

She was well and hearty, he told me, and invited me to come and see her.

On approaching the elephant she looked at me at first with indifference, then steadily and with interest. Then she stretched out her trunk and laid it caressingly on my head. Finally—wonderful to relate—she lifted her foot, now thoroughly healed, and showed it to me. She had not forgotten.—Minneapolis Tribune.

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light,
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
For those that here we see no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind.

Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring out the want, the care, the sin,
The faithless coldness of the times;
Ring out, ring out, my mournful rhymes,
But ring the fuller minstrel in.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease;
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

—Tennyson.

THE PRESIDENT ON INJUNCTIONS.

(By Samuel Gompers.)

President Taft, in his first annual message to Congress, makes reference to many interesting topics. The one chiefly relating to labor is a recommendation for a law providing that no injunction shall be issued without previous notice, unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that the delay would result in "irreparable injury" to the complainant. After quoting the plank on the subject his party adopted in the last campaign, the President says:

"I recommend that, in compliance with the promise thus made, appropriate legislation be adopted. The ends of justice will best be met and the chief cause of complaint against ill-considered injunctions without notice will be removed by the enactment of a statute forbidding hereafter the issuing of any injunction or restraining order, whether temporary or permanent, by any Federal court, without previous notice and a reasonable opportunity to be heard on behalf of the parties to be enjoined; unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that the delay necessary to give such notice and

hearing would result in irreparable injury to the complainant, and unless also the court shall from the evidence make a written finding, which shall be spread upon the court minutes, that immediate and irreparable injury is likely to ensue to the complainant, and shall define the injury, state why it is irreparable, and shall also indorse on the order issued the date and the hour of the issuance of the order.

"Moreover, every such injunction or restraining order issued without previous notice and opportunity by the defendant to be heard should by force of the statute expire and be of no effect after seven days from the issuance thereof or within any time less than that period which the court may fix, unless within such seven days of such less period the injunction or order is extended or renewed after previous notice and opportunity to be heard.

"My judgment is that the passage of such an act, which really embodies the best practice in equity and is very like the rule now in force in some courts, will prevent the issuing of ill-advised orders of injunction without notice, and will render such orders when issued much less objectionable by the short time in which they may remain effective."

Of course, every expression of opinion of the President is entitled to respectful and thoughtful consideration; when that utterance is officially communicated to Congress with a recommendation for its enactment into law it becomes of still greater importance. The President's recommendation should be read and re-read, each thought very carefully weighed in relation to the other, and the test of fact and experience applied thereto.

For instance, of what practical use would the enactment of a law based upon the President's recommendation prove? What tangible reform or relief would be achieved? There has not been an injunction granted by any of the courts, Federal or State, but that was based on the complainant's allegation to the court's "satisfaction" that unless the injunction was granted "irreparable injury" would follow.

Take the case of the Buck's Stove and Range Company against the American Federation of Labor, its officers, its affiliated organizations, their two million members, and friends. That company, in its petition for the injunction, alleged that unless the writ was granted it would suffer "irreparable injury." That company sought and obtained its injunction from Justice Gould after "notice" and "hearing" and yet the outrageous injunction forbidding and enjoining free speech and free press was issued, under which three American citizens were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. It is true that the Court of Appeals later modified the terms of the injunction, but the same court held that no matter what the original and unmodified injunction forbade, Mitchell, Morrison, and Gompers were compelled to obey.

Justice Wright declared that he placed "the matter at bar distinctly on the proposition that were the order confessedly erroneous yet it must have been obeyed." The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, in affirming Judge Wright's decision and sentence, declared that "the decree became a final and binding judgment against the defendants until reversed or modified on appeal." It is not the contention that in the case which we are discussing the matters involved were "erroneous," confessedly or otherwise, but that the injunction of Justice Gould was without warrant, authority or jurisdiction in that it invaded and denied the constitutionally guaranteed rights of free speech and free press, and therefore the decree was void.

Let us suppose that the President's recommendation had been the law when the Buck's Stove and Range Company petitioned Justice Gould for the injunction. There would not have been the slightest variation from the procedure in the injunction, or in the contempt case which arose out of it. There would not have been a scintilla of protection to the defendants of their rights as citizens and representatives of the workers. And that which applied to the defendants applies with equal effect to the two million men and their friends and sympathizers enjoined.

A significant fact will be observed that the President nowhere in his recommendation makes reference to any existing law to be amended, no statute altered to accomplish his expressed purpose. Indeed, one would look in vain for any Federal law which authorizes any judge to issue an injunction as injunctions are issued in labor disputes. The fact is that the President's judgment and recommendation are based, not on the law, but on the "practice." And it is this very practice which is not statute law, but judge-made law.

We ask a careful consideration of Labor's contention upon this all-important question of our time, and we challenge a discussion of the points here submitted. Labor insists that:

The writ of injunction was intended to be exercised for the protection of property rights only.

He who would seek its aid in equity must do equity and must come into court with clean hands.

It must never be used to curtail personal rights.

It must not be used ever in an effort to punish crime.

There must be no other adequate remedy at law.

It must not be used as a means to set aside trial by jury.

Injunctions as issued against workmen are never used or issued against any other citizen of our country.

It is an attempt to deprive citizens of our country, when these citizens are workmen, of the right of trial by jury.

It is an effort to fasten an offense on

them when they are innocent of any unlawful or illegal act.

It is an indirect assertion of a property right in men when these men are workmen engaged in lawful effort to protect or advance their natural rights and interests.

Injunctions as issued in trade disputes are to make outlaws of men when they are not even charged with doing things in violation of any law of state or nation.

The injunctions which the courts issue against Labor are supposed by them to be good enough law today, when there exists a dispute between workmen and their employers; but it is not good law—in fact, is not law at all—tomorrow or next day when no such labor dispute exists.

The issuance of injunctions in labor disputes is not based upon law, but is a species of judicial legislation, judicial usurpation, in the interests of the money power against workmen innocent of any unlawful or criminal act.

The doing of the lawful acts enjoined by the courts renders the workmen guilty of contempt of court, and punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

In all things in which workmen are enjoined by the process of an injunction during labor disputes, if those acts are criminal or unlawful, there is now ample law and remedy covering them. From the logic of this there is no escape.

No act is legally a crime unless there is a law designating it and specifying it to be a crime.

No act is unlawful unless there be a law on the statute books designating and specifying it to be unlawful; hence, it follows that:

No act is criminal or unlawful unless there is a law prohibiting its commission.

We assert that Labor asks no immunity for any of its men who may be guilty of any criminal or unlawful act.

It insists upon the workers being regarded and treated as equals before the law with every other citizen; that if any act be committed by any one of our number, rendering him amenable to the law, he shall be prosecuted by the ordinary forms of law and by the due process of law, and that an injunction does not lawfully and properly apply and ought not to be issued in such cases.

The injunction process as applied to men engaged in a dispute with employers includes the allegation of criminal or unlawful acts, as a mere pretext, so that the lawful and innocent acts in themselves may also be incorporated and covered by the blanket injunction. And the performance of the lawful and innocent acts in themselves despite the injunction renders them at once guilty of contempt of the court's order which is summarily punished by fine or imprisonment, or both.

In itself the writ of injunction is of a highly important and beneficent character. Its aims and purposes are for the protection of property rights. It never was intended, and never should be invoked, for the pur-

pose of depriving free men of their personal rights, the right of man's ownership of himself; the right of free locomotion, free assemblage, free association, free speech, free press; the freedom to do those things promotive of life, liberty and happiness, and which are not in contravention of the law of our land.

We re-assert that we ask no immunity for ourselves or for any other man who may be guilty of any unlawful or criminal act; but we have a right to insist, and we do insist, that when a workman is charged with a crime or any unlawful conduct, he shall be accorded every right, be apprehended, charged, and tried by the same process of law and before a jury of his peers, equally as any other citizen of our country.

It is agreed by all, friends and opponents alike, that the injunction process, beneficent in its inception and general practice, never should apply and legally cannot be applied where there is another ample remedy at law.

Labor protests against the issuance of injunctions in disputes between workmen and employers when no such injunctions would be issued when no such dispute exists. Such injunctions have no warrant in law and are the result of judicial usurpation and judicial legislation rather than of Congressional legislation.

Labor protests against the discrimination of the courts against the laboring men of our country which deprives them of their constitutional guaranty of equality before the law.

The injunctions against which we protest are flagrantly and without warrant of law issued almost daily in some section of our country and are violative of the fundamental rights of man. When better understood, they will shock the conscience of our people, the spirit and genius of our republic.

We shall exercise our every right, and in the meantime concentrate our efforts to secure the relief and the redress to which we are so justly entitled.

Not only in our own interest, but in the interest of all the people of our country, for the preservation of real liberty, for the elimination of bitterness and class hatred, for the perpetuation of all that is best and truest, we can never rest until the last vestige of this injustice has been removed from our public life.

We regret that necessity has arisen for a restatement of Labor's position upon this great question of relief from the abuse of the injunctive process; but Congress has not seriously concerned itself in remedying the wrong and according justice to the working people of our country. The President's recommendation is the wrong way to restore right and equality before the law. So long as these principles are unrecognized in the law as well as the practice, Labor will stand erect and demand right, justice, and freedom, exactly upon an equality, neither more or less, with every other citizen of our country.—American Federationist.

SPEAK GENTLY.

Speak gently! It is better far
To rule by love than fear—
Speak gently—let no harsh words mar
The good we might do here.

Speak gently! Love doth whisper low
The vows that true hearts bind;
And gentle friendship's accents flow,
Affection's voice is kind.

Speak gently to the little child;
Its love be sure to gain,
Teach it in accents soft and mild—
It may not long remain.

Speak gently to the young, for they
Will have enough to bear—
Pass through life as best they may
'Tis full of anxious care.

Speak gently to the aged one,
Grieve not the careworn heart,
The sands of life are nearly run,
Let such in peace depart.

Speak gently, kindly, to the poor,
Let no harsh term be heard,
They have enough they must endure
Without an unkind word.

Speak gently to the erring—know
They may have toiled in vain;
Perchance, unkindness made them so.
Oh! win them back again.

Speak gently, He who gave His life
To bend man's stubborn will—
When elements were fierce with strife
Said to them, "Peace be still."

Speak gently, 'tis a little thing
Dropped in the heart's deep well;
The good, the joy, which it may do,
Eternity alone shall tell.

THE HATTERS WIN IN SIXTY-FIVE SHOPS.

Official notice has been issued by the United Hatters' Union of New York city that four more firms in Orange, N. J., and two more in Newark, N. J., had made their peace with the union, and that their hands have returned to work after having been out since January 15. It is expected that several more Newark firms and one of the remaining two Orange firms will settle soon.

The settlement of the six firms last week leaves only 20 of the original 85 hat firms which started the national fight against the Hatters' Union in January which have not come to terms.

The battle of the Hatters' Union was to maintain the closed shop and the use of its label. It has won its point in the 65 factories which have settled up to date.

PROTECTING THE WORKERS.

In line with the apparent national awakening to the frightful and unnecessary slaughter of workers in the industrial field, Dr. Tolman's lecture at the Museum of Art under the auspices of the Employers' Association, of Detroit, was decidedly interesting.

While the matter is discussed in a cold-blooded way, rather reduced to a matter of dollars and cents, still if the life of the worker can be spared, it makes but little difference what the motive behind the protection obtained may be.

The director of the Berlin Museum of Safety is quoted as saying: "I can easily get all of the money I want from the government to develop the museum of safety, for the government feels that every dollar spent in this way is well spent, in that every life saved is a national asset." What is true of Germany, is true of this country and every other country. Society is beginning to awake to the fact that it owes a duty to its great army of producers and that the state, as well as the manufacturers, should view each worker's life as a national asset and endeavor to protect it.

In most of the discussion of this phase, it is pointed out that it is cheaper to protect the life and limb of the workers than it is to fight damage suits and pay claims. That is the view that naturally appeals to the employers, particularly the kind that considers labor a mere commodity.

It has been the practice to make the worker pay the cost, or practically bear the entire burden of an accident that might incapacitate him for life. There is a broader view being emphasized now. It is in the direction of making the industry bear the burden, which plan lays the burden on the consumer, where it belongs. It is just as unfair to expect an employer to stand the cost as it is to place it at the door of the worker. Unless criminal carelessness is proven, through the determination of the employer not to afford the proper protection to his workers, the industry should bear the burden and the state should see to it that proper protection is afforded. The various factory inspection bureaus are doing great work along this line, and many manufacturers now have their own inspectors who are as strict in their enforcement of proper protective devices as the factory bureaus are. The manufacturers find that it pays, since it not only reduces the accidents, but it reduces the cost of fighting claims for damages.

It is pointed out that the most conservative estimate of the loss, in cash, to the wealth of the United States through preventable accidents in the various industries is \$125,000,000 a year, and the Museum of Safety is demonstrating that this \$125,000,000 can be saved at a moderate cost of insurance expenditure for prevention.

It is stated that "the wage-earning capacity of the majority of laborers is not enough to enable them to lay aside sufficient for

the emergency of accident, disease or old age; more particularly is this true when the rearing of a large family is in question, and during unproductive periods. In recognition of these conditions, Germany feels that she is obligated to work out a system by which the laborer when incapacitated, does not become a charge on charity. She also realizes that the wear and tear of the laborer, as well as that of the machinery, should be a part of the cost of production, and as such be a direct charge against it accordingly. The German employers are banded together according to trades, their accident premiums based on the risk and wages paid to their workmen.

The German industrialist knows that an accident will be most searchingly investigated, and if blame attaches to him he will be heavily fined for the disbursement which his associates in the same trade must make in compensation. Then it does not take him long to reach the decision that it is good business for him to equip his plant at once with the best safety devices.

At this point the government co-operates by providing museums of safety, where every known device is assembled for the benefit of the employer and the education of the employee.

In this connection the statement of S. H. Wolfe, at the twenty-second convention of the International Association of Accident Underwriters, 1909, is of significance:

"I am of the opinion," said Mr. Wolfe, "that the system of governmental insurance is in its infancy and upon the present base will be reared a huge structure. When that time comes, protection by private corporation will be critically weighed, and if its defects are such as to indicate the advisability of having this important political and economic function placed in the hands of the government it will be done.

"The United States is the only civilized country which does not grant compensation automatically to the injured workman."

It is pointed out that in 1908 over \$25,000,000 was contributed for protection against suits for damages in negligence cases. It was a fund for defense for the defeat of claims in negligence and not with a primary idea of securing compensation for the sufferer. The present system, taken as a whole, presents no aspect that does not indicate dangers to the government, hopeless futility as far as the injured are concerned, and to the employer nothing but the most commercially wasteful system that could be devised.

The average payment to the injured victim is \$500, of which the attorney usually gets one-half.

"Thus far our industrialists have striven for higher speed and increased efficiency in the machine or tool. The whole wealth of inventive genius has been lavished on the machine, the thing, with little thought for the protection of the worker, the man running it. No country can be in the front

rank of civilization until as much care is taken of the workman as in the perfection of the machine.

"This social philosophy found expression in the establishment of ten museums of safety during the last decade in Berlin, Paris, Vienna, Budapest, Milan, Munich, Stockholm, Zurich, Amsterdam and Moscow. We are the last to take up this question, but there is always hope for America, in that when she does wake up she generally surpasses all that has gone before," says Dr. Tolman.

Dr. Tolman emphasizes the necessity of dust removal, with the aid of a proper system of exhausts and forced drafts, and the use of filtered water as a protection against typhoid fever and kindred diseases—Michigan Advocate.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN OUR GREAT CITIES.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

"If city authorities were to put the unemployed on labor farms and shut up the cheap lodging houses and the Mills hotels, they would be doing both the loafers and their municipalities a good turn." So said a semi-society journal published in New York, recently, in discussing the unwillingness of the unemployed to go to the country.

The editor of this paper probably knows something about fashions in pink teas, but the problem of the unemployed is quite another proposition. He marvels because the out-of-works on the east side of New York and the downtown districts of other cities cannot be induced to go to the Hawaiian Islands, the home of songs and siestas, forgetting that the laborer on the plantation doesn't stand a chance of getting anywhere near his shaded hammock and cherried lemonade.

There are several important considerations which are usually overlooked in the average discussion of this question. There are factors both economic and social which persist in asserting themselves in spite of the dilettante effort to send the immigrant and the city laborer "back to the soil," unmindful of the fact that very few of them came from the soil.

If the present tendencies continue, and there is little doubt that they will, we may as well make up our minds that the city will be compelled to solve the problem of the unemployed, without any thought as to receiving aid from the country, excepting, perhaps, in extraordinary circumstances and for a limited period.

Malthus, the great economist of former days, used to say that the time would come when we could not supply the people with necessary food because, he asserted, while the population was growing in geometrical proportions, food supply could be produced only in arithmetical ratios. That is, while the population increased in ratios of 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, etc., food could be produced only

in ratios of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and so forth. Therefore, he prophesied starvation for most of the human race, and he welcomed wars and pestilence as visitations of Divine Providence. But his theory hasn't worked out. Whereas, in former days, it required two-thirds of the population to raise the farm products necessary to supply the country with food, today, on account of the use of agricultural machinery, it requires only one-third. But while the introduction of labor-saving machinery multiplies the efficiency of those who remain on the farm, there has been as yet no machine invented which will increase the eating capacity of the rest of the world.

Whatever may be the condition in some parts of the country, and whatever the temporary demand for men on the farm during certain seasons, the fact remains that economic laws have decreed that eventually most men must live in the city and there work out their salvation.

How can it be expected that those who have tasted the life of the city which the country man longs for, could be induced to forsake it for the loneliness of the field from which the farmer is fleeing.

But, it may be said, granted that the effort to colonize be futile, in view of the factors which are driving men to the city—what is there to prevent the people of the city from accepting temporary work on the farm during a period of business depression?

There are two classes of men who would be concerned in such a proposition; first, the skilled artisan, who is out of a job for the time being; and, second, the unskilled laborer, who earns small wages even when he is employed. I can imagine the expert workman coming back to the city at the end of the harvest season, and attempting to get another job at his trade. "Where did you work last?" the foreman will inquire. "Oh, I was out on a farm," the mechanic will answer—if he wants to tell the truth. "On a farm? We're not hiring Rubes—we want skilled men." And no amount of persuasion can make the average foreman believe that the fact that the man before him went to work on a farm rather than loaf in the city is really to his credit. He cares nothing about the finer points in the matter; he wants men who can do the work demanded of them, and he must judge of their ability on purely surface grounds. To some, this may seem like a trivial barrier, but it is a very real one, not only as far as the foreman is concerned, but the shopman as well, for they have a feeling of contempt for the "hayseed," be he the original article, or merely one who became such as a make-shift. And so the workingman tramps the streets, with all the pride of the skilled American workman—some of it foolish, but some of it most commendable—hoping that tomorrow will find him at work at his trade.

The unskilled laborer hasn't this obstacle to contend with—at least, not to so great a degree. He could accept a job in the

country without the sacrifice of very much pride. But there are even more serious reasons as to why he cannot go from the city to the country to help the farmer get in his hay. Anyone who knows the man of the poorer tenement districts is familiar with a pale, narrow-chested individual, who simply could not stand a day in a hot August sun, using a pitchfork or even driving a team. It would be physically impossible for him to make good in a task which would be absolutely new and which would require more muscle than he ever possessed. With him, it would be a matter of endurance, aside from the social questions which are bound to influence him to a considerable degree, and he is not equal to the job.

After all, this whole matter is principally a question of human nature. We may find fault with it, and persuade ourselves that the city's poor and unemployed are fools, but whatever else they may be, they are human, and somehow, they can't very well help that. What, then, is the remedy? Certainly not the labor colony, excepting for a peculiar class and for peculiar times. The labor colony probably has its place in our economic life under the present system. Nor yet shall it be found in the wholesale transfer of the city's poor to farm colonies. Many will, undoubtedly, find their way to the country, and there discover life and joy in the open air. But the vast majority will remain in the city. And since they are to remain there, they must be dealt with as citizens of our municipalities. If their lives are unreal, they must be trained to learn the true values. If they are living under conditions which debase and degrade, morally and physically, those conditions must be removed, so that even life in a tenement may be made sweet and wholesome. If they are in their present situation because of inefficiency, they should be made more competent. In any case, the fight will be lost or won in the city. We cannot shift the responsibility. The problem is ours, whether we accept it or not, for the weal or woe of every man in the city helps to constitute the life and the thought of the world.

SIGN OF MILLENUM.

There will be no reduction in the wages paid the 30,000 operatives in Fall River cotton mills during the next six months. This was announced by the Cotton Manufacturers' Association, following a conference with the Textile union representatives, at which the manufacturers waived their rights to cut wages.

Under the provisions of the sliding scale agreement they were entitled to reduce wages 8 per cent, their margin of profit during the past six months having decreased in that proportion. They explained, however, that having stocked up well with cotton at low prices they are able to give the operatives the benefit of the existing high prices.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The New York Association for improving the condition of the poor has made public the cost of living here and in Europe.

Its bulletin says that a recent issue of the "Labor Gazette" of the Board of Trade, London, England, gives the result of an inquiry made by the Imperial Statistical Department at Berlin into household expenditures of families of small means in Germany. The report was based primarily on returns from about 1,000 families living in Berlin and Hamburg.

The average yearly income of the skilled workmen who reported was found to be \$458.83 and the average expenditure \$457.71, of which 51.5 per cent was spent for food. Among the unskilled laborers in both industrial and commercial occupations the report showed an average yearly expenditure of \$401, of which 54 per cent went for food alone.

A recent study of the standard of living in New York city, made under the Sage Foundation, led to the conclusion that it was possible for a family of average size, five or six, to maintain a normal standard of living on an income under \$800 a year. This conclusion has been substantiated by the investigation made by the Federal Bureau of Labor, which showed that the average income among 1,415 workmen in the North Atlantic states, among whom the percentage of skilled labor was high, was \$834.83. Against this was an average yearly expenditure of \$772.40, of which but 43 per cent was spent for food.

Apparently the Yankee workman, spending considerably less for food in proportion to what he earns than the German artisan, and making both ends meet while the latter just falls short of paying his bills, is much better off than his foreign cousin.

The conclusion is not so apparent, however, when the German figures are compared with other statistics gathered in New York city. An investigation by the New York Association for improving the condition of the poor, made less than a year ago, showed that among 1,000 men who had been compelled to ask for aid the average yearly wage, when employed at full time, varied from \$575 to \$525, as the times were good or bad.

The 1,000 men whose statements were used in this computation were practically all able-bodied family men; the percentage of skilled and unskilled laborers in the 1,000 was about equal. Yet their average wage under the best circumstances fell more than \$200 short of the necessary \$800.

All leather workers will stay away from Fort Worth, Tex.; Chicago, Ill.; Pueblo, Colo., Victoria, B. C., and Ottawa, Canada, and not heed alluring advertisements. Strike is on.

LINCOLN'S HORSE TRADE.

Lincoln was a lawyer practicing in the Illinois circuits at the time. He and a judge once joked each other about horse trades. The upshot of the matter was that the two agreed to meet at a designated hour the next day to make a trade. The horses up to the hour of the trade were to be unseen. There was to be no withdrawing from the agreement under forfeiture of \$25. A few friends had heard the bet made and passed the word around. As a result, quite a crowd was on hand to witness the exchange.

The judge came up first, leading about the worst looking animal he had been able to find. Where he had "discovered" it no one ever knew. He had not been at the appointed place but a few minutes when Lincoln came up, carrying a wooden saw-horse on his shoulders.

The crowd which had gathered was hilarious at the sight. This was greatly augmented when Lincoln sat down on his saw-horse, critically surveyed the judge's imitation, and exclaimed.

"Well, judge, I must say this is the first time in my life I ever got the worst of a horse trade."—Ex.

THINK IT OVER.

When a union elects a member to an official position, it does so not to make him a target for censure and abuse, but that he may be a center around which the members shall gather to make effective the work of the organization. This is a lesson that has not taken hard enough hold on the minds of union members.

There is a peculiar perversity possessing many union people that makes them knock the men they have elected to office. They seem to have an idea that because they have elected a brother to office they have a right to dog him to their heart's content. They treat him very much the same way the Indians used to treat their squaws, only worse. The Indian made his squaw do the work, but he didn't have much to say, while some union men pile all the work of the organization on the shoulders of the officer and a heap of abuse on his head.

If the union members who are guilty of this folly would have as much to say in the way of boosting as they have in the way of knocking, how easy would be the work of the officers and how successful the organization!

PRESIDENT OF HARNESS CONCERN COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Sitting on a bench on the West Drive of Central Park, Albert Wallace Van Winkle, president of the R. S. Luqueer Company, of No. 67 Murray street, which deals in harness, fired a bullet into his brain and died before a policeman could reach him, or before any surgeon could have done him any good.

Van Winkle was a lawyer in addition to being head of the harness company. As a lawyer, he had offices at No. 29 Wall street. It is believed by many of his friends that he was worth half a million dollars. It is not known that he had any reason to kill himself, except that the introduction of the automobile had threatened to ruin the harness business. This he stated in a letter he left among a bundle of papers at his boarding house, No. 48 West Ninety-first street.

THE MOOR AND HIS HORSE.

The horsemanship of the Moors is primitive and entirely successful, says the London Spectator. A Moor never walks when he can ride, and never by any chance gets off to ease his beast. How a Moorish pony would have chuckled at the weary walks enforced on tired men by well-meaning cavalry colonels in South Africa! He would have said to himself: "I don't think much of animals that can't carry fifteen stone fifteen hours a day; I must be a really superior kind of beast."

The Moorish (and Goumier) horse always spends his night in the open; he is never groomed nor clipped; his youth is passed wandering untended over the vast fields. When in work he gets all drink before his feed in the evening. From 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. he expects to work, and to work hard, without bite or sup. His saddle is a wooden tree superimposed on at least half a dozen folded blankets, the thickness of which often reaches six inches, and he never gets a sore back.

BODY MUST BE WELL NOURISHED.

Let me tell you why I am interested in the labor question. Not simply because of the long hours of labor; not simply because of a specific oppression of a class. I sympathize with the sufferers there; I am ready to fight on their side. But I look out upon Christendom with its three hundred millions of people, and I see that, out of this number of people, one hundred millions never have enough to eat. Physiologists tell us that this body of ours, unless it is properly fed, properly developed, fed with rich blood and carefully nourished, does no justice to the brain. You cannot make a bright or a good man in a starved body. And so this third of the inhabitants of Christendom, who have never had food enough, can never be what they should be.—Wendell Phillips.

UNPRINCIPLED EMPLOYERS.

In some parts of the old country women carry the hod. In this country women work in some of the foundries. So far no attempt has been made to have women "roustabouts" on steamboats. They may be attempted later on. The unprincipled employer has no respect for the mothers, sisters and daughters of fellow men. In his chase for gold there is nothing too low for him to do.

TO HIGHEST COURT.

The granting of the petition for a writ of certiorari by the United States Supreme Court in the contempt case of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, officers of the A. F. of L., will be received with satisfaction by all union workingmen. The effect of the decision will be to bring the entire records in the Bucks Stove and Range case against these men to the Supreme Court for review. On being interviewed on the decision of the court, President Gompers said it pleased him and his colleagues greatly, as it would mean that a final decision would be made one way or the other as to whether citizens of this country are entitled to the rights of free speech and a free press, which are guaranteed by the Constitution. To get this issue before the United States Supreme Court has been the desire of the officials of the A. F. of L. since the case was opened by the injunction of Justice Gould.

AVERAGE WAGES IN U. S.

The reports of the United States Labor Commissioner for the year 1900 give the number of persons in gainful occupations as 29,000,000. Henry Larens Call, an economist, gives the number of wage earners as 18,000,000, and wages paid to them \$5,600,000,000, an average wage of a trifle over \$300 per year. Mr. Call also says that the indebtedness per capita for both national and private amounts to \$375; this is scarcely amazing that the outstanding indebtedness amounts to more than the yearly wage of the 18,000,000 wage earners.

The wage earners who receive the largest wages are the diamond cutters, with \$21.68 a week.

The lowest wage paid is that received by the children, the enormous sum of \$1.84 per week.

The lowest wage paid to men is \$5.23 per week in the turpentine business industry of the South. The net lowest wage is that received by women in the grading, roasting and cleaning peanuts, \$2.26.

UNION LABOR INVESTIGATED.

Notwithstanding the many efforts made by the enemies of organized labor to malign and traduce us, we occupy a higher position

with the thinking public than ever before. Our enemies seemed to feel that our acts would not stand for the light of investigation. Organized labor has been thoroughly investigated and the verdict rendered is that it is a public necessity; that it is doing more for the uplifting of men, women and children than any and all other organizations combined. No man is so poverty-stricken that he is not entitled to admission into our organization. The hand of brotherly love and good fellowship is extended to him and he is made to feel the peer of one and all of his brother members.

It is this broad policy that has made trade organization a success. As long as it continues along these lines it will be impregnable against the attacks and slanderous assaults of its enemies.—The Plasterer.

VICTORY FOR EIGHT HOURS.

A satisfactory adjustment of the differences between the Photo Engravers' Unions of Troy and Albany and their employers was reached, after a strike lasting three weeks. The negotiations for the unions were carried on by International Vice-President Peter J. Brady and International Secretary-Treasurer Louis A. Schwarz, and it is due to the patience and tact of these two officials that the matter was successfully arbitrated. The men gain an increase of \$1 in their scale, which is now \$21, and a reduction of the working hours from 54 to 48. There are only a few more nine-hour towns in the I. P. E. U. jurisdiction, and they will be visited by the international organizers and an effort made to bring them into the eight-hour column.

GIVE US MEN.

"Give us men!
Strong and stalwart ones;
Men whom highest hope inspires,
Men whom purest honor fires.
Men who trample self beneath them.
Men who make their country wreath them
As her noble sons,
Worthy of their sires;
Men who never shame their mothers,
Men who never fail their brothers,
True, however false are others!
Give us men—I say, again,
Give us men."

MORTALITY FROM CONSUMPTION.

An article on "Mortality from consumption in occupations exposing to municipal and general organic dust," by Frederick L. Hoffman, is published in Bulletin No. 82 of the Bureau of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor. In an article in Bulletin No. 79 the writer discussed in detail the degree of consumption frequency in 42 trades and occupations with exposure to metallic, mineral, vegetable fiber, and animal and mixed fiber dust. The present discussion includes four occupations with exposure to municipal or street dust and 15 with exposure to general organic dust. In the first group are included street cleaning and refuse disposal, drivers and teamsters, coachmen, cabmen, and men employed in omnibus service, and subway employees. The second group comprises grain handling and storage, flour milling, bakers and confectioners, starch manufacture, the tobacco industry, the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes, the manufacture of snuff, leather workers, tanners, curriers, and beamers, saddle and harness makers, glove making, boot and shoe makers, cork cutting and grinding, manufacture of pearl and bone buttons, and comb manufacture. The data for the article are from various official sources and from insurance mortality experience.

According to the insurance experience, 25.5 per cent of deaths in occupations with exposure to municipal dust were due to consumption, and in occupations exposed to general organic dust the proportion was 23.0 per cent. As compared with these proportions, 14.8 per cent of deaths of males 15 years of age and over in the registration area of the United States were from consumption. Among occupations exposed to municipal dust those showing the highest mortality were drivers and teamsters, among whom 25.9 per cent of deaths were from consumption. Among occupations exposed to general organic dust, button makers showed the highest mortality, 37.8 per cent of deaths in this occupation being from consumption.

In each of the two groups the highest consumption mortality was among persons from 25 to 34 years of age, the proportion of deaths from consumption among persons of these ages being 39.6 per cent in occupations exposed to municipal dust and 49.0 per cent in those exposed to general organic dust, as

compared with 31.3 per cent for males of the same ages in the registration area.

In connection with the insurance mortality experience occupational statistics are presented from the reports of the United States Census, official reports of Great Britain and Switzerland, and the occupation mortality statistics of Rhode Island. The statistics indicate that municipal and general organic dusts are less serious in their effects than metallic or mineral dust, but the consequences to health and life are sufficiently serious to demand most careful attention to the whole problem of dust prevention and removal at the point of origin.

DON'T GRUMBLE.

I'd rather be a janitor in a joy factory than superintendent of a pickling works. Did you ever notice in a crowd that the broader the faces the more room there seems to be? I have seen one person with the vertical facial development fill a whole room so full that you couldn't squeeze in a smile. If I could have only one, I'd rather have a wide smile than a high brow. There are more people wise than happy. Stop complaining about things you can't do. Do as well as you can what you can, and you'll get a lot of fun out of it. Make your associates glad by being happy while you live, and when you are enjoying the rainbows at the fountains of eternal bliss, the horizontal dimensions of your face will be a pleasant memory to a host of friends.—Ex.

FARMERS WANT OUR SUPPORT.

The California Farmers' Union is advocating the elimination of the middle man, who "robs the farmer on the one end and the consumer on the other." "Union Products" is the motto of the men who produce, and they propose to get their goods directly into the hands of the retailers. The co-operation of organized labor is asked. It should be given without stint, for the result will be a first-class article at a reasonable price. Leaving outside the financial gain, there is the obligation to assist those who have combined for self-protection.

At the Matinee.

"I believe we had these same seats when we were at the theater last winter."
 "I think we had the two just in front."
 "No, we had these seats. Here is my chewing gum."—K. C. Journal.

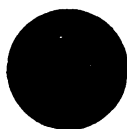
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Correspondence Must Reach the Editor on or Before the 18th of the Month.

Local Journal Correspondents must send in monthly items for publication not later than the 18th of the month. Correspondence reaching the Journal office later than the above date must wait for publication until the next regular issue. Items must be neatly written on one side of paper provided for that purpose. Correspondents should be careful and send in only such matter as will be of interest to the ENTIRE organization. The RIGHT OF REVISION OR REJECTION of correspondence is reserved by the editor.

BRANCH No. 2, PADUCAH, KY.

Our local president had the pleasure of facing a fine audience at our last meeting, which he seemed to appreciate very much; all are invited back.

Our hats are off to Miss Z. J. Taylor, We are glad to accept the introduction, and extend compliments to her as well as welcome. Her article, although brief, is to the point, and where is the man who read same without taking on fresh courage? Yes, the encouragement from the fair sex is the same to us as a drum and fife is to the army. A general once called on his drummer-boy to beat a retreat, seeing that the battle was going against him. The boy replied that he didn't know how. The general asked: "What do you know?" The boy replied: "I know how to beat a charge!" The general, taking on fresh courage, ordered the boy to beat a charge, which he did, and led his forces to victory.

That is what we leather workers need now—wife, daughter and sweetheart that don't know how to beat a retreat, but who are always ready to give us the charge to go forward, stand firm and victory is ours.

I am taking the liberty of copying from Brother C. V. Schwab the following prescription for those of us who are inclined to be weak-kneed: Take 14 ounces of courage, 14 ounces of self-denial, 14 ounces of brotherly love; mix in a good solid bowl of unionism, any time you feel those "I don't care" spells, take a scoopful, and I tell you, you will feel like giving a war-whoop. "Forward! Forward!"

The above is about as good as I have read and I copy it to the credit of Brother Schwab. I recommend it to be the best cheap, all-around tonic on the market, sold on a guarantee; no cure, no pay, patented in December Journal, 1909, by C. V. Schwab.

Our last Journal was a dandy. I read it from cover to cover; it made me think that whoever it was, about three years ago, that made a motion to do away with the Journal had better awaken. We could not do without it.

But say, brethren, laying all jokes aside, don't you think we are somewhat hard on poor old No. 55? Be easy, please, for No. 55 acted sincerely in what she did and the outcome of her action has proven beneficial beyond measure. She forced us to vote on it, and what were the results? The entire U. B. overwhelmingly for the eight hour, or, in other words: "Go on Baker, we are with you," and then comes the echo from No. 55: "Go on, Baker; we are with you."

Let us all take a big scoopful of Brother Schwab's remedy, get closer together, stand as one man, forgetting all discords of the past, encourage each other and victory is ours.

To those who are continually harping on our small treasury, I want to say that I, for one, would not give the determination of our members to stand by Baker for half a million today. Read our last Journal; every local is for the eight hour strong, and the determination is getting stronger every day. Many who were opposed to it are now for it, and by the time the demand is made we will walk up against that N. S. M. A. like a stone wall, and it won't be just Hopkins looking for a settlement, but the whole N. S. M. A. will be howling for Baker and his boys.

Now, brothers, it is not so much a large treasury that scares the bosses, or brings them to time, as it is the determination of the men.

When our bosses see that we are determined to have eight hours and nothing else, they will come across; it is not our money they will fight, but our own individual manhood and determination. If they perceive of a possibility to crush our manhood and determination, they will fight us hard, but they will be likened unto a dry cow, which will give sweet milk by and by, but we have always to wait until they have their calf. So it is with the bosses; we are going to make the demand; they will get mad and go dry; we will pasture them a little, but it won't take them long to have their little calf, and when

they do that eight hour will be the sweetest milk we have ever enjoyed. Just think! When we get the eight hour, we can leave home in daylight and get back before dark, see the little ones again before they retire. As it is now, we leave them of a morning in slumberland, and when we return at night they are in slumberland again.

Let us all be courageous. Victory is ours if we faint not. Eight hours belongs to us now; it is within our grasp; all we have to do is to put up a little fight, and from what I can learn, it won't last long.

Well, brothers, I have written this under very unfavorable circumstances, so will close.

Yours to serve,

O. ALLEN,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 3, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

The meeting of November the 19th will be long remembered by those brothers who were there. It was the largest meeting ever held during Local No. 3's existence. It kept the marshal busy bringing in chairs. The brothers were all there, determined to settle the eight-hour question, and it was settled, with the exception of one brother; and bully for him, for he had his nerve with him, and showed his colors, at least, if it did not bring him anything. Two brothers were initiated into the mysteries of our order: Brother Chas. Conrady, collar maker, and Brother Leon Duff, gig saddle maker. Also a number of young apprentice boys pledged themselves to join the ranks and help better the condition of our craft: Roy Britton, team pad maker; W. H. Duve, harness maker; W. J. Harder, team pad maker; Clyde E. Smith, pressman; Harry E. White, gig saddle maker, and Ralph Fowler, harness maker.

Brother W. P. Whiting, cutter in Wyeth harness department, was operated on for appendicitis; he is doing well and recovering rapidly. We hope he will soon be among us again.

Brother S. Mortensen is laid up with sickness; we wish him a speedy recovery.

Sam Johnson, the sturdy pioneer, was down, but is back at his bench again, and we are glad to hear it.

Brother Charles Ross is mourning his beloved sister, who died at Cameron, Mo. Brother Ross has the sympathy of this local in his bereavement.

Brother James Shoup, apprentice machine operator, and his brother, John, pressman at Wyeth harness department, mourn the loss of their best friend on earth, their dear mother. The boys of Wyeth Saddlery Co., harness department, donated flowers, and Local No. 3 extends to the brothers their heartfelt sympathy in their sad hour of bereavement.

Oh I wander to that churchyard
Tenderly I shall nurse the flowers;
On that green grave of my mother,
I shall spend a lonely hour,

Looking at the skies above me,
Wondering if it will be long
Until angel's voices come and call me
To heaven's shore, where mother is gone.
Softly waves the weeping willow,
Birds they warble and sing their song,
But oh! my heart is so sad and lonely,
Since my dear mother is dead and gone.

Brother Chas. Storm was elected on the shop committee to fill a vacancy. A good man in the right place.

Brother P. A. Low and Brother Dan Maage have deposited their retiring cards, and are enjoying themselves at their old vocation again. Our trade has a magic art about it; it is hard to keep away from it unless you are a millionaire.

Those brothers who have not enjoyed themselves sufficiently roaming in the woods, hunting hare and quail and all sorts of wild animals, as they are found in Missouri, will have plenty of time, as the firm is going to take stock for eight days during the holidays.

Business is fair in all branches.

By the time this reaches the brothers' homes, one of Local No. 3's handsomest machine operators of Wyeth harness department will have passed up single blessedness, as I understand he will be married during the holidays. Brother James Hanson, No. 3 wishes you both a happy and prosperous future.

Thanksgiving eve, with its springlike weather and balmy breezes, brought out a selected crowd of merry dancers and on-lookers at the ball given by Local No. 3, and their merry feet glided over the smooth polished floor in the Prince hall to the soft strains of the music. No guzzling of fermented liquor, no harsh words, but simply a lot of fun, amusement and sociability. The grand march was led by Emil Procknow, chairman of our excellent committee. It was a grand success from beginning to end, financially as well as socially.

No. 3 was honored by the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Houston Wyeth, and from what I learned, they were well pleased. Well, this is the proper spirit that should exist between employer and employees. They should be in harmony with one another, and should be mutual friends; then only can the best results be obtained.

Well, as this will likely be my last correspondence for this term, and most likely another will sharpen his lead pencil and clear his old, rusty pen, I shall say, like Pilate. "What I have written, I have written, but I bear no malice towards anyone." I shall put compliments and criticism with the salary in the same box and hang them in the chimney for the mice to eat.

Every brother of our great U. B., large or small, fat or lean, I wish a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, with an eight-hour day, eight hours play, eight hours sleep. How is that. Hurrah! Get busy!

C. V. SCHWAB,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 9, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Brother W. R. Carew passed away and was laid to rest on the 7th of November. He leaves a wife and two children.

Brother John Sanchez will leave for Eagle Pass on the 18th to marry the belle of that place. They will make San Antonio their home. They have the best wishes of No. 9.

Brother O. Lutz is holding down a job for Uncle Sam at the postoffice. He was married recently, and treated the boys at the shop to a keg of beer, which was much appreciated.

Brother Ben Dromer, who is running a bakery, is going to try his luck working in double harness on Christmas Day. We wish all of them good luck and a prosperous future.

The new arrivals are Brother Dick Hurry from St. Joseph, Mo., and Brother Grover Humphry from the new shop at New Braunfels. There cannot be many left over there. Glad to have you with us, brothers.

Brother Peter Urban has returned from the north, and is reported to be very ill. We hope for his speedy recovery.

Wishing all sister locals a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

W. H. S.,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 10, ATCHISON, KAS.

Local No. 10 had a good meeting. Brothers, let us keep up the good work.

Brother John Lorenz is still on the sick list.

This local got up a raffle for a \$30.00 suit of clothes, and made a grand success of it. The local cleared \$25.00. Brother Glenn Sines won the suit.

Brothers Peters and Hoffman left us the first of the month. We are sorry to see these brothers go, as they were good, earnest workers, and we had them with us so short a time. Good luck to you, boys.

We initiated three new members this month.

Brothers, let us all put our shoulders to the wheel and push the good work along.

We elected local officers as follows: President, H. B. Woodruff; vice president, Glen Sines; recording secretary, A. B. Kocour; chaplain, Henry Miller; marshal, August Young; guard, Elmer Haney; correspondent, A. B. Kocour; executive board: A. C. G. Hansen, H. B. Woodruff, A. B. Kocour.

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 11, DAVENPORT, IA.

At our last meeting we initiated one new brother into the mysteries of unionism, by the name of Geo. P. Peters, and we also received the application of another candidate. So, while we are losing some of our once-

upon-a-time good union men, we find others to fill their places.

On Friday evening, November 26th, we had a call from our General President, E. J. Baker. We are only sorry that we did not know in time that you were coming, so that we could have called a special meeting, as it might have been an inducement to some of our members, who otherwise never attend a meeting.

Brother August Heeden met with a very serious accident, breaking his leg above the knee, wrenching his shoulder and receiving other injuries by falling down. While Brother Heeden has not been actively engaged as a leather worker for over two years, he has still paid his dues, and is in good standing with this local. We all feel very sorry for Brother Heeden and hope that he will fully recover soon.

In the last issue of the Journal I should have mentioned that Local No. 11 gives its 13th annual ball on New Year's Eve at the Coliseum. Since I am late with this announcement, I hope the brothers will remember our masquerade ball at the Coliseum in Davenport, Saturday, January 21st, and we hope that all brothers will attend. If you do not wish to attend, you should at least buy one ticket to help the good cause of unionism along.

In reading the Journal, I see that most of the locals are in favor of an eight-hour work day, and I think it should have the loyal support of every member, for it is a grand thing. Here at the Arsenal, the leather workers, as well as all other mechanics, work only eight hours a day. I feel safe to say that the leather workers produce just as much work in eight hours as we would if we had to work ten hours, and I believe it would be the same in other shops and factories, if the men will work conscientiously six days a week. For my part, I should rather favor the agitation to abolish the damnable piece-work system, which is the ruination of all trades, and mankind as well.

Since it is to be eight hours, I hope that all brothers will work for it, and when it has been landed, start right in to abolish piece work; then perhaps we can consider our trade as good as any. It will no doubt mean severe hardship to some, who may be careless in not preparing for it in time, but as one correspondent says, "if the entire brothers had been willing to contribute a certain amount weekly or monthly to an emergency fund, then perhaps the weak-kneed brothers would feel much stronger than they do now." It is possible that this will be my last chance to serve No. 11 as Journal correspondent. I will, therefore, take advantage of the opportunity to say to you brothers who are not in the habit of attending meetings, make some sort of arrangements with your wives and sweethearts to let you off one night in the month for the sole purpose of attending union meetings, thereby getting your news straight. You should remember that no one

has a right to tell what is said or done at a meeting of the local, so don't ask.

Wishing all locals a Happy and Prosperous New Year,

NELS ANDERSON,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 12, OMAHA, NEB.

CAPTAIN KIDD.

Captain Kidd quit his trade,
Wise old kid,
A stock company he made,
Yes he did;
So they say.
Then no more his troubles worry him,
And no more his conscience tore him,
For the company worked for him
Night and day.
So his victims were robbed just the same,
The workers were not onto Captain's game,
Not a soul could escape paying toll,
Into Kidd's vaults agape,
For the exploiter found them all,
Great and small,
For the capitalist took the spoil.
He took eight per cent of them sure,
From the labor of the poor,
In the shops and mills and mines,
History's pages tell the story,
If you read between the lines,
Captain Kidd was crowned with glory
While his great possessions grew,
And he hired politicians,
Going through all the land,
With a band
To proclaim
That the injunction legislation
Passed by Kidd
Was the workingman's salvation.
This they did
And the laboring man was deceived.
But the captains of industry
Raised their voices in loud laudation
And for him they made an altar
Where they rendered humble homage unto
Kidd.

The producers of wealth
Woke up and made a note,
This they did;
We will kill this system with our vote.

—H. W. B.

BRANCH No. 15, LINCOLN, ILL.

To all brothers who owe this local loans, will say that unless we hear from you at an early date, your names will be published in the February issue, and will continue to appear until you let us hear from you. In order to keep your names out of the Journal, write our secretary-treasurer, W. L. Tumlin, 529 East Decatur St. One dollar or more will keep your name out at the present time.

Brother Wm. Meggenburg has moved his family to Clinton, Ia.

Brother A. E. Howard, better known as Gallagher, has accepted a position at Clinton, Ia., and has also moved his family there.

Brother Joe Stumpf has quit the bottom shop, and has gone to work for the Cork Face Collar Co. Joe says he is going to turn over a new leaf; says he is going to come out of it.

Brother John Clauss, who has been sick at the hospital for the past week is able to be at work again.

Business fair, all U. B. men at work.

Wishing all sister locals a prosperous New Year.

O. W.,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 17, CHICAGO, ILL.

Business is not very good here, and we have at this time five men out of work. It is to be regretted that some of the members pay so little attention to the strike notices in the Journal. The notice appears in five places at least in every issue. If there are any more additions to the list of out-of-work members, without, they first write for information, we will probably be compelled to apply the strike section of the constitution. It is not our intention in the least, to build a fence around the city, but there is no sense in others coming and being placed with the already too large out-of-work list. In the face of a general demand, it is bad policy, to say the least, for members to travel unless absolutely necessary. We can all see the possible result, should we permit any two or three cities to become overcrowded with men out of work during the next few months. It may be playing directly into the other fellows' hand. It is certainly time that we protected our own interests.

Judging by the new locals and members received during the past ten weeks, we will be working less hours per week, or there will be something doing. We have nothing whatever to lose, but everything to gain. After we have made a few substantial gains like most other organizations, we will be surprised at ourselves to think of having left the matter rest so long.

For various reasons, I am unable to write more now, but hope to be better represented in the next issue.

Fraternally yours,
E. A. SCHULTZ,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 18, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Local No. 18 meets in the same old place, and we notice a great improvement in attendance lately. It was necessary to secure a large hall. The boys show great improvement lately. They are just beginning to realize that there is something going to take place in the near future, and I want to say it cannot come too soon. We expect to have every waxie in the bonds of unionism before the 1st of January, 1910. With the assistance of Brother P. J. Peterson of No. 19, who certainly has done some great work in the Twin Cities in the last two months,

we will be solid. Those that are left when he gets through will be of no use to the Brotherhood or anyone else.

Well, that resolution from No. 55 got a cold reception in the Twin Cities. Go West, my boys, go West, where the harness business has gone to, and don't be trying to discourage the ones that are doing all they can to elevate the leather workers to a position held by other skilled workmen. We are being laughed at by the manufacturers for our backwardness. We have levied an assessment of \$1.00 per month for December and January on all members, and hope to have a snug little sum by the time the demand is made.

We obligated three at our last meeting: Elmer Wald, A. Kircher and John Arnoldy, who conducts an up-to-date shop on Twentieth Avenue North. There also were ten applications acted upon for the next meeting.

The brothers of St. Paul and Minneapolis are going to try and get together and adopt a universal price list before the demand is made. It certainly will be a good thing for all concerned. The bosses have a Twin City association, and I think it would make No. 18 and No. 19 more firmly united.

Well, don't forget, brothers, to boost for eight hours at every turn of the road, and it will come to us easy.

Faternally yours,
CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 19, ST. PAUL, MINN.

At our last meeting we initiated a class of twelve, and have several applications for our next meeting. It was our banner meeting in point of attendance, as there were over eighty brothers out, and all reported a fine time. I regret that I was unable to be there myself, being laid up with sickness for four weeks.

I see some of our correspondents are complaining of slim attendance and wondering why. I think one reason is, there is too much hot-air wrangling, which consumes too much time, making our meetings too long and uninteresting to the average members. The president is to blame for this state of affairs. He should hold the boys down and be able to close by 10 o'clock. Two hours is long enough for any local to attend to their regular business. No. 19's sessions are over at 10 o'clock, and we have no hot air. It is not necessary. We speak to the point and get through in good time.

Brother Peterson has rounded up about all there is to get in the Twin Cities. I think if each local had as good an organizer, one who will get out and hustle as he has done, there would not be many left by the time the Executive Board calls time on our eight-hour proposition. And just here I might say, in regard to the eight-hour movement, so far as this Northwestern part of the jurisdiction is concerned, the sooner after the first of January, 1910, the better, as we are making up goods for spring ship-

ping; these goods are already ordered and the orders must be filled. There will be no prolonged delay in bringing this eight-hour business to a head, as I am convinced that the manufacturers' association know the true status, and after the first faint will ask for a compromise.

What is the matter with San Francisco, Cal.? What the laboring people have done there in their last campaign is but a true model that laboring men in all cities and municipalities can do if they would only vote for their own interest, and not for the grafters and politicians.

As this is my last letter, as my time will expire January 1, 1910, both as president and correspondent, and I will not be a candidate for election for either again, having held both offices for five terms, I will gladly resign the work to others more able and better qualified.

Will close by wishing all locals and individuals connected with the union a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

B. F. MORLEDGE.

BRANCH No. 24, SIOUX CITY, IA.

Our meetings continue being well attended. Every brother is invited to come up and be as one among us. At our last meeting the election of officers was postponed on account of the unfavorable weather, only a few being present. We were fortunate enough to initiate another brother into our ranks.

Brother Joy left us to join his family, who are now residing on their claim in Northern South Dakota. We are sorry to lose Brother Joy. He left sooner than he expected, having received a letter urging him to come at once. We all join in wishing him abundance of success in the future.

Brother E. Moneyhan, of Leavenworth, Kansas, came to Sioux City a few days ago, and is now employed at Meyer Bros. He also expects to go on a claim this coming spring.

Mr. Beattle also expects to depart the first of March to go on a claim. This makes three brother waxies who left the harness trade to take up farm life.

Hurrah for the eight-hour day of 1910!
CORRESPONDENT.

All leather workers will stay away from Fort Worth, Tex.; Chicago, Ill.; Pueblo, Colo., Victoria, B. C., and Ottawa, Canada, and not heed alluring advertisements. Strike is on.

BRANCH No. 25, DENVER, COLO.

All brothers welcome.

Business is fair, with all brothers working. Brother John Seelig of No. 27, Pueblo, lately of Fremont, went to work at J. H. Wilson's. Brother C. Clay went to work at Mueller's shop,

Our entertainment committee is doing fine; soon we will have a jolly good time.

At the last meeting, Brothers Altfillisch, Repertis and Armstrong were appointed to dispose of our late Brother C. Henry's kit of tools before the holidays, for his mother.

By the time this is published we will be settled nicely in our new factory, the H. H. Hiser Saddlery Co. All brothers are invited to come around and see the saddle department, especially (some pumpkins).

Brother O. Allen of No. 2 has got a good article in last month's Journal. Some of the brothers who are on the fence should read that over about twice, and then probably they would know where they are.

Brother Baker, our President, made us a little call on his way West, the other evening and enlightened us on a few things. No. 25 also encouraged him in return. The local is in a very good condition at present and does not look for any hardships in this great movement of 1910.

Just a little verse about an old street car horse:

I am an old horse,
I have carried lots of passengers,
And when I die,
I will be made into Skisenger sausages.
P. L. A.,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 28, DALLAS, TEX.

Business is good in this part of the country, and hope it continues for some time to come.

Brother S. Arnold has racked his kit at Padgett Bros., and Brother Tomlinson at Schoelkopf's.

Brother C. C. Hare, who was out on a retiring card, has gone to work at Padgett Bros.

Brother Alfred Portman, from Local No. 67, whose home is in Dallas, dropped in Thanksgiving day, but I am sorry to report that he was called home by the Great Judge the following Monday. The brothers turned out in good numbers to his last resting place, where we will all have to go some day.

W. C. Padgett, president of the firm of Padgett Bros. & Co., was called by the Great Judge November 25, and was laid to rest November 27. The boys showed their respect by turning out in full force. He was a good man and we hope his successor will be the same.

Brother Pickens would like to know the whereabouts of Brother C. Hansey and about his tools. If this reaches you, Brother Hansey, please address W. Pickens, of Padgett Bros.

Since my last writing we have gathered a few into our fold, so let the good work go on until we gain what others have enjoyed for years past.

A. K. R.,
Correspondent.

Let the Slogan be 8 hours in 1910.

BRANCH No. 32, FREMONT, NEB.

Local No. 32 meets at the same old place, same old time, in the same old way.

No, thank you, we don't need an organizer here; we are all in, but we do need a live one with a prod-pole to make the brothers turn out meeting nights. Send the organizer to No. 56.

When a leather worker comes to Fremont we jump onto him like a hen onto a june-bug, and we nail him.

The brothers who don't come to meeting have about as many excuses as Mr. Post has brands of breakfast foods.

Some don't like to dress up. We don't want any candy kids, so you can come without collar and cuffs. Come just the way you come from the shop. Sing that good song, "I Surrender All," and before you go home, I know you will have "Showers of Blessing," and in 1910 you will sing "There Will Be Glory for Me."

This thing of not turning out is not only true with the labor unions, but so with fraternal organizations and the church. But let Ringling Brothers come to town and we all turn out, just to take the children.

Brother H. E. Howell has retired and gone to work in the shipping room.

Brother Sidney Huff has also retired. He will trap up in the woods during the winter. Good luck, Sid. Hope your skin game will be good sport.

An old-timer, Brother Andy Evans, Book 413, has come into the fold from the land of the Arkansas traveler, where he has done a stunt at farming. Glad to have you with us, Andy.

Brother Blaine Graham, from No. 1, has racked his irons in the harness shop.

Brother W. L. Salter has left us, looking for a better place.

Brother John Seely has gone to Denver, where Brother J. W. Elliot is working. We miss you, Jack.

Brother Herbert Thelen has gone to Omaha. Hope Brother Chase will keep his eye on you. He knows your falling.

We hear from Brother Jack Sullivan at Hastings once in a while. He has a great time with the rabbits. Get all you can, Jack. Beefsteak is too high for collar makers.

Again I will ask the brothers to come to the meetings. If you can't get by the moving picture shows, go up some other street.

Fraternally,

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 36, WACO, TEX.

If you strike a thorn or rose,
Keep a-goin'.

If it hails or if it snows,
Keep a-goin'.

'Tain't no use to sit an' whine,
When the fish ain't on your line,
Bait your hook an' keep a-tryin',
Keep a-goin'.

When the weather kills your crop,
 Keep a-go'in'.
 When you tumble from the top,
 Keep a-go'in'.
 S'pose you're out o' every dime,
 Gittin' broke ain't any crime,
 Tell the world you're pullin' fine,
 Keep a-go'in'.

When it looks like all is up,
 Keep a-go'in'.
 Drain the sweetness from the cup,
 Keep a-go'in'.
 See the wild bird on the wing,
 Hear the bells that sweetly ring,
 When you feel like sighin', sing—
 Keep a-go'in'.

It may be that some brothers are getting tired of me quoting so much poetry, but my reason for doing that is, that it has an impressiveness and persuasiveness that cannot be couched in prose.

In this article I wish to take up the question of why our brothers do not attend the meetings as they should. In the first place, I wish to say that I am not in sympathy with a good deal of re-hash that has appeared in our Journal. There is too much pessimistic growling on this subject. That old howl, "Would like to see some of the stay-at-homes come to meeting," has grown stale. The repetition of this obsolete phrase shows a stagnant and lazy condition of the mind of the writer, and is in itself enough to discourage anyone from coming to meeting. They, indeed, find a disease, but each dose of their antiquated medicine serves to make the malady worse.

Neither do I wish to be understood as questioning the loyalty or fidelity of those brothers who do not come to meeting. The leather workers have generally stood to a man in times of trouble. We must never bother ourselves about those few traitors in our ranks that would desert us in the hour of battle. They are so few and contemptible that we need not take cognizance of them.

But with all allowance and consideration, why is it that some members cannot be moved from their moorings. You brothers that never come to meeting, should stop and ask yourselves the question: "Am I not to blame because the leather workers are so far behind other trades?" You that say that it does no good to come to meeting are a step-brother to the non-unionist who says that it does no good to join the union. You must learn that nothing great is easily won. Those trades which are ahead of us have been elevated by self-sacrificing and persevering unionists.

You had better get your thinking cap on and go to doing something for yourself. Come to the meeting and see that things are run right. Get up and say what you want done, or if things are not going to please you, get up and say so. Do something in your own behalf. Stop making excuses that you can't leave dear little wifey

and sweet little children for an hour and a half and come to meeting and boost the union which will give you two more hours out of every day to be with your wife and children, and more time to improve your mind. You should make your arrangements so that you can come to every meeting.

A great many of our brothers need education on this. They have fallen into the rut of non-attendance. They should be shown the fallacy of their position and that to continue is to inflict disaster and calamity upon themselves.

It might be asked in this connection: "What is the Labor Hall? The Labor Hall is the cradle of the liberties of the workman. It is his citadel. In it is expounded the doctrine that "Those who would be free, themselves must strike the blow." There, as "iron sharpeneth iron, so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend." It is a forum for discussion of the union's business. In it are heard the whines of weaklings and the voice of strong men. It is the battle ground of opinion. To it come the most ignorant and benighted minds in the ranks of labor. There, also, come the purest and most intellectual to be found among us. There disaster is decreed or success is achieved. In it is made known the everlasting dissatisfaction of man.

If the meeting is this important, why is it that some brothers neglect it? A great many of our brothers underestimate the importance of attending the meeting. They ought to know that the meetings means a great deal for weal or woe. There you come in contact with the best speakers in the labor movement. One reason why we lose some strikes is because we are not educated as we should be. Everything is not published in our Journal, and if you don't come out, you will be behind the times on a great many subjects. The stock excuse given by a great many of our brothers is that they cannot leave their wives on meeting nights; others have the same trouble, but overcome it by making arrangements beforehand. Can you not do the same?

Do your duty. Come out. Help steer your union off the breakers. Don't be a barnacle on the ship of organized labor.

It looks like those locals which are in a bad condition should adopt some new means to interest those on the outside. They should not lie supinely on their backs until the time of making the demand. It does seem that we should reach them with some good labor literature and that especially on the eight-hour workday. Those locals in bad condition, seems to me, should write to the American Federation of Labor for such pieces of literature as "The Eight Hour Workday," "The Economic and Social Importance of the Eight Hour Movement," "The Philosophy of the Eight Hour Movement." Get one of each of these pieces for every non-union man you have, and send a committee with them. This will start the non-unionist to thinking in the right direction, and it won't be long before you can get

him. You should remember that it is not the strong, but the vigilant, the active, the brave who win. You can do things if you really move. So, if you want to win in 1910, get busy. Brothers, don't elect anybody as organizer who has the hookworm, nor anyone with a paralyzed arm for your correspondent.

I will bid you a last adieu, but my parting word is: Avaunt! Organize! Organize! Hall and farewell.

THOS. B. HYATT,
Correspondent.

All leather workers will stay away from Fort Worth, Tex.; Chicago, Ill.; Pueblo, Colo., Victoria, B. C., and Ottawa, Canada, and not heed alluring advertisements. Strike is on.

BRANCH No. 40, MACON, GA.

We are having good meetings now; no more kicking or knocking by anyone, so you have no excuse to stay away. I notice that there is very little grumbling being done now, and all that is done is by those who stay away from the meetings.

We had election of officers at our last meeting, and the following were elected: President, J. C. Vann; vice president, D. L. Blackstock; recording secretary, R. G. Burge; secretary-treasurer, F. A. Rousseau; chaplain, L. Keppler; marshal, J. J. Johnson; guard, Tom Watts; organizer, J. C. Patterson; shop steward, J. O. Golden; correspondent, F. A. Rousseau; shop collector, C. R. Campbell; executive board, W. B. Martin, J. O. Goldin and C. R. Campbell. They will be installed the first Wednesday of January.

Business is very good at present, but don't think the firm will put on any more men for awhile. An accident happened at the shop the other morning, which is worthy of some note. Our worthy brother, C. R. Campbell came tripping into the shop on the balls of his feet, like a fighting cock (which is something wonderful, considering his age), with his face all split up with a grin reaching to the back of his head, when one of the boys asked him what the joke was, and he replied "that it wasn't any joke at all, but a bouncing baby girl." He received the hearty congratulations of all present. Brother Campbell deserves much happiness, as he is true blue.

Brother Simpson is able to be out again after a long illness. He had a serious operation performed some three weeks ago, which was successful, I am glad to say.

Brothers Golden and Martin are now on the sick list, and we hope they will be out again soon.

Best wishes to all,

F. A. ROUSSEAU,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 44, WICHITA, KANS.

Hello, U. B. Happy New Year, with the eight-hour day. Well, here we are with an explosion from No. 44. It has been some three years since I acted as scribe for this local, and during that time many changes have taken place, the most noticeable being in the L. Hays factory, the dethronement of his majesty, Bill Calwell and his select royal court, and the record of the past is anything but honorable for the dethroned.

However, I am again in the fight on the same battlefield upon which I once met defeat, while the enemy has long since vanished to the four winds.

Local No. 44 is in a prosperous condition, and every member has his shoulder to the wheel, to turn old 1910 around and upside down for eight hours. We have no labor fakirs or political possibilities among us. We are all together for the cause of labor. Now, fellow workers, start right; begin the new year with the watchword, "Organize! Organize!" Let 1910 close a banner and victorious year, not only for the U. B., but for all workers. Let's close 1910 with an army of about 20,000,000 wage workers. What! Who said impossible? Why so? Organize! Get together, all who toil.

And above all things, it is hoped that No. 55 and the immortal "300," will expend as much effort in pushing the cause as has been expended in the last year against it. We need your efforts, but directed forward, not backward. Get together. Stand together. Go together. This is not only 1910 policy, but Twentieth century policy as well.

At the last regular meeting the following officers were nominated and ere the time this appears will have been elected, no doubt: President, Chas. Manning; vice president, John Powell; recording secretary, J. J. Donlevy; secretary-treasurer, H. E. Kohn; marshal, W. D. McDonald; chaplain, Dan Cummings; guard, Geo. Sullivan; local organizer, Chas. Manning; executive board, Geo. Sullivan, John Powell, Dan Cummings; Journal correspondent, A. C. Freeman.

I again offer to my fellow workers immortal Thomas Moore's poem, "Curse the Traitor." This poem appeared in the last August issue out of No. 82, but owing to the many typographical errors it contained at that time, its purport and meaning, as well as its greatness, were virtually destroyed. I believe no man ever rewarded the traitor any greater decree than Tom Moore when he penned this poem:

Oh, for a tongue to curse the slave,
Whose treason, like a deadly blight,
Comes o'er the councils of the brave,
And blasts them in their hour of might.
May life's unblessed cup for him
Be drugged with treacheries to the brim—
With hopes that but allure to fly,
With joys that vanish while he sips,
Like Dead Sea fruits that tempt the eye,
But turn to ashes on the lips.

His country's curse, his children's shame,
Outcast of virtue, peace and fame;
May he at last, with lips of flame,
On the parched desert, thirsting, die,
While lakes that shone in mockery night,
Are fading off, untouched, untasted,
Like the once-glorious hopes he blasted!
And when from earth his spirit flies,

Just Prophet, let the damned one dwell
Full in sight of Paradise.

Beholding heaven and feeling hell!

—Thomas Moore.

With best wishes to our general officers
and the U. B. for a prosperous New Year.

ARTHUR C. FREEMAN,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 49, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Brothers, if you expect to improve your working conditions, it will be necessary that you perform your share of the work. Do not allow a few to shoulder the entire burden.

Business in this section is far from commendable. The only kind of work being made at present is plantation work. Let us hope that the year 1910 will be brighter for us. Good luck,

CORRESPONDENT.

RESOLUTIONS.

"In the midst of life there is death."

Whereas, Our Almighty and Ever Just God, the Supreme Ruler of our universe, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother Michael Rimmel, who was a member of Local Branch No. 49, U. B. of L. W. on H. G., and also local organizer, and was ever loyal to the principles of unionism. Therefore be it

Resolved, That by the death of our brother Local Branch No. 49, U. B. of L. W. on H. G. has lost one of its most earnest workers; that while we deplore the loss of our brother we humbly submit to the will of our just and loving God, who doeth all things as he seeth best. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, Local Branch No. 49, U. B. of L. W. on H. G., tender our heartfelt sympathies to his bereaved daughter in this the saddest hour of affliction.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions presented to the bereaved daughter of our deceased brother; also that this tribute of our respect be entered upon the minutes of our local and published in our official Journal.

C. F. ULRICH,

GEORGE OVERHAUS,

HERMAN SEIBERT,

Committee.

BRANCH No. 52, AUSTIN, TEX.

There have been but very few changes since last writing. Business has been good here for the number of men at work, and will remain good until the first of the

year; then we will make up stock. We have been working on nothing but orders, so there is no stock on hand. Crops have been short, but there is plenty of money in the country. Those that could hold their cotton got good prices, and they are the ones that always have plenty. We look for a good trade in the early part of next year, especially collars, plowgears and harness; in the spring saddles will go again.

There are no strangers working here now; all are residents of the village.

Brother O. E. Newman deposited his retiring card and went to work in the saddle department at W. T. Wroe & Sons'.

Brother Steve Fahey is still with us; he likes Austin better than San Antonio, his family being here. It is mighty lonely here for a bachelor leather worker when not in the shop, for they all enjoy their homes; no one to talk to after working hours.

Politics is a queer thing in Texas just now; it is prohibition, anti-prohibition and anti-Baileysism. There is a big sensation about licking a few stubborn convicts, and some other things that are not as well regulated as in a factory where free men have to perform more work per day than a convict. That is all there is to the whole thing.

The secretary of No. 52 has instructed your correspondent to mention in this month's writeup, that if the brothers who owe Local No. 52 loans are not heard from their names will appear in next month's writeup. The weather being favorable, we have plenty of time to write.

H. N. JURGENSEN,

Correspondent.

BRANCH NO. 54, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Wishing the Brotherhood a Happy New Year and the eight-hour day, I do not know of anything else important to write, except that our Thanksgiving dance was a grand success. In this connection, I wish to thank those brothers who still remembered the good old times at Local No. 54's dances and came over from Janesville and Green Bay, and from goodness knows where, to help us celebrate.

Here are a few names of those who attended: Brothers Lent Stephens from Green Bay; Leo Sawatzky, Ad. Burka and Frank Grudka from Janesville, and a score of others, whose names I could not get.

Fraternally,

PAUL BELZ.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, Sickness and death have again visited us and taken from our brother, Aug. Yanke, after long years of companionship, his beloved wife; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the brother in his sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be sent to the Leather Workers Journal for publication

and also be spread on the minutes of our local.

PAUL BELZ,
JOHN LAW,
OSCAR HELMAN,
Committee.

BRANCH No. 55, MARIETTA, OHIO.

Well brothers, the jurisdiction has succeeded in defeating the resolution put out by No. 55, and I want to say that it suits us, and when the time arrives for the "real test," instead of "printer's ink," you will find No. 55 lined up all right. We will show to some of the mud slingers in the last month's Journal that we are game to the core, even if we did have the courage to take the initiative and put to a vote of the jurisdiction a question of vital importance, without talking about it in our monthly Journal.

I would say, in reference to the article written by the special correspondent of No. 70, relative to No. 55 protesting against the 10-cent assessment to No. 30, that we brand that as false, as the only resistance made by Local No. 55 against it was that 10 cents was not enough, as it should have been at least 25 cents a week, instead of the paltry sum of one dime. I would also call the attention of the brother who has been doing all the thinking, as he would have you believe, that we are thoroughly organized, and have been ever since this local was instituted ten years ago, and the majority of the members have ridden, no doubt, on railways as much as he has, and will ride some more when circumstances demand it.

At no time do our employers use us as they like, and, further, I will state that the conditions here in the past two years have been as good as at most places; but don't think for a minute that we are not rounders, even though some of us have not been in Springfield.

Well, brothers, as the year 1909 is coming to a close, it behooves every brother to make an invoice of his earnings for the year. Take your passbook and figure out what you have produced and what you have received for same. I don't think it is any use to figure your balance on hand, but it ought to make you think, and think hard, when you find you have no balance, and the men that produce nothing getting richer and richer every year.

Well, brothers, as this will be my last letter, I will ring off and give way to my successor, Brother Custar, who has been elected correspondent for the next term, and no doubt Brother Custar will keep the jurisdiction enlightened on the conditions around here, as well as on questions of importance that are confronting the laboring man of today.

Brother Frank Stumpf had the misfortune to lose his wife, who passed away after a short illness, in the prime of life, leaving Brother Stumpf with one child three years old. We extend to the brother our heartfelt

sympathy in his hour of sorrow, and adopted the following resolution:

FRANK DeSILVER,
Correspondent.

RESOLUTION.

Whereas, The angel of death has visited our midst and removed from this life the beloved wife of Brother Frank Stumpf, who passed away November 18, 1909, after a brief illness,

Resolved, That Local Branch No. 55, U. B. of L. W. on H. G., extend to Brother Stumpf and relatives our heartfelt sympathy, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother Stumpf, and one to the Leather Workers Journal, and that the same be spread on the minutes of the local.

S. W. CUSTAR,
R. F. FISHER,
FRANK A. DeSILVER,
Committee.

BRANCH No. 56, PORTLAND, ORE.

Not having received the December issue of the Journal, I am at a loss to know what to write about, as I always like to know what the rest of the scribes had to say before sending in my letter. However, I will write what little I know.

By the time this goes to press, our worthy General President will have paid us a visit, as I have received a letter that he is on his way here, and we feel that he will do the coast locals a lot of good, and we will do our best to help him with the good work. The best of all is that we are glad that it is he instead of some assistant organizer, as this local has much confidence in him from the good work he has done along the lines of organizing.

I expect this to be my last article, as my opponents are far brighter and more capable than I, so I will write on the subject of increasing the salaries of our general officers. It certainly did Local No. 56 good to see the action the Executive Council took in sending out that resolution to be voted on, and we voted to a man in favor of same, and hope the rest of the locals will do themselves justice and see things in the same light. Just think over the explanation sent with the resolution, and we cannot help but see that our general officers should and must have more money. Just think how some of us hand them packages, right or wrong, and they must see their way clear to get these packages off their hands, without hurting anyone's feelings. This alone is worth the salary they are receiving, and if this resolution is voted down, I think that our organization is very narrow-minded and short-sighted to keep them on the insignificant salary of \$90 per month.

We are going to give our sixth annual dance January 1st, and the committee in charge are a most able body of men to handle it, and we expect it to be one grand success. We will let you know how it came out in the next issue.

Should anyone know the whereabouts of Brother Richard Rolfe and Brother Frank H. Morris, the undersigned would be pleased to hear from them.

Business is not very brisk at present. We have one brother out of work, but we expect a good trade after the first of the year.

With best wishes and kindest regards to all locals, and wishing all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

PETE YOST,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 57, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Realizing the fact of having probably said too much in my last article, I will not have much to say this trip. I notice some of the boys looking at me sidewise, and it appears as if some of them had something on their minds. Well, whatever it is, let her come. Do something, say something, anything so as to keep things stirred up and make it lively enough to get into the newspapers, jail or bughouse; anywhere, only wake up!

Local No. 57 has been presented with a silver-mounted gavel by the San Francisco Labor Council for making a good showing in our past Labor Day parade.

The harness trade has had quite a boom on the last few weeks, but mostly on staple and heavy goods, such as farmers use.

We expect our General President, Brother Baker here about December 20th, and hope he will be able to give this coast a thorough shaking up. They need it badly, Yours, etc.

J. C. EDWARDS,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 60, WHEELING, W. VA.

Brother Montgomery is still unable to work.

Borther S. F. Shroeder has racked his kit at T. T. Hutchinson & Co.'s., He hails from Davenport, Ia.

Brother Joe Wild has left for New Castle, Pa., to undergo an operation. We hope you will soon be able to go to work again.

The boys at T. T. Hutchinson & Co.'s will be laid off from December 20th to January 3d. The firm is invoicing.

We have all heard the result of No. 55's resolution. I am surprised that such a small percentage of the members took enough interest in voting on this vital question, not one-third of the membership. It does not show enough votes to give the sentiments of the majority of the members. Boys, you ought to take more interest in the welfare of your locals, for if you want to gain anything, you must work hard for it. By staying away from the meetings, you only hurt your own cause, not the employer.

As this is all at present, I will close, wishing you all a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 63, DULUTH, MINN.

All visiting brothers are invited to meet with us.

Business is good at present.

No. 63 gave a social dance on November 24th, which was a social and a financial success, due to the efforts of the committee on arrangements.

Please excuse short report this time as I am very busy with committee work at the trades assembly on account of the Electrical Workers controversy.

I hope that the new correspondent will be able to report in the next issue of the Journal that they have withdrawn their delegates.

PHIL ACKER,
Correspondent.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, It again becomes our painful duty to record the death of a fellow member; and

Whereas, We feel that in the death of Brother Albert Peterson, who was called from this life into eternity on December 2nd, we have lost a good member and an agreeable shopmate and companion; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Branch No. 63, of the U. B. of L. W. on H. G., hereby expresses its heartfelt sympathy for the unexpected death of our brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days and these resolutions be entered on the records of this local, and a copy be sent to the relatives of our late brother and another sent to the Journal for publication.

LOUIS H. BOLDT,
EDW. O'CONNOR,
FRANK A. HORAK,
Committee.

BRANCH No. 67, OKLAHOMA CITY, OK.

As our correspondent has failed to do his duty (inasmuch as we have not had a scribble from him during his tenure of office), I will endeavor to have Local No. 67 represented at least once before the old year is out.

We still meet at the old place, and are always glad to welcome visiting brothers, and likewise would be glad to welcome some of the home guards that so seldom make their appearance at the meetings.

But we cannot complain, as our meetings have been well attended of late, and have been very enthusiastic; everybody is interested in the movement for a shorter work-day, and fully alive to the situation. No. 67 can be depended upon to do her part when the time comes, as we have prepared ourselves by levying an assessment of 25 cents per week.

Business is very good here at the present time, and all U. B. men are working. The Jones Saddlery Co. have been putting on

quite a few men of late; nobody had to walk out of town that wanted to work.

Brothers H. Hoffman and W. Peters came in from No. 10 and went to work at the Jones Saddlery Co.

Brother Festus Duncan, who has been at work in Guthrie for the last two years, has returned and racked his kit at the Jones Saddlery Co.

Brother W. W. Reynolds, who has been on the retired list for some time, has deposited his card and gone to work for the Lyon Saddlery Co.

Brother Lucius from No. 82 dropped in the other day and went to work for the Jones Saddlery Co.

Brother Charles Brown, who has been retired for some time, has deposited his card and taken a bench at the Jones Saddlery Co.

Brother Lee Langwell, who has been head cutter for the Jones Saddlery Co., has transferred to No. 30, having taken a cutting bench at the Straus Saddlery Co.

We have just received the sad news of the death of Brother A. Portman, who died at his home in Dallas, Tex., on November 30. Brother Portman left here for Springfield, Mo., and was injured in a railroad wreck near Sapulpa, Okla. His arm was broken in two places, and he returned home, where it was supposed he was getting along nicely. Local No. 67 extends its heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family. A committee was appointed, which drew up the following resolutions:

CORRESPONDENT.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The Almighty in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst Brother Alfred Portman, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 67, U. B. of L. W. on H. G., extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in this, their hour of sadness, and Local No. 67 will always think kindly of Brother Portman; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy be published in our Journal, and that a copy be spread on our records, and that our charter be draped for thirty days.

W. L. KELLERMAN,
MARK DANNER,
J. D. FISHER.

BRANCH No. 72, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Local No. 72 is getting in line again and there seems to be a new interest taken. This local to my knowledge has never failed to hold its regular meeting; the weather conditions being in our favor may account for it. We are also pleased to announce that we have some good material in our new additions to our local. Brothers Dye and Jacobs are workers and boosters of the finest type. Brother Horkitz is with us again. Brother C. Linderman has returned to the city and is one of the boys that never fails to show up on meeting night.

Herbert Price is reported working in the Pacific collar shop. We hope to meet him soon. We have some good young blood of our own city to be proud of, Brothers Neil, Lingg, Rowney and Oscar Bassinger, and the good old steady wheel horses Brothers Brubaker, Josse, Nolder, Enke and Metzner, and then the intermediates, Brothers Bassinger, Hughey, Long, Ball, Johnson and so on. With this bunch why should we not grow and flourish? This should be a prosperous and lively local; by each one striving and doing his part we can make it so.

We had a fairly good attendance at our last meeting and nominated our new officers and expect to have a good attendance at our next meeting, when we will elect. It has been hinted that the newly elected are going to do the right thing, and members do not want to miss this. Wonder what Brother Jacobs thinks of elections anyway?

No. 72 appreciates and endorses the efforts of our superior officers to bring about better conditions and shorter work hours for the craft, and then when this result has been attained we will favor an increase of salary. Brother Baker is the right man in the right place, and we will stand up for him.

The labor temple building is nearing completion, and every union man is proud of it.

This is all for '09. May 1910 be a successful and prosperous year for the leather workers.

L. C. JOHNSON.

P. S.—All inquiries in regard to conditions and wages will be promptly and truly replied to by our secretary-treasurer.

LATER.

On last Thursday our general president arrived in the city. He was met by Brother Dye, and they visited several shops that afternoon. It being regular meeting night, Brother Baker attended the meeting and kindly accepted and acted as president. Under the order of business good of the order he made us a very interesting talk and made himself good with this local. He is a sincere and true worker for the leather workers' cause and for the union cause in general.

Brother J. F. Chalstrom was present at this meeting. We were glad to have him with us again. We had a good attendance at this meeting and elected our officers for the next term, and are all going to get busy and boost for the leather workers and the label. It was decided to hold an open meeting on Sunday morning, which was well attended, and Brother Baker again convinced the meeting that it was for the best interests of all leather workers to unite and come into the organization, as that is the strength of any movement. Those who read and think can readily understand. Everything looks like combination, and that calls for organization. There were none present that looked as though they would not rather work eight hours than longer. We all think it was a good thing for Brother Baker to have visited us. Let us all try and do our part and get in line and work.

Mr. Maurice Wiesen formerly a member of this local and well known to a number of the craft, met with an accident that caused his death; a runaway horse jumping into a street car, which caused him to fall, injuring him fatally.

L. C. J.,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 86, BURLINGTON, IA.

Next meeting is election of officers, and it should be well attended, so as to select good men. This local has now a membership of forty-seven, and prospering every day.

Brother Woodyard, from No. 1, worked here for two days, and left.

Brother Blaine Graham has left us for parts unknown.

Brother Frank Jennings of this local happened to have the lucky number of that kit of tools that were raffied off in Bloomington, which he is very much pleased with.

Brother A. P. Messmer has handed in his retiring card, and is back to work again. Dutch, why don't you settle with the brothers that went security for you.

This local gave a dance December 5th, and although it was a bad night we cleared \$36. We had a good committee, Brother Miller, chairman, and Brothers Eggenswiler, Kelly, R. Jennings, Wiedman and Frank Hasselman.

We are glad to hear that Galesburg is organized, which will help us very much, as it is our neighboring town.

Brothers, let us make the new year a banner one. Brother collar makers and saddle makers, come down and get interested.

Wishing all a Happy New Year.

E. LARSON,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 90, FT. SCOTT, KAS.

We have changed our meeting place to the Hill building, and our meeting night to the first Wednesday in the month. Visiting brothers always welcome.

Brother Gus Seidler from Hastings, Neb., has racked his kit with the Glunz Saddlery Co. Glad to have you with us, Gus.

Bill Bloomer has returned; he says he has come back to die. Save your money, Bill.

The newly elected officers for the ensuing term are as follows: C. C. Scott, president; J. K. Nell, vice-president; J. Cuthbertson, secretary-treasurer; C. E. Lassman, recording secretary; F. Quinn, chaplain; W. F. Bloomer, marshal; C. W. Vann, organizer; executive board, Scott, Bloomer and Quinn.

We are very glad that we can look forward to the eight-hour day in the near future. All we have to do now is to make up our minds to stick to the finish.

With best wishes to all for 1910.

F. QUINN,
Correspondent.

Let the Slogan be 8 hours in 1910.

BRANCH No. 98, FARGO, N. D.

Our last meeting in December was a hummer. Brothers, keep up the good work, all join in and keep boosting.

We initiated twelve candidates in December and have two more applications for the first meeting in January. Local No. 98 is going to start the new year right.

We elected the following officers for the ensuing six months: President, E. B. Lewis; vice-president, N. A. Johnson; secretary-treasurer, B. F. Lathrope; recording secretary, Arthur Rudd; chaplain, C. A. Tuor; marshal, Harry Hulbert; guard, Iver Bartlett; correspondent, E. B. Lewis; executive board, Johnson, Bartlett and Tuor; delegates to the Trades and Labor Assembly, Brothers Lathrope, Bartlett and Johnson.

It is reported that Brother Baker, our general president, is to visit us soon. Local No. 98 extends to him a royal welcome, and will help him in his work to the best of its ability.

Business here is still very good in all departments.

Brothers, this is my last effort as correspondent, so wishing you all success and a Happy New Year, with the hope that you have had a Merry Christmas, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
CORRESPONDENT,

BRANCH No. 99, GREEN BAY, WIS.

Local No. 99 is still in existence, although we have not been sending in any correspondence for some time. Our local is having a hard time to get our brothers to attend meetings. Brothers of No. 99, it is a shame that you don't come to meetings. At our last regular meeting we had election of officers, and there were enough members there to elect new officers. Brothers, what is the trouble. It seems as though you don't care to help the U. B. to get to the front. Brothers, wake up and do something. Don't be dead all your life; don't be afraid that you will lose your job if you hold an office. If all locals would be like us how would we ever get to the front? Remember, boys, 1910 is coming soon, and you all know what we are looking for, and if you don't attend meetings we will never get there. So get busy and get in line.

Business on harness is not very good at the present time. There are quite a few of our brothers leaving town. Brother Bath, our organizer, has left us and has gone to Janesville and is now with Local No. 39. We are sorry to see him go, as he certainly did good work here for the local. We wish him the best of luck.

Brother Richter has left us and gone back home. Good luck to him.

Brother Lent Stephens from No. 98 is now making his headquarters with No. 99, and we are pleased to have him with us.

We also initiated two new members, Antone Van Roxel and Jacob Knaddler. Glad

to have these brothers with us and hope they will be true blue.

Brother Deluge has been on the sick list for two weeks. He is well again and is working.

Brother Albert Meyer and wife and Brother Charles Lorberblatt and wife are the happy parents of two twelve and fourteen-pound baby boys, respectively, and they are the two prettiest babies in Green Bay.

Brother Schmidt was unfortunate in losing his wife the past month. Local No. 99 sympathizes with him in his bereavement.

Well, brothers, we will soon have 1910, when we will all have to turn over a new leaf, and some of us will have to do better, especially attending meetings.

Well, brothers, as this is all I have to write for the year closing 1909, wishing all brothers a Happy New Year, and hoping the Brotherhood will keep on with its good work, I remain,

JOHN HERSAKER,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 103, OSKALOOSA, IA.

Our last meeting was one of the best ever held, almost every brother being present. Our next will be a special. We took in two new members at our last meeting, Brothers Henry Nollen and Claude Hoovey.

Brothers Lang and Myers (better known as "Heap Big Indian") went to Rockford against the will of Local No. 103.

The ball given by No. 103 Thanksgiving eve was a grand success. We are pleased to state our trustworthy secretary-treasurer has gone into business for himself at 309 East High avenue.

Oh, yes, I wish to state that No. 103 has one of the warmest eight-hour union men on earth, and he only has one bad habit, and that is getting his whiskers chopped at a non-union barber shop.

It has been whispered that the harness makers are going to start a high-grade football team, as some of them can kick higher, holler louder and jump farther than the Wright brothers can with their airship.

Brother Harry Price made a flying trip over to Waterloo, but is back again at his old bench.

One of the Thompson boys has returned from the Nebraska sandhills and reports business good.

Business in all branches is good and a few good men could secure positions here by corresponding with the Oskaloosa Saddlery Co.

Now in regard to the eight-hour question, I wish to say that No. 103 is in favor if it with both feet.

Wishing you all a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

THOMPSON BOYS,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 108, SHREVEPORT, LA.

Business continues good for this time of the year.

Local No. 108 gave their tenth annual smoker and lunch on the night of November 27. They had everything in season: Oysters on half shell, cheese of all kinds, a fine large ham and everything that you could wish for. We had three boxes of Havana cigars and sixteen gallons of beer, and with all the good things to eat and drink there was not a single set of harness or stock saddle made during the evening. The music was furnished by the Caddo band. Everyone went home early in the morning rejoicing. We have received one member from Cairo, an old war horse from Evansville, and Billy Ellsperman, better known as "Blackey," by transfer.

Now that the first of the year is close upon us, let us do all we can to make the eight-hour movement a success. It is only by united effort on the part of the working men that the cause of labor can even hope to win. When organized wageworkers stand as a unit against organized capital and demand their rights of the captains of industry, scabs will find no place in the work shops of the nation; in fact the word scab will have become obsolete. For countless centuries individual selfishness has been crushing individual rights under the juggernaut of avarice and greed, the young and strong being mowed down like grass on the battlefield of competition, while the weak and helpless ones are being slowly starved to death in factory, mine and sweatshops until youth and love and hope are dead. The condition of the wageworker today is worse than that of the chattel slave a century ago, because the chattel slave's master gave his slaves food and shelter all the year round, but when the wageworker of today is out of work, starvation, eviction or a prison cell confronts him unless he ends the struggle in a suicide's grave.

Who is to blame for this state of things? Is it the soulless money grubber or the brainless toiler who stands ready to be grubbed? Wendell Phillips, the great abolitionist, in one of his speeches a half century ago said: "Men do not get freedom, they take it; peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must." Freedom is the birthright of every human, and every human may possess it who has the ability or intelligence to direct his own course of action unbiased by the prejudices and passions that find birth in ignorance. There is not a wrong in existence today which could not be righted tomorrow if the toiling masses would but stand together and fight as a unit under the banner of a common cause. A house divided against itself cannot stand. Neither can an organization stand against the assaults of conflicting interests. But when the hordes of toiling humanity stand as one, and on common ground, fearlessly and intelligently demanding their birthright, freedom, then, indeed, will their battles be crowned with victory, for the enemy will realize that it is fighting men rather than puny creatures, cajoled and controlled by party leaders and bosses. In the future there will be less par-

tyism and more common sense displayed when the interests of the nation are at stake during elective periods, because the masses are beginning to think for themselves, and, consequently can more readily see and understand the motives which actuate those in control, and they will also discover the true cause that separates the grafter from the man who works for the betterment of the race.

Parties, like creeds, are veritable stone walls builded by bosses and leaders to keep the people from thinking. Organized labor, however, will recognize no such thing as partyism in the future, for a majority of that class have found that united effort, or co-operation, when intelligently directed is the only means by which the common people can ever come into their own.

JOHN LOEBS,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 115, VANCOUVER, B. C.

At our last meeting we were surprised at the news that General President Baker was going to venture in the wild west to pay the Pacific coast locals a visit. A committee was appointed to look after Brother Baker while in this city. The trip will do both the locals and Brother Baker some good, but as the time is too limited the proper results cannot be accomplished, but I hope it will show our General President the necessities and possibilities, and that he will then put an organizer in the western field.

It was with deep sorrow that this local heard of the death of Brother Rimmel. A motion of respect to the memory of Brother Rimmel was unanimously passed for his untiring efforts to build up our Brotherhood.

The proposition for an eight-hour day has been put to the jurisdiction, and it seems to be the opinion of the great majority of live ones that eight hours is the right thing, so let all those who had other ideas bury their hammers and get shovels so that we can all dig in and make a grand success.

I am astonished at the action of our vice-presidents in throwing aside the constitution and also the result of a referendum vote in regard to salaries of our officers, for while I admit they should get the salaries asked, that is not the point. The matter was put to a vote and all members knew it was going to be voted on, and the proposition was lost. That should have settled the matter until the constitution was opened to be amended again. Now the vice-presidents come along and say they were not satisfied with the vote, and without giving any notice say "We must again vote on the same thing." This is a poor way of doing business, especially at this time, when all our efforts should be put forth to have a solid front. If the proposition carries the constitution will still be the same, and it would certainly be illegal for the secretary-treasurer to pay out the extra money; and if he does will his bondsmen stand for it?

Local No. 115 submitted some amendments at the same time this matter was voted. We thought they were good and were not satisfied with the result. Can we have those same propositions again submitted? If it is right in one case it must be in the other, and if it is right, what use are rules, and where is the end? I would ask for a decision from the Executive Council on this. I know this is not the proper way to submit a question, but Local No. 115 has been waiting in vain for eight months for a decision on another point and are still waiting.

With best wishes to all sister locals.
A. LETROADEC,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 126, CLINTON, IA.

At our regular meeting in December the following officers were elected: President, William Meggenberg; vice-president, F. J. Kramer; secretary-treasurer, C. J. Hanshaw; recording secretary, J. Skelko; chaplain, H. Mewherter; marshal, H. Binken; guard, O. Hagenson; executive board, A. E. Hopfer, Bert McDermott and C. J. McDermott; Journal correspondent, William Meggenberg.

Business good in all departments.

This being my first attempt as correspondent I will close for this time.

Fraternally yours,
W. M.,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 131, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

We aim to do a little business at every meeting. Last month I reported that the B. S. Green Harness Co. employed four non-union men, and I also stated that we hoped to have these men within our folds before I wrote my next letter. We were successful and they are now brothers of our grand order. Their names are as follows: William Hasslinger, Amos Pease and John Braide. There are still two non-union men with the same firm, but I have their promise to join with us by the first meeting in January, 1910.

Since my last writing Brother E. R. Holmes has lost his beloved son, who had been sick for several months with lung trouble. He died December 6th.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from the family circle Frank E. Holmes, the beloved son of our brother E. R. Holmes, be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 131 extend to the sorrowing family their sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to the bereaved family.

At our last meeting we had nominations for local officers for the ensuing term, of which I will give you more particulars in my next

letter if I am elected Journal correspondent.

We hope and trust to get the right boys in the field for 1910; boys that are not afraid to go to the front when called upon to finish what they have started—the "eight-hour system"—for we feel confident of winning the fight with very little difficulty. To my knowledge, the firm here is satisfied to sign the eight-hour agreement for 1910. We should feel proud and grateful to our efficient executive officers for the way they are hustling things along for 1910, and we, as members, cannot do too much or deny ourselves too much to give them a helping hand in making it a success. Help them at all times over the rough road, and if each of us will do just a little how much easier it would be for all of us, and for them to, instead of one-half holding the other half back with the old gag, "Oh, if I don't do it the others will." Why don't you get out and do your share of hustling for yourself and those concerned when you honestly know that it is going to benefit you? Don't leave others to do the fighting and after the fight is over claim to be a hero. Put your shoulders to the wheel and make it a successful fight. I want to assure you that No. 131 is with you to the end. A local's success depends to a great extent on members attending regularly to the meetings, as matters of great importance are continually coming before us. Not only to the individual members, but to the Brotherhood at large, not only to protect our own interests, but the interests of the entire Brotherhood. I, therefore, say that every member should be in attendance at every meeting, specially now the issue is before us, and the jurisdiction needs your attention. Very little has been said or advocated in regard to our label. What has been done to create a demand for our label? Very little has been said, and it must be admitted that all successful labor unions depend on their label to aid them and bring them success.

With best wishes to all sister locals and success to the eight-hour slogan.

EDWARD J. PRINZBACH,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 150, SOUTH BEND, IND.

Branch No. 150 held their card social, and from all reports everybody had a good time. Brother Peters, of the printers' union, gave us a good talk on organization and the union label. It is to be hoped that when our members spend their union money they will demand the union label on everything, as it is our most powerful weapon. I know it will be hard to ask for goods with the label in the beginning, but after you get used to saying the union label you will go in a store and ask for it without thinking.

Well, I started telling about our card social. Well, the waxies and their wives were there and played cards and eat ice cream, and some of the waxies drank water. Mrs. A. W. Tanvas walked away with the

lady's first prize, Mrs. C. Prasnal the second and Mrs. Harry Tulle the third.

Brother E. Bailey got in on the gent's first prize, E. Brown the second and Harry Tulle the third. We all had a good time.

We had a little storm here a short time ago. The almighty Mr. Boss thought the machine operators weren't doing enough work and said he would fire the whole bunch if they did not work faster. Well, it was a mighty good thing that there was no firing done. The storm blew over, and with it three of the machine operators blew away. Good luck to you, brothers, and we hope that no others will blow in here for a time to come, as this is one of the worst shops in the country for a man to work in. Those of us who work here know we are not considered men; we are slaves, but hope to throw the yoke off before many more years.

I did not get a list of locals sending donations for the benefit of Brother H. Pallich at this writing, but will do my best to get the list from the secretary-treasurer and have it in the next month's Journal.

Brother Rust has left us and is working in Janesville.

B. A. Miner left for Rockford, Brother R. Pszybylinski for Milwaukee, Earl Bally for Aberdeen, S. Dak., and Jess Coffman for Janesville. May good luck go with you brothers.

Wishing all locals and members a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year and a shorter workday in 1910.

THE GHOST,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 162, OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

Our local is now in the tenth week of a struggle for the right to say what we are worth and under what conditions we shall work. Although the long, cold winter is upon us, we are, with very few exceptions, standing shoulder to shoulder, and we are gradually gaining ground. At this writing we have a case against the Hugh Carson Co. for violation of the alien labor law, and as Brother Shipman has a very clear case and an able lawyer we expect to win out.

The band of home guards, as they consider themselves, have been joined by another this month in James Woodall. No doubt the brothers in Toronto and other places who know their man will be inclined to doubt this statement, but to use his own excuse, "he is a saddle maker, and of course if he lost his job there he would starve to death. I, therefore, must help them bust the union." They were going to buy enough saddles to do them all winter, but I don't think they will need many saddles for a while, or until they get some men to make the harness. He is so anxious to help out his old friend, the foreman, that he would almost sell himself, body and soul, if it would do any good.

But there is another side to the story. This man is quite intelligent and holds the chair in a very prominent fraternal society whose

motto is friendship, love, truth. He has for the past term given the obligation to a goodly tumber of brethren in which he says "he will treat others as he wishes to be treated." Now can you imagine anything lower than a man brought up with these influences and surroundings scabbing under such a paltry excuse as above mentioned. I will enclose a letter by our good Brother Shipman printed in one of our daily papers, which fully describes what we have done and our position up to the present:

THE LEATHER WORKERS.

Case of the Men on Strike as Presented by First Vice-President Shipman.

Editor Journal: Having to answer innumerable questions from time to time in connection with the present strike of the leather workers on horse goods in Ottawa, I feel that I should present the case of the strikers to the public.

On October 4th, 1909, a request was made by the men for an increase in their wages of 10 per cent, the wages being paid at the time were from \$6 to \$12 per week of 59 hours, with 5 men receiving over \$12, majority of whom were piece workers. This request was made upon the firms of Messrs. M. J. Wilson & Sons, S. & H. Borbridge, Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., and the Craig Harness Co.

This request was conceded to by the Craig Harness Co., who drew up an agreement of their own and which was accepted by the men, but after the men in this shop had worked under that agreement for a week the other firms brought pressure to bear upon Craig Harness Co. to break their agreement with the men, which they did, and forced the men out on strike. The other firms refused to grant the request, which resulted in my being called to Ottawa to try and adjust matters. Mr. Eugene Cadieux and myself called upon the different firms involved and tried to settle the dispute, but were told by the firms that they were paying all they could afford to pay, and that this was their final answer, that they would not grant the men the increase asked for. Then the men, by unanimous vote, decided to strike until the increase asked for is granted.

The men have done everything possible to settle the dispute. They applied for a conciliation committee to investigate under the Industrial Disputes Act, but the firms refused to arbitrate under same.

Application was then made to the Board of Trade to have their arbitration board settle the dispute. This was refused by the firms, thereby showing to the public that they are afraid to have the conditions which the harness makers of Ottawa work under investigated, and most of the work these men work on is government contracts, and they barely get sufficient money to exist on.

Efforts have been made by the Hugh Carson Co., Ltd. to flood the labor market in this city by inducing men to immigrate to this country from England to take the places of the strikers; and at this time, when Mr.

Hugh Carson made the statement to his men who are on strike, only two weeks ago, that there were more harness makers in Canada than is needed at the present time, the following ad. appears in the Walsall Observer and South Staffordshire Chronicle:

"Fifty harness makers wanted; steady work and good wages guaranteed. Apply Hugh Carson, Ltd., Ottawa, Canada.

If Mr. Carson calls from \$7 to \$12 per week good wages, I think a large majority of the citizens of Ottawa will agree with me when I say I do not understand how the men can live on these wages. The following is another circular sent out to the retail shops of the country by the same firm:

"Dear Sir—We can give permanent positions at good wages to several experienced harness makers, also harness stitchers. If you know of any such men open to accept positions we shall deem it a favor if you will use the enclosed postal card and forward us their names and addresses."

Mr. Carson always refers to the good wages he will pay and refuses to pay the men who have worked for him for years an increase of 10 per cent on from \$7 to \$12 per week for 59 hours. Here I would like to ask Mr. Carson what he calls good wages.

To show some of the tactics used by Mr. Carson to prevent the men from bettering their conditions, some time ago the following letter appeared in each man's envelope:

"Dear Sir—We are given to understand that there has been a complaint made by the Harness Makers' Association to the department of labor in the Dominion government to the effect that we are paying unfair wages. We regret and feel that the harness makers' wages are lower than they rightfully should be, as compared with the scale of wages of some other lines of skilled labor.

"We cannot understand how we are singled out as paying unfair wages in comparison with kindred industries, as wages are wholly controlled by the market prices of harness, which we cannot govern.

"We find, after carefully figuring the cost of all goods we make, that we are paying as high wages as the market price will allow. Our margin of profit after paying manufacturing and general running expenses is very small.

"We believe a number of our employes will bear us out in saying we were very instrumental in raising the standard of harness makers' wages in Ottawa.

"We understand when such a complaint was made there must be at least some in our employ who are dissatisfied, and we would rather such parties would resign. We would prefer not being compelled to make this suggestion, but under present circumstances we think it is the only correct thing to do. We are paying as high wages as we, at present, can afford.

"In conclusion, we think such a complaint must have been ill-advised, as the only effect could be to deprive us of such work as we occasionally get from the Dominion gov-

ernment, which work, while received through tender at a fair profit, enables us to supply work in dull seasons to many whom, under other conditions, we would have no work to offer.

Trusting you will understand our position in this matter, we are,

"Yours truly,

"HUGH CARSON, LTD."

In this letter Mr. Carson admits that the men are not paid sufficient wages, but at the present time he says he is paying his men good wages. He also states that his margin of profit, after paying manufacturing and running expenses, is very small; if such is the case it is no fault of the men. If the firms desire to continue undercutting one another that is no reason why they should expect the men in their employ to bear all the brunt of it and work for starvation wages. I would like to know how Mr. Carson or any of the other firms would like to live on wages of \$7 to \$12 per week of 59 hours. Mr. Carson also states that they were very instrumental in raising the standard of harness makers' wages in Ottawa. If this is so I would like to enquire of Mr. Carson what the wages were when he started in business?

Mr. Carson also states that the complaint made to the government regarding government contracts being done under unfair conditions must have been ill-advised, as the only effect it could have would be to deprive them of such work as they occasionally get from the Dominion government. In this statement Mr. Carson admits violation of these contracts and tries to scare his men by asking them to resign if they were dissatisfied, thereby denying them the right to make any attempt to secure the protection as is given them under the fair wage clause in government contracts.

The firm of Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., have also made statements in the press that they were paying harness makers from \$14 to \$20. This statement is not true, because the only man who gets \$20 is the foreman.

It has also been stated to me that the firm of M. J. Wilson & Sons had made the statement that they were paying harness makers from \$16 to \$18 per week. In reference to this I want to say that the wages paid in this shop are, with the exception of one man, who is a piece worker, as follows: From \$8.50 to \$12 per week of 59 hours, only one man receiving \$13.

Now, this demand of the men has been for an increase of 10 per cent on the wages paid at the time of the strike and for no other conditions, and the men are willing, as they have always been, to leave it to three prominent citizens to settle by arbitration, so sure are they that their demand is a just one.

"Trusting that you will give this letter space in your valuable paper, I am, in behalf of the underpaid strikers,

GEO. SHIPMAN,

First Vice President Leather Workers.
Ottawa, December 13, 1909.

BRANCH No. 165, HASTINGS, NEB.

Local No. 165 is still among the live ones, and expects to stay there. We have had some bad luck lately; our hall was destroyed by fire and some furniture burned. The cause is not known. This, however, will not stop us, as we expect to secure a new hall in the near future, and will go on with business the same as before.

Business is good in this section of the country; everyone is busy.

Brother Bauman has been on the sick list for some time, but is improving. We hope to see him at his bench soon.

As this is my first correspondence I will cut it short.

With best wishes to all brothers and locals.

H. J. PARTRIDGE,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 171, MILES CITY, MONT.

Local No. 171, of Miles City, Mont., was duly organized November 10th, Brother Fred Harter acting as organizer. After the usual preliminaries the following officers were elected for the balance of the term: President, George G. Cook; vice-president, John Lee; recording secretary, Sam Stauffer; secretary-treasurer, Fred Harter; marshal, George M. Senninger; chaplain, F. Hess; guard, John Lohlein.

We have a charter membership of almost all the available leather workers of the town, and it will be some time before we are able to report any increase in the number of members.

The resolution looking to an increase of the salary of the general president and general secretary was read and we voted in favor of it unanimously.

The resolution of Local No. 55 postponing indefinitely any further action on the eight-hour movement was quite a surprise, as it was generally understood here that this was a settled fact. The vote was unanimous against the resolution.

We are looking forward to a visit from General President Baker, who, we understand, is on a trip from the coast to Fargo, N. Dak., and have accordingly invited him to stop over and see us, the latest addition to the list of locals.

We feel thankful for the congratulations of the sister locals.


Your correspondent not being familiar with the views of the members of this local on the several questions under discussion in Journal, except the two resolutions noted above, is unable to take any part in the same. However, I think this local will stand by the doctrine of Local No. 1 on both salary and eight-hour resolutions. It must come sooner or later, so why not in 1910?

F. W. K.,
Correspondent.

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Secretary-Treasurers of Local Branches are hereby instructed to at once notify headquarters of any changes or vacancies occurring in this list.

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President—C. W. Krumm, 1212 Monroe st.
Sec'y-Treas.—J. P. Cosgrove, 1107 Monroe st.
Rec. Sec'y—Peter Hanat, 3740 Brooklyn ave.
1st and 3d Fridays, Labor H'dq's, 1112 Locust st.

Local Branch No. 2, Paducah, Ky.
President—D. P. Martin, 6th and Broadway.
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2d and 4th Wednesdays, C. L. U. Hall.

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Rec. Sec'y—
2d and 4th Mondays, Danish Bros. Hall, W. 4th st., near Western ave.

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President—E. J. Blessing, 735 N. 12th st., South Omaha.
Sec'y-Treas.—T. H. Williamson, 809 S. 18th st.
Rec. Sec'y—John Harrigan, 3412 Maple st.
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Local Branch No. 14, Louisville, Ky.
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 2d and 4th Fridays, Jacob Jaggi's Hall, S. Chicago st.
- Local Branch No. 17, Chicago, Ill.**
 President—G. W. Clouse, 355 W. Chicago ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—E. A. Schultz, 1511 Clybourne ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Fred Angst, 124 S. Halstead st.
 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Horan's Hall, 524 S. Halstead st.
- Local Branch No. 18, Minneapolis, Minn.**
 President—H. E. Self.
 Sec'y-Treas.—C. A. Earle, 508 E. 14th st.
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 President—B. F. Morledge, cor. Kent and South sts.
 Sec'y-Treas.—P. J. Peterson, 1143 Payne ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. C. Hovey, 309 Olmstead st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Federation Hall.
- Local Branch No. 24, Sioux City, Ia.**
 President—J. L. Cooper, 3234 Jones st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. D. Everett, 720 W. 3d st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Harry Mathews, 207 7th st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Trades Assembly Hall, 210 5th st.
- Local Branch No. 25, Denver, Colo.**
 President—Wm. Baggett.
 Sec'y-Treas.—D. K. Armstrong, P. O. Box 73, Edgewater, Colo.
 Rec. Sec'y—Robert Cunningham
 1st and 3d Mondays, 1569 California st., Howe Bldg.
- Local Branch No. 26, Quincy, Ill.**
 President—John J. Kearney, 1015 Jersey st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Wm. Lebrink, 903 Madison st.
 Rec. Sec'y—A. Otto Holm, 1033 Adams st.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, Trades and Labor Hall.
- Local Branch No. 27, Pueblo, Colo.**
 President—
 Sec'y-Treas.—Alson Landon, Box 139.
 Rec. Sec'y—Edw. J. Smith.
 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Trades and Labor Assembly.
- Local Branch No. 28, Dallas, Texas.**
 President—S. E. Berry, 248 Commerce st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—A. K. Kampenthal, 602 N. Haskell av.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Boyer.
 2d and 4th Wednesday nights, room 401, 3d floor Main st., Labor Temple.
- Local Branch No. 29, Lincoln, Neb.**
 President—Louis Messars, 1037 N. st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—E. B. Cummings, Box 324.
 Rec. Sec'y—
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Bruce's Hall, 228 S. 10th st.
- Local Branch No. 30, St. Louis, Mo.**
 President—Thos. Halliburton.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. P. Olivarr, 3805 Sullivan ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Chas. J. McDermott, 2728 Washington ave.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Haurigari Hall, 10th and Carr.
- Local Branch No. 32, Fremont, Neb.**
 President—H. Roy Kenneth, 348 E. 3d st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—D. F. Manter, 75 S. Logan st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jas. Fairchild, care Fremont Sad. Co.
 2d and 4th Mondays, G. A. R. Hall, 6th and Broad sts.
- Local Branch No. 34, Columbus, O.**
 President—Chas. L. Needles, 150 S. Princeton ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—T. E. Hall, 1441 Kent st.
 Rec. Sec'y—B. F. Ollom, 350 E. State st.
 2d and 4th Fridays, 121½ E. Town st.
- Local Branch No. 35, Indianapolis, Ind.**
 President—Sidney S. Hall, 1010 S. East st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. E. Weiglein, 1855 Hazel st.
 Rec. Sec'y—David F. Newman, 623 S. Missouri st.
 2d and 4th Fridays, Morrison Hall, Monument Place.
- Local Branch No. 36, Waco, Texas.**
 President—W. H. Engledow, 900 S. 6th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. R. Hepler, 1712 N. 7th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. A. Rohr, 1008 N. 4th st.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Hall, 7th and Austin ave.

- Local Branch No. 39, Janesville, Wis.**
 President—Frank Clark, Sheridan Hotel.
 Sec'y-Treas.—S. H. Dorn, Hotel Empire.
 Rec. Sec'y—J. A. McBeth.
- Local Branch No. 40, Macon, Ga.**
 President—J. C. Peterson, 521 Elm st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—F. A. Rousseau, 388 Morgan ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—John B. Blake, 559 Capitol ave.
 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Odd Fellows' Hall, bet. Cotton ave. and 2d st.
- Local Branch No. 43, Montreal, Can.**
 President—J. W. Benjamin, 1115 Clarke st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Harry Maldeis, 1189 Simard st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jas. Frampton, 302 Iberville st.
 2d and 4th Thursdays at Labor Temple Hall.
- Local Branch No. 44, Wichita, Kas.**
 President—Dan Cummings, care Topeka Avenue Hotel.
 Sec'y-Treas.—H. E. Kohn, 212 E. Waterman st.
 Rec. Sec'y—J. J. Donlevy, 4415 N. Washington st.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, F. A. A. Hall, N. Emporia ave.
- Local Branch No. 46, Waterloo, Iowa.**
 President—Dan Scoville, 189 Quincy.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Grover Weise, 707 W. 7th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—E. H. York, 722 N. 2d st.
 3d Monday, Central Labor Hall, E. 4th st.
- Local Branch No. 48, New Orleans, La.**
 President—Charles Lejeune, 1922 St. Louis st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—G. Cruikshanks, 129 N. Roman st.
 Rec. Sec'y—J. Bersuder, 608 Louisa st.
 1st Thursday, at 129 N. Roman st.
- Local Branch No. 49, Cincinnati, O.**
 President—Carl Geis, 2307 Merten st., Fairmount, Cincinnati.
 Sec'y-Treas.—F. Vonderheide, 846 Laurel st.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Schnoorbusch, 1556 Barton st.
 1st and 3d Mondays, Ribelleu Hall, 9th and Plum
- Local Branch No. 52, Austin, Texas.**
 President—D. M. Quinn.
 Sec'y-Treas.—M. L. Speir, 4506 ave. C.
 Rec. Sec'y—E. E. Petry, 610 E. 3d st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Silver King Hall, E. 6th st.
- Local Branch No. 54, Milwaukee, Wis.**
 President—Dan Ronecker, 74 7th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. A. Schwamb, 903 21st st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Sam Kraiger, 610 Clark st.
 2d and 4th Fridays, Pashen's Hall, Chestnut st., between 3d and 4th sts.
- Local Branch No. 55, Marietta, Ohio.**
 President—Wm. F. Debold, 614 8th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. M. McKinley, 219 Virginia st.
 Rec. Sec'y—H. Clinton Miller, 328 6th st.
 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Hall, Front st.
- Local Branch No. 56, Portland, Ore.**
 President—John Yost, 972 Montana ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—P. Yost, 972 Montana ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—L. W. Jung, 388 1st st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Bartenders' Hall, 1st st. near Taylor.
- Local Branch No. 57, San Francisco, Cal.**
 President—J. D. Kanarr, 1831 Howard st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Patrick Lamb, 489 Noe st.
 Rec. Sec'y—J. A. Peterson, 165 Noe st.
 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero st.
- Local Branch No. 58, Leavenworth, Kas.**
 President—O. McKeever, St. Elmo Hotel.
 Sec'y-Treas.—B. M. Helmlich, 104 S. 5th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—G. L. Sines, 714 Kiowa st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 425 Shawnee st.
- Local Branch No. 59, Evansville, Ind.**
 President—Wm. Doerr, 406 Jefferson ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Weber, 400 Mary st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Eugene Fabry, 1134 S. Governor st.
- Local Branch No. 60, Wheeling, W. Va.**
 President—August Lipphart, 201 Lafayette st., Martinsferry, Ohio.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Edw. Bach, 1304 McCulloch st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Harry Wild, 2352 Wilson st.
 2d and 4th Mondays, O. V. T. & L. A. Hall.
- Local Branch No. 61, Richmond, Va.**
 President—T. E. Brooks, 421½ S. Laurel st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—A. R. Cass, 603 Hull st., Manchester, Va.
 Rec. Sec'y—Henry W. Stockman, 1307 Ashland av

Local Branch No. 62, Des Moines, Iowa.

President—J. B. Sivad, 928 13th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Frank Fiesel, 1026 14th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Frank G. Hall, 31st and Terrace Drive.
 2d and 4th Mondays, Trades and Labor Assembly
 Hall, 8th and Locust st.

Local Branch No. 63, Duluth, Minn.

President—Phil Acker, 28 2d st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Jas. H. Miller, 3740 Minnesota ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Chas. Boldt, 6 W. 7th st.
 1st and 3d Fridays, Kalamazoo Hall, 20 W. Super-
 ior st.

Local Branch No. 64, Atlanta, Ga.

President—T. H. Reeder.
 Sec'y-Treas.—P. Murray, 104 S. Forsythe st.
 Rec. Sec'y—
 2d and 4th Thursdays, Federation Hall, 14½ S.
 Forsythe st.

Local Branch No. 67, Oklahoma City, Okla.

President—A. M. Rice, 1613 W. 5th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—C. C. Zeigler, 15 N. Russell st.
 Rec. Sec'y—C. C. Zeigler, 15 N. Russell st.
 1st and 3d Fridays, Union Labor Hall, corner
 Grand and Robinson sts.

Local Branch No. 68, Sacramento, Cal.

President—
 Sec'y-Treas.—John Morrill, 1022 O st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Herman Kern, 3418 Magnolia ave., Oak
 Park.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, Federated Trades Hall, bet.
 10th and 11th on J st.

Local Branch No. 69, Buford, Ga.

President—J. A. Blankenship, Box 165.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. W. Silvey, Box 217.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. E. Johnson, Box 165.
 Wednesday evenings, Busha Hall.

Local Branch No. 70, Springfield, Mo.

President—A. C. Snively, 703 N. Grant st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—A. Dumaw, 223 E. Chestnut st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Lewis Likens, 851 N. Campbell st.
 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Local Branch No. 72, Los Angeles, Cal.

President—Wm. Josse, Box 63, Willowbrook, Cal.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Wm. Dye, 735 W. 49th Place.
 Rec. Sec'y—A. Schrickel, 315 N. Broadway.
 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Local Branch No. 78, Salt Lake City, Utah.

President—Bert Reed, 26 Gregory Court.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Geo. H. Hardy, 665 E. 7th South st.
 Rec. Sec'y—L. F. Tuckett, 154 D st.
 2d Friday, Federation of Labor Hall, cor. 4th and
 State sts.

Local Branch No. 79, Hartford, Conn.

President—A. O. Bloom, 318 Park st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. M. Morse, 243 Capen st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Frank Ryan, 19 S. Woodbine.
 1st and 3d Mondays, Bethoven Odd Fellows Hall.

Local Branch No. 80, Rockford, Ill.

President—R. L. Murch, 215 West st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Moses Ostic, 2836 W. State st.
 Rec. Sec'y—O. H. Reichardt, 836 Maple st.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, I. O. O. F. Hall, 107 S. Main
 st.

Local Branch No. 82, Ft. Worth, Texas.

President—Frank Boggeman, 115 Elm st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Frank Boggeman, 115 Elm st.
 Rec. Sec'y—
 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Local Branch No. 83, Fairburn, Ga.

President—Lloyd Haines, General Delivery.
 Sec'y-Treas.—R. W. Barrow, General Delivery.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jim Jones.
 Tuesday nights, McCurry Bldg., corner Main and
 Pumpkintown sts.

Local Branch No. 85, Ft. Smith, Ark.

President—John Dorsey.
 Sec'y-Treas.—M. J. Finnigan, 200 Page ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Charles Austerman.
 1st Thursday Labor Temple, 5th and Garrison ave.

Local Branch No. 86, Burlington, Iowa.

President—Elmer Larson, 906 Star ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Frank Hasselman, 121 S. 6th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Walter Schwieger, 211 S. Garfield.
 1st and 3d Fridays, Odd Fellow's Bldg., cor. Main
 and Valley.

Local Branch No. 88, Baltimore, Md.

President—Robt. Smith, 1302 Hillman ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. L. Miller, 1102 E. Preston st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Thos. W. Brown, Jr., 918 Columbia ave.
 4th Friday, Wurtzburger's Hall, cor. Exeter and
 Gay sts.

Local Branch No. 90, Ft. Scott, Kas.

President—C. C. Scott, 402 Hill st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. C. Cuthbertson.
 Rec. Sec'y—Chas. Lassman, 424 Burke st.
 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Socialists' Hall.

Local Branch No. 91, Newark, N. J.

President—Isaac E. Dodd, 64 Morton st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Joseph G. Sugermeyer, Hendrick's
 Place, Bloomfield, N. J.
 Rec. Sec'y—Lawrence P. O'Rourke, 48 11th ave.
 1st Tuesday, Michel's Hall, 66 S. Osage ave.

Local Branch No. 93, Toronto, Can.

President—H. O. Smith, Chester, Ont.
 Sec'y-Treas.—C. Coulter, 672 Spadina ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. Wooten, 160 Oak st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple Bldg.

Local Branch No. 95, New York, N. Y.

President—John C. O'Brien, 319 E. 144th st., Bor-
 ough of Bronx.
 Sec'y-Treas.—L. M. Byrnes, 334 E. 34th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—A. Schweikert, 133 E. 123d st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at 3d ave. and 54th st.
 Entrance 165 E. 54th st

Local Branch No. 96, Saginaw, Mich.

President—C. E. Slaght, 902 Tuscola st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Wm. Haug, 2641 N. Michigan ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—J. G. Leuthjohann, 433 S. 12th st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Federation of Labor Hall,
 N. Jefferson ave.

Local Branch No. 97, Calgary, Alta, Canada.

President—E. Simper.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Geo. Vice, 428 15th ave., E.
 Rec. Sec'y—P. Burrell.
 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Hall, Barbour Block
 8th ave., E.

Local Branch No. 98, Fargo, N. D.

President—E. B. Lewis, care Bristol & Sweet.
 Sec'y-Treas.—B. F. Lathrop, 803 7th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Arthur Rudd, 4th st., North.
 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Union Hall, cor. Broad-
 way and 1st ave., N.

Local Branch No. 99, Green Bay, Wis.

President—Wm. H. Thompson.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Lorberblatt, 909 Elm st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Albert Meyers, 1379 Day st.
 1st and 3d Mondays, 221 Washington st.

Local Branch No. 100, Philadelphia, Pa.

President—Thos. Rubsaman, 860 N. 9th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Jas. J. Whelan, 1744 N. Howard st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jas. B. McLellan, 407 S. Croskey st.
 2d and 4th Saturdays, Dental Hall, 13th and Arch
 sts., 3d floor, front.

Local Branch No. 101, Elgin, Ill.

President—William Ubinger, 5 Chicago st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—F. Lehman, 54 River st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Henry Cedervall, 31 Jefferson ave
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 54 River st.

Local Branch No. 103, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

President—H. B. Thompson, 115 W. 3d st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—H. H. Sprinkle, 309 E. High ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Wm. Wilcox, care Oskaloosa Sad. Co.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Turner Hall.

Local Branch No. 105, Boston, Mass.

President—John Fernandes, 22 Wescott st., New
 Dorchester.
 Sec'y-Treas.—David Gaddis, 9 Mountain ave.,
 Somerville, Mass.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Doran, 480 Fremont st., Boston.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 734 Washington st.

Local Branch No. 106, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

President—Jos. Morrow, Room 7, Foster Bldg.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Moses Horn, 1230 Wefle st.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Oberle, 330 W. Main st.
 1st and 3d Fridays, 207 W. Main st.

Local Branch No. 108, Shreveport, La.

President—A. E. Reils, Box 134.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. T. Knight, Box 134.
 Rec. Sec'y—Earl Bartlett, Box 134.
 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Simon Building, 405½ Texas st.

- Local Branch No. 109, Concord Junction, Mass.**
 President—Raymond Perrin, 4 Central st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Hogan.
 Rec. Sec'y—
- Local Branch No. 110, San Jose, Cal.**
 President—Henry Ben, 190 W. Santa Clara st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Gibbons, 70 Delmas ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Wm. Fuller, 1019 Locust st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Bellolis Hall.
- Local Branch No. 112, Port Huron, Mich.**
 President—Frank Sieg, 1024 10th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. R. Schemmerhorn, 1030 Water st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Robt. Okley, 511 Ontario st.
 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Hall.
- Local Branch No. 115, Vancouver, B. C.**
 President—Robert Smith, 534 Georgia st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—G. W. Glover, 1937 3d ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. Slade, 844 Dunlevy ave.
 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Hall, Homer and Dunbar sts.
- Local Branch No. 116, Scranton, Pa.**
 President—Lewis H. Ruhl, 617 Alder st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—M. F. Rhodes, 309 Wyoming st.
 Rec. Sec'y—G. R. Siles, 2112 Myrtle st.
- Local Branch No. 118, Victoria, B. C.**
 President—Frank Billingsby, 745 Pandora ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—John McKenzie, 1449 Vining st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Nelson C. Brown, 830 Caladonian ave.
 1st Monday of each month.
- Local Branch No. 126, Clinton, Iowa.**
 President—F. J. Kramer, 915 11th ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Bert McDermott, 431 1st ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Bert McDermott, 431 1st ave.
 1st and 3d Fridays, W. C. R. Hall, 6th ave. and 3d st.
- Local Branch No. 127, Charleston, W. Va.**
 President—S. H. Perry, 701 Morris st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Jos. A. Stephens, 1816 McClung st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jacob Miller, 114 Bibby st.
 3d Thursday of the month.
- Local Branch No. 128, Detroit, Mich.**
 President—J. H. Green, 933 Beaufelt st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—M. P. Brady, 709 Porter st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Herbert Morse, 660 Bagg st.
 3d and 4th Fridays, Union Hall, 232 Gratiott ave.
- Local Branch No. 131, Bloomington, Ill.**
 President—
 Sec'y-Treas.—F. W. Hoettles, 1503 W. Locust st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Ed. J. Bartels, 915 N. Oak st.
 3d and 4th Tuesdays, Heineman Hall, 401 W. Main st.
- Local Branch No. 132, Providence, R. I.**
 President—John C. Scollard, 9 Church st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—A. J. Finan, 83 Staniford st.
 Rec. Sec'y—J. Hinds.
 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, cor. Washington and Matthewson sts.
- Local Branch No. 135, Concord, N. H.**
 President—James F. Callahan.
 Sec'y-Treas.—John Barrett, 18 Lyndon st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Fred W. Keeler, 260 N. Main st.
 3d and 4th Wednesdays.
- Local Branch No. 136, Portland, Me.**
 President—John P. Griffin, 55 Preble st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Patrick Lyte, 55 Preble st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Chas. M. Godfrey, 34 Free st.
 1st and 3d Wednesdays, room 33 Farrington Block, 439 Congress st.
- Local Branch No. 137, Toledo, Ohio.**
 President—Frank B. Adams, 1131 Champlain st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Christ Reinwald, 2108 Chestnut st.
 Rec. Sec'y—H. E. Groves, 763 Willard st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Central Labor Union Hall, 314 Cherry st.
- Local Branch No. 142, Little Rock, Ark.**
 President—J. W. Johnston, 920 Rice st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—D. E. Stearns, 522 E. 6th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Albert Smith, 422 Sherman st.
 1st and 3d Wednesdays.
- Local Branch No. 145, Nashville, Tenn.**
 President—E. B. Milwaine, 147 Forest ave., E.
 Sec'y-Treas.—S. E. Freeman, 314 Howerton ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—C. M. Fagin, 222 Fatherland st.
 3d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Advocate office, on the square.
- Local Branch No. 149, London, Ontario, Can.**
 President—Jas. Dewar, 9 Argyle st., W.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Nixon, 161 Ridout st., S.
 Rec. Sec'y—Archie Edgeler, 197 Bathurst st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Richmond st., N.
- Local Branch No. 150, South Bend, Ind.**
 President—Harry Braden, 1130 S. Lafayette st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Alex Tanvas, 1121 S. Franklin st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Ray Norris, 245 E. Sample st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, C. L. U. Hall.
- Local Branch No. 155, Benton, Ill.**
 President—Wm. H. Weaver, Box 46.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Herman Schwering, Box 143.
 Rec. Sec'y—Herman Schwering, Box 143.
 2d and 4th Mondays, Levi Browning Bldg., S. W. cor. Square.
- Local Branch No. 156, Seattle, Wash.**
 President—J. B. George, 1115 1st ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. F. Bunce, 617 James st.
 Rec. Sec'y—E. T. Eberhardt, Monmouth Apartments, 20th and Yealer.
 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Hall, 6th and University st.
- Local Branch No. 159, Winona, Minn.**
 President—James F. McCartney, 308 E. Broadway.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Geo. Heymah, 114 Main st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Wm. L. Schultz, 444 E. 3d st.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, G. A. R. Hall.
- Local Branch No. 160, Springfield, Mass.**
 President—C. J. Hunter, 22 Bridge st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Joseph Mercier, 69 High st., Holyoke, Mass.
 Rec. Sec'y—John B. Brassard, 305 High st., Holyoke, Mass.
 2d Sunday, C. L. U. Hall, Sanford st.
- Local Branch No. 161, Owensboro, Ky.**
 President—Sam Gabbert, 422 E. 2d st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Everett E. Evans, 733 Triplet st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Ernest Priest, 428 Critigen st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Moseley's Hall, Main st., between Frederica and Elizabeth.
- Local Branch No. 162, Ottawa, Can.**
 President—A. W. Chester, Lyon st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Arthur Upton, 111 Queen st., W.
 Rec. Sec'y—John R. Ross, 198 Albert st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Allen's Hall.
- Local Branch No. 163, Meridian, Miss.**
 President—F. S. Hancock, Box 640.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. E. Shurger, Box 604.
 Rec. Sec'y—Nelson Scheub, Box 640.
 3d Monday.
- Local Branch No. 164, Cairo, Ill.**
 President—Horace Ornsald, 34th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. W. Durham, 515 23d st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Mervin Crowell, Cross st.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, Peter Day's Hall, 12th and Washington ave.
- Local Branch No. 165, Hastings, Neb.**
 President—Henry Hoppe, 919 W. 10th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—M. Martinson, 405 St. Joe ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Will O'Malley, N. Burlington ave.
 1st and 3d Fridays, G. A. R. Hall.
- Local Branch No. 166, Madison, Wis.**
 President—Lawrence Cahill, 5 S. Blair st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—C. F. Hafenstein, 130 E. Mifflin st.
 Rec. Sec'y—A. C. Dals, 130 Hancock st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Labor Hall.
- Local Branch No. 167, Muscatine, Iowa.**
 President—E. C. Blessing, 844 Newell ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—L. G. Pleasy, 306 Green st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Geo. M. Hoefflin, 1012 Climer st.
 2d and 4th Fridays, Trades Assembly Hall.
- Local Branch No. 168, Urbana and Champaign, Ill.**
 President—C. F. Wascher, 411 E. Church st., Champaign, Ill.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Elmo A. Hammon, 701 Clark st., Urbana, Ill.
 Rec. Sec'y—Lee Allen, 307 High st., Urbana, Ill.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays.
- Local Branch No. 169, Galesburg, Ill.**
 President—W. H. Morgenstern, 494 W. Brooks st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Max M. Goslin, 31 W. South st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Bernard Coomes, 35 W. North st.
- Local Branch No. 170, Houston, Tex.**
 President—Joseph Ludwig, 1015 Joshon st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. T. Johnson, 2510 Texas ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Joe Bova, P. O. Box 205.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Business College, Travis and Texas st.
- Local Branch No. 171, Miles City, Mont.**
 President—Geo. G. Cook, Fursinow.
 Sec'y-Treas.—C. F. Harter, 511 Orr st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Sam Stauffer, 918 Atlantic ave.

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CIRCULATION.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF JACKSON, } ss. We, Edward J. Baker and John J. Pfeiffer, respectively general president and general secretary-treasurer of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods (a trade organization of saddlery workmen) with members located in all parts of the United States and in Canada, do hereby certify that the Leather Workers' Journal is the official publication of the aforementioned organization; that every member of the said organization receives a copy of every issue of the said Journal; that the said Leather Workers' Journal thus has a total circulation of over 6,500; that the actual average monthly circulation for the past year (1907) was 7,275; that to the best of our knowledge, we have reason to conclude that the readers of each issue of the said Leather Workers' Journal aggregate 30,000; and that no issue of the said Leather Workers' Journal within the past two years has contained less than 56 pages of reading matter.

[SEAL]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of February, 1908.

My commission expires December 12, 1908.

EDWARD J. BAKER.
JOHN J. PFEIFFER.

EUGENE J. BALSIGER,
Notary Public.

Fair Manufacturers,

When in Need of the Services of

GOOD, RELIABLE WORKMEN,

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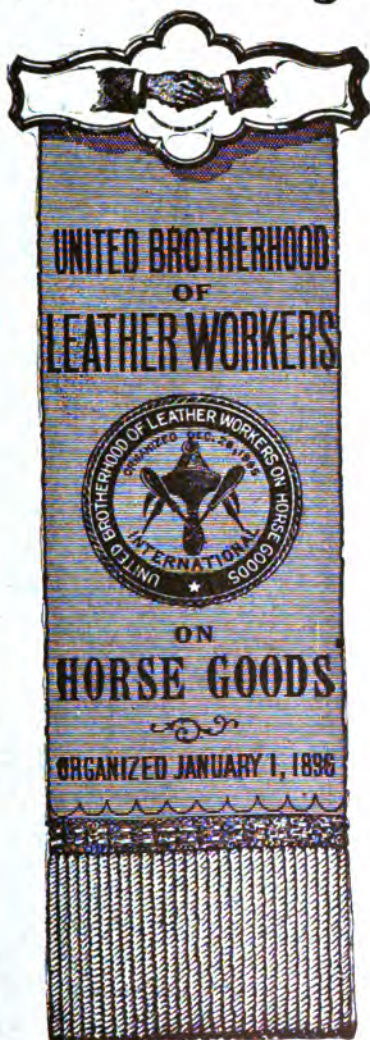
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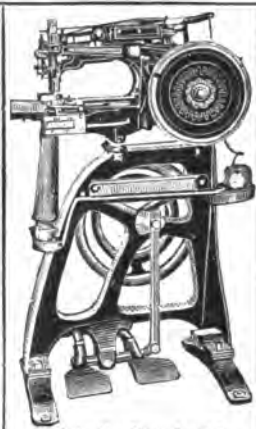
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OUR UNION STAMP STANDS FOR FAIR
WAGES AND GOOD WORKING CONDI-
TIONS. THESE MEAN GOOD WORK AND
HAPPY HOMES. It rests with you to say
how the other fellow shall work.



The LEATHER WORKER'S JOURNAL

February, 1910.



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL
UNITED BROTHERHOOD of LEATHER
WORKERS on HORSE GOODS

LEACHMAN & CO. S. L.

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NOTICE.

Secretary-Treasurers Who Will Carefully Observe These Instructions Will Save Themselves a Great Deal of Worry and Time.

In ordering due books for new members, please use the regular Order Blanks furnished all local branches. In all cases give the member's full name, occupation, and exact date of election. Also use the Order Blanks when ordering supplies, etc. Do not mix orders for supplies, etc., in communications, if you wish to receive same without delay.

When reporting members suspended, expelled, retired, transferred, sick or deceased, please give the member's full name, his book number and all necessary information pertaining to said member, such as dates, etc.

After accepting a member by transfer, immediately notify the secretary-treasurer of the local where the member last held membership, on "Post Card" furnished you by headquarters.

Demand a clearance card from all members transferring to your local branch.

Be sure to report all members received by transfer, retired, expelled, suspended or deceased, in the proper space on monthly reports.

See to it that all stamps sold are cancelled by placing the date of sale on each stamp, and instruct shop collectors accordingly.

The secretary-treasurer is the only person allowed to handle Out-of-Work stamps, and members are only entitled to same after they have complied with the provisions of the Constitution. At the meeting of the local branch is the proper place to secure you Out-of-Work stamps, as per Article XIII, Section 3.

The stamp account is the most important part of your work. You should not allow any stamps to go out of your possession unless you receive cash or a receipt from shop collectors, who are in turn responsible to you for all stamps placed in their possession. Keep a strict account with your shop collectors. When reporting to headquarters the number of stamps on hand of the different kinds, be sure that the report is correct.

Close your books on the last day of the month. You will then have plenty of time to make out your monthly report properly and get it to headquarters on time. Do not get into the habit of waiting for members to pay up.

Dues of new members begin the Saturday following their election to membership, regardless of date initiated.

Members cannot become members-at-large until they have had their due books signed by the General Secretary-Treasurer, and their names properly recorded at headquarters.

Accept no dues from members until they have been properly transferred.

Members entitled to retiring cards should make written application to the local union for same. After same is granted the member's due book must be properly signed, in addition to issuing card.

When a due book is lost, a new one will be issued by headquarters upon payment of ten cents by the member losing same.

Always be prompt and businesslike, and read carefully all instructions sent out from headquarters.

Send all communications of a financial nature and make all drafts and money orders payable to John J. Pfeiffer. Do not send your personal checks, but make all remittances with draft, postal or express money order. Always remit when the per capita tax is due, not failing to send with same the detailed monthly report as per Constitution.

Members are requested to note the above instructions to local secretary-treasurers, and to cordially co-operate with them in carrying out these rules.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,

General Secretary-Treasurer.

THE LEATHER WORKERS' JOURNAL

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KANSAS CITY, MO., FEBRUARY, 1910.

\$1.00 PER YEAR



A JOY RIDE.

AN ESSAY ON THE UNION LABEL.

(By P. H. Shevlin.)

Emerson says that an institution is the "lengthening shadow of some one man." Many of the world's most majestic achievements were once nothing but vague idealisms, compassless and purposeless, in the brain of some one man. Within the skull of a Fulton, a Howe, or a Morse were one coursing around, uncontrolled and undestined, thoughts that are today the motors of the world. So it is with the labor movement. When the historian of the future shall take as his subject the "American Federation of Labor," upon his pen point will continually fall the lengthening shadow of one man, Samuel Gompers.

The union label or "union stamp" is strictly American in origin. Many Canadian trade unionists have utilized it for some thirteen years, and British organizations, heretofore apathetic, have within the past eighteen months taken up the subject with promising seriousness.

San Francisco was the birthplace of the label in the year 1874. To the cigar makers belongs the glory of first employing this potent instrumentality of organized labor. During the sandlot agitation for Chinese exclusion, a firm of cigar manufacturers took on coolie labor. The unionists presented an intelligent and determined resistance. Assured of public patronage, the perplexity arose as to how the purchaser could discriminate between a union cigar, manufactured under sanitary conditions, and the ratshop, coolie-made, filthy product.

The solution came—all boxes must be certified. From this sprung the greatest idea of the grandest institution on earth—the label of the labor movement.

At first a white label was used, to indicate that the cigars were made by white labor, as opposed to the yellow of the Orient. During a strike of the cigar makers in St. Louis, the following year, the color of the label was changed to red. In the Chicago convention of 1880, a wrangle having arisen between the "whites" and the "reds" on the subject of the label chromatics, a ready-witted delegate restored harmony by shouting: "Stop squabbling and take the other color on the flag." Thus the present blue label was adopted.

From the foregoing it will be noted that sanitation was the original basis of the label. And while the years have expanded the uses, aims, purposes and aspirations of the workingman's trade mark, the question of healthful conditions still remains one of the primal reasons for its employment. President Roosevelt referring to filthy tenement workmanship in New York City, once declared in a public lecture: "I have visited these pest holes personally, and I assure you if smokers could only see how these cigars are made we should not need any legislation against this system."

Other unions, noting the label's success,

set about adopting trade marks. The hatter's label appeared in 1885; the garment makers' the following year, and in 1891 the label idea was appropriated by the printers, iron molders, shoemakers, horseshoers, and other crafts. Following the utilization came efforts to secure statutory recognition. The cigar makers' label has been legalized in thirty-one states; other labels have been extended similar recognition and the tendency of up-to-date legislation is to pass one statute, embracing all labels used by legitimately organized wage earners. Moreover, many of these statutes are of a quasi-criminal character, providing penalties for counterfeiting and for unauthorized use. Appellate courts have declared these laws constitutional and not class legislation. About thirty cities have ordinances requiring the printers' label on city printing. Some states have a like requirement as to state printing. Similarly, the ordinances of many municipalities make it imperative that the city's horses be shod in union shops, and that the shoes bear the stamp of the Horse Shoers' Union. In fact, the label's reputation for rationality is securely established.

The aims and purposes of the union label are: (a) The assurance that the work is done under sanitary conditions.

(b) The assurance of the payment of a reasonable wage and of a steadily improving wage.

(c) The assurance of reasonable hours. Reasonableness to signify that after the eight-hour day is a completed victory, then may come the seven-hour day and the six-hour day; ever remembering that labor's grand purpose is the economic and social betterment of the masses.

(d) The assurance that child labor, the menace as well as the disgrace of modern civilization, has not entered into the product.

(e) The assurance that so long as the intense and deplorable and inequitable forms of competition, as evidenced in our present-day industrialism, shall make it necessary for woman to earn her bread in shop and factory, she shall continue to enjoy economic equality with her male co-employee.

(f) The assurance that the conditions of the workers are safer as to life and limb than are the surroundings of non-label toilers.

(g) The assurance that the product is not prison-made.

(h) The assurance that the products are superior in workmanship and qualify to the unlabeled articles.

(i) The assurance that the label is the concrete expression and hallowed escutcheon of conscientious men, organized for the purpose of securing these results and maintaining them when secured.

The aspiration of the label knows no bounds. Its ambition is to redeem a world. Nothing in the whole realm of unionized labor is capable of such effective and continuous utility. Other agencies have varying degrees of potentiality, and are intermittent in effectiveness. Unhappily, they

sometimes fail to win public sympathy, translate indifference into Parryism, intensify the suspicion of employers, and energize auction pens into a malevolent assault upon the labor movement.

But the battles of the label are won without blood. It is more powerful than strikes and picketings; and its potency as a warning to tyrannical employers surpasses a union treasury congested with surplus funds. It is as puissant in the hands of woman or child as the menacing declaration of a labor convention.

The union label aspires to be the emblem of humanism, even as the cross is the symbol of Christianity. The one speaks to us of the world beyond and of the fatherhood of God; the other speaks to us of this world, this stern, rough-shod world we live in, and of its redemption by the brotherhood of man.

WORKMEN'S INSURANCE AND BENEFIT FUNDS.

Department of Commerce and Labor,
Bureau of Labor, 1910.

The great extent to which aid is extended by workmen to each other through cooperative insurance and benefit funds or societies in cases of disability, death, or other adversity and the tendency of employers to assist in the support of such funds and to grant pensions to superannuated and disabled employees are shown in the twenty-third annual report of the Commissioner of Labor, just published. In connection with this report about 1,200 such funds were investigated by the Bureau of Labor.

The two kinds of benefits most frequently found in operation are the death benefit and the temporary-disability benefit. The death benefit in the greater number of the funds is designed to be an amount only sufficient to pay funeral expenses. Some funds, however, offer a life insurance of a considerable sum. The temporary-disability benefit is intended to compensate in part for the loss of wages occasioned by sickness or accident. The continuance of this benefit almost always is limited to a definite period. Frequently no benefit is paid for the first few days of a disability due to sickness, and in many funds a certain length of membership is required before benefits are given.

A number of funds pay a permanent disability benefit, designed to provide for a member who becomes totally incapacitated, or who suffers the loss of eyesight or of some part of his body. The superannuation benefit for members incapacitated by age is not developed as yet to any great extent, but appears to be increasing in favor. Quite a number of funds pay a benefit on the death of the wife of a member or of some other dependent.

National Labor Organization Benefit Funds.

In 1881 there were about 20 national or international labor organizations in the United States; in 1907 there were 125 or more. While collective bargaining is the

feature of labor organizations that most often comes to public attention, the report shows the benefit or relief feature to be one of great magnitude in many labor bodies. Since the formation of national unions followed that of the local unions, the payment of benefits by national unions did not begin so early as in the local unions. In the majority of the early national trade unions benefit features were not instituted until many years after such national unions were organized, while in many of the national unions organized since 1880 benefit features were instituted either at the time of organization or shortly afterwards.

The report covers 84 national labor organization benefit funds, all of which pay death benefits. The amount of the death benefit varies widely, ranging from as low as \$15 to as high as \$4,500. The amount occurring more often than any other is \$100. About one-half of the organizations pay varying amounts, according to class and length of membership.

Nineteen of the organizations pay temporary disability benefits. The benefits are small, there being only two instances in which they exceed \$6 per week. One-fourth of the organizations pay permanent disability benefits, usually varying according to the nature of the disability.

Four national unions have superannuation benefits in operation, and 5 others have this benefit instituted but not yet operative. Seven organizations pay benefits on the death of members' wives. Other forms of benefits paid in a few instances are shipwreck, unemployment, and tool insurance.

Local Labor Organization Benefit Fund.

The report covers 530 local labor organization funds, representing about 90 trades, paying benefits to members. Many other locals paying benefits were not canvassed. In some few organizations members receive benefits from both their national and local bodies.

Of the 530 local unions investigated, 346 pay temporary disability benefits; 401 pay benefits on account of death of members, 86 on death of members' wives, and 40 on death of other dependents; 10 pay unemployment benefits, and 10 pay permanent disability benefits.

A few of the locals of the more highly paid occupations pay a temporary disability benefit as high as \$10 or \$15 per week, while others pay as low as \$1 or \$2 per week. The rate most frequently reported is \$5 per week. The average length of disability paid for per member of the funds was about 2½ days. The average period of disability paid for per beneficiary was 27½ days, and the average payment per beneficiary was 80 cents per day of disability. About 9 per cent of the members received benefits some time during the year.

The lump-sum death benefits most frequently paid are \$100, \$75, and \$50. Another frequent death benefit is the amount obtained by assessment of \$1 per member. A

number of unions pay much larger amounts. The average amount paid per death in the local union funds investigated was \$116.88. The predominating benefits paid on the death of a member's wife is \$50.

Railroad Relief Fund.

Information in regard to 50 railroad funds is included in the report. Of these, 14 are pension systems maintained entirely by the employing company. Pensions are as a rule based on age and length of service, usually on the basis of 1 per cent for each year of service of the average pay for the ten years next preceeding retirement. In most of the systems pensions for superannuation are granted to employees retired at 65 or 70 years of age, after from 10 to 30 years of service, and for incapacity to employees 60 to 69 years of age.

Employees contribute all or a large part of the revenues of the remaining 36 funds investigated, 8 only being contributed to by the companies involved. One company contributes 50 per cent of the revenue, and the remaining 7 amounts varying from 20 per cent to less than 1 per cent of the amount contributed by the employees. In these 8 funds there are provisions for relieving the funds from all claims for benefits if a suit for damages is brought against the company. Thirty-one of these 36 funds pay benefits for temporary disability, ranging from \$2.50 to \$20 per week. Thirty-four pay death benefits, the average payment per death having been \$588. Several of these funds pay benefits in cases of permanent disability, and one pays a superannuation benefit.

Establishment Benefit Funds.

The bureau obtained reports from 461 funds in manufacturing and other industrial establishments, including mines, stores, street railways, etc. Many other funds of this character were known to be in existence, but were not canvassed.

Of the funds investigated, 341 are managed by employees, 32 by the establishments, and 88 jointly. The funds are maintained mainly by the contributions of the employees; 139 receive more or less aid from the employers. Membership is made compulsory by employers in 70 funds.

Of the 461 funds investigated, 429 pay temporary disability benefits; 419 pay benefits for death of members, 101 for death of members' wives, and 49 for death of other dependents; 54 funds pay permanent disability benefits, and 5 pay superannuation benefits.

The weekly rates of benefits in cases of temporary-disability benefits range from 50 cents to \$25, the predominating rates being \$5 and \$6. The average period of disability paid for per member of the funds was 4.7 days. The average period of disability paid for per beneficiary was 22.2 days, and the average benefit payment per beneficiary was about 86 cents per day of disability. About 21 per cent of the members received benefits during the year.

The lump sum death benefits most frequently paid are \$100, \$75 and \$50. Amounts obtained by assessments of \$1 and of 50 cents per member are also frequent death benefits paid. Several funds pay large benefits, in some instances as high as \$1,500. The average death benefit paid was \$209.76. The predominating amount paid on the death of a member's wife was \$50.

Hospital Funds.

Several railroads and industrial establishments operate hospital funds, which differ from the ordinary benefit fund in that the benefit consists of hospital or home medical treatment, rather than a money payment. Some funds include in their benefit treatment for members' families.

The greater number of hospital funds continue treatment without limitation as to period; others limit the time for which treatment is furnished.

These funds are maintained principally by contributions of members, such contributions being generally deducted from the members' wages.

Industrial Benefit Societies.

The industrial benefit societies investigated are societies of workmen generally restricting their membership to a certain trade or industry, but not making membership dependent in a labor union or employment in any particular establishment. The benefits conferred in these societies do not differ materially from those of the other classes of funds described.

Laws.

The report gives a summary of the common law and the statute law of the several states and of the United States governing workmen's insurance and benefit funds. The three principal common-law topics discussed are the nature of such organizations, the conditions of membership, and the question of acceptance of benefits as a bar to actions for damages.

SLANG PHILOSOPHY.

The bonehead is another of life's afflictions, if not the greatest.

He is born with a head like a sheet of battleship armor-plate, and you can't get anything through it with a steam drill.

He gets a bum opinion on some certain subject and the whole United States Army and Navy couldn't change it.

You can show him where he is wrong a hundred times, but you can't convince him or get him to listen to reason.

He will argue an already settled point until he gets black in the face, and you have to buy him a drink to save yourself being the star witness at a coroner's inquest.

You can talk to him until you run out of wind and can only croak like a frog, but can't get him to see anything in the right light.

He won't listen to reason, because, he don't know what reason is.

He is as dumb as an oyster and then some more yet. Yea, even a couple of clams on the side for good measure. His skull is like the top of the stove, and where his brain ought to be is a big lump of concrete.

He would be dangerous if he wasn't fool enough to think he knows it all.

That lets him out and makes him easy picking when the bunk artist strolls along and shows him a few brand new cute little ones.

His head has ossified, but he thinks he can see easy money. He ought to have his eyes treated.

He talks because he has nothing else to do, but don't say much. He is a beetle brain, a foxy quiller, without the foxy. He's a snit, the little end of nothing filed down to a fine point.

He represents naught, and to the world is just what the hole is to a doughnut.

Everybody hands him a lemon because they hate him. He is a pest, and all he is fit for is to crack hickory-nuts on his head. A brick would bounce off it in atoms. If you have to hit him use a sledge hammer. You may break the handle, but even if you do, you may be able to shut him up for a few hours and the world will get a little rest, anyhow.

The bonehead is of no use, not even to the boneyard.

He is a curse to humanity. He won't listen to anyone, and wants everyone to listen to him. Don't do it. Beat it when you see him coming. Vamp while he is still in the distance. Don't let him get near enough to talk. Hike it to the high pines and stay there.—The Bonehead.

WHAT UNION LABOR CAN DO.

Last summer the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees took up the work of organization in Kansas City, Mo. While the employees of the street railway were anxious and enthusiastic for organization, the company displayed a bitter antagonism and victimized many of them; so many in fact, that it became necessary to relax the efforts being put forth for organization.

However, the company was negotiating with the city for an extension of its franchise. The franchise in existence does not expire until 1925, but with the usual eagerness of public utility corporations it desired to extend its life until 1952, or a period of forty-two years.

The city council accommodated the company by endorsement, only a few members of that body voting against it. But franchises in that city have to be ratified by the people, and accordingly December 16 was the date selected on which the voters were to decide the question.

One of the active opponents of the granting of the special privilege was a member of the local Tailors' union, Isaac Taylor by name, he being a member of the upper house of the city council.

Taylor was supported in his position by

the Industrial Council and a forceful campaign was inaugurated by the latter body. Through the activities of the local unions a through canvass was made, and when the people had expressed themselves at the ballot box it revealed that organized labor had won a notable victory.

The franchise was defeated by over 7,000 votes.

And there are those who minimize the extent to which the influence of collective effort among working men reach.

The granting of special privileges is fundamentally opposed by the general movement, and the result in Kansas City should be kept in view in other cities where like circumstances prevail.—M. Grant Hamilton.

THE RIGHT TO QUIT.

Public attention has recently been rather forcibly directed to the fact that labor unions are not responsible for all strikes. Within the past few weeks many thousands of unorganized workmen struck at the plant of the Pressed Steel Car Company at McKees Rocks and at other steel plants in that section.

Not only were these men without union organization, but they were unskilled laborers and foreigners, most of whom had only recently arrived in this country; many of them could not even speak English.

This strike emphasized a new and hopeful trend in the industrial situation in this country. Among the employers who are so unscientific as to refuse to deal with union labor, it has been assumed that it was a perfectly safe proposition to employ the unskilled and recently arrived immigrant of the Slav race. It was supposed that his ignorance and his previous low standard of living and his inherited patience under bad treatment would make him incapable of resenting the very low wages and oppressive treatment which it might be inadvisable to offer to the American workman with his better education and higher standards of living.

Judging from recent events it would seem that the Slav workman has imbibed some ideas about personal freedom and the dignity of labor, though where or how he got them would be difficult to discover, considering the conditions under which he works in this country.

If employers of the steel company and packing house and coal mining type were to go on for years without any sense of their just obligations to their employees and to the public which protects them and gives them an opportunity to do business; if they were able to secure an unlimited amount of foreign labor too timid and ignorant to resent injustice, then indeed would the industrial future of this country look dark, and we might well doubt if any restraining influences could later be successfully applied once the system of working only to produce profits without regard for any other factor in the situation was strongly entrenched

The strike of the Slav workmen in this instance is only a forerunner of what may be expected from the same type of workmen in other industries where a similar policy is pursued. They will have to be reckoned with in the future. These workmen have already some glimmering of the employers' duty to them and their children in this their adopted country. They are beginning to realize that the "right to quit" is not a good foundation upon which to educate themselves and to bring up their children as good citizens. They have registered their first serious protest against the sort of exploitation which offers as the only redress the "right to quit."

Violence and lawlessness are always deplorable no matter how just the cause of the protestants, yet we must remember that there always is some cause for such conduct, and until we understand and remove that cause, society is not safe. In this instance we must admit that the foreign workman of the type under discussion has nearly always been treated both with brutality and injustice from the day he landed in this country. The employment might defraud him and oppress him in a thousand indescribable ways and all the lawful orderly forces of society looked on too indifferent to interfere in his behalf. This he felt keenly; then how should he—when the time of blind revolt came—know any other method of protest than the brutal and violent example set by his betters?—Eva McDonald Valesh.

BANNER YEAR IN TUBERCULOSIS WAR.

More Organizations Formed and Institutions Established in 1909 Than Ever Before.

Interest in the anti-tuberculosis campaign now being waged throughout the United States is evidenced by the fact that in the year 1909, 163 new anti-tuberculosis associations were formed, 133 tuberculosis sanatoria and hospitals were established, and 91 tuberculosis dispensaries were opened. Compared with previous years, this is the best record thus far made in the fight against consumption in this country.

During the year 1909, forty-three more associations for the prevention of tuberculosis were formed than during the previous twelve months, and sixty-two more hospitals and sanatoria were established. On January 1, 1910, there were in the United States 394 anti-tuberculosis associations, 386 hospitals and tuberculosis sanatoria and 265 special tuberculosis dispensaries.

During the year that has passed, the sanatoria and hospitals of this country treated over 31,000 patients, giving a total of nearly 3,200,000 hospital days' treatment. Of the 31,000 patients treated about one-half were discharged as improved to a greater or less extent, and a large percentage of the incipient cases were discharged as cured. Altogether there are nearly 20,000 hospital beds provided in the entire United States for tuberculosis patients, or about one bed for every 30 patients. The 386 associations have

60,000 members and are contributing close to a million dollars every year for the fight against tuberculosis. The 265 dispensaries treated during the year over 60,000 patients, who made over 500,000 visits.

The following table shows the results of the year 1909 compared with previous years:

| | Year. | Sanatoria and Hospitals. | Associations. | Dispensaries. |
|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Before | 1905..... | 115 | 24 | 19 |
| During | 1905..... | 15 | 13 | 5 |
| " | 1906..... | 17 | 25 | 11 |
| " | 1907..... | 35 | 49 | 51 |
| " | 1908..... | 71 | 120 | 88 |
| " | 1909..... | 133 | 163 | 91 |
| Jan. 1, 1910, total.. | | 386 | 394 | 265 |

If the year that has passed has been a record-breaker in point of numbers, it has also broken many records in point of interest which it has aroused. Never before have so many different groups been working for one common end. At the present time, schools, women's clubs, labor unions, churches, children's organizations, state legislatures, municipal bodies, insurance companies, fraternal organizations, bill posters, laymen and doctors of every creed and color are all banded together in one effort to rid this country of consumption.

RIGHT TO BOYCOTT SUSTAINED.

Kansas City Daily Newspaper Publishes Pertinent Editorial.

The right of labor organizations to abstain from purchasing the products of establishments deemed unfair to them was called into question when the Buck Stove and Range Company instituted a suit to compel the American Federation of Labor to cease the publication of the products of the company in question in its "We Don't Patronize List." The principle involved in this case is whether or not the organizations of labor have the legal right by concerted action to purchase or not to purchase, for a reason or for no reason, the products of any establishment.

The first boycott in American history was that instituted by the Colonies against the manufactured products of Great Britain upon the passage by the English parliament of the first stamp act. The boycott resulted in a repeal of the act. A second act, however, a little different in form, caused the Colonies to again place a boycott upon the products of British manufacturers, subscriptions and bonds being signed by a large majority of the merchants to carry to a successful conclusion the boycott.

Conspicuous among the champions of this boycott were George Washington, Peyton Randolph, Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee and Thomas Jefferson. George Washington, in a letter to his friend, Mr. Mason, urged that the boycott be prosecuted with vigor, even to the point of refusing to purchase any of the wares of any merchant who insisted

upon buying the tabooed articles from British manufacturers. This latter constitutes what is termed the secondary boycott.

The right to boycott has become an interesting question, inasmuch as the public in general, as well as the newspapers, has emphatically declared its belief in it.

Paul Thleman, editorial writer for the *Kansas City Post*, in the January 24th issue, pertinently summarized the present anti-meat-eating agitation in its relation to the attitude maintained by labor unions for the right to boycott. It is as follows:

"One of the very interesting features of the anti-trust crusade has been overlooked, namely the quick and excellent generalship of the labor unions in seizing an opportunity of decisive benefit to their cause. * * * It will be remembered that the issue in the celebrated Washington case, in which national labor leaders were held to be in contempt of court, rested upon the relation of free press and free speech to carrying on a boycott. * * * If a boycott, when carried on by organizations, contravened the Sherman anti-trust law, and the publicity of this boycott by printed and spoken word proved the existence of conspiracy in restraint of trade, then, in principle at least, the support of the present meat boycott by organizations, is contravention of law and presto! the entire American newspaper press is found fomenting the very act for which the labor leaders were held to be in contempt of court. * * * It is, of course, impossible to prosecute tens and hundreds of thousands of persons and their sympathizers and thus the meat boycott appears to sustain, in the broad sense, at least, the contention of the labor unions. * * * If an act is not unlawful on a large scale, how can men be held in contempt of court for doing the same thing on a smaller scale? * * * Contempt of court cannot—in the final sense—be an agency to penalize acts not wrong in themselves. * * * And thus, by a general public impulse, the lawfulness of the boycott is now being established."

AN UNIQUE SETTLEMENT.

Some years ago the Kansas City Southern Railway company, through a subsidiary corporation, purchased a large tract of land at Mena, Ark., platting into lots, and established a division point and shops. It became incumbent upon the employees of the railway company to purchase these lots and construct homes for themselves. As a result approximately 320 men are the owners or partial owners of homes in Mena.

A few months ago the company decided to change the location of its division points and also decided to move its shops. This plan, if consummated, meant an almost total loss of the property owned by its employees, provided some plan was not inaugurated to protect them. Mena is dependent entirely upon the railroad for its maintenance, and with the changes noted above carried out a virtual abandonment will follow.

Fortunately, all of the employees are members of their respective organizations, and the national officials have just consummated an unique settlement. Representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, B. R. T., Engineers, Fireman and Conductors have just concluded negotiations with President Edison of the railway company, whereby all employees of the company owning property at Mena are to be reimbursed and the property deeded to the company.

The owners of the property are to receive the actual cost of it. The appraisalment has already been made, which is satisfactory to all concerned. A contract has also been signed by the interested parties, in which the exact amount to be received by each property holder is stipulated. Fully \$223,000 is involved in the transaction.

M. F. Ryan, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, just recently elected to that office, was the central figure in the adjustment, and this presages his ability to successfully conduct the affairs of that organization.

This is the first instance which has been given publicity where a railroad company has treated its servants in such an equitable manner in occurrences of this character.

It also speaks emphatically of what organization can accomplish.—M. Grant Hamilton.

STRIKERS MEET IN MARKET HALL.

Leather Workers of Ottawa Gather and Listen to Encouraging Addresses.

The striking leather workers marched in a body from Bank street hall to the By Ward Market hall, where a mass meeting of sympathizers had assembled. The chair was taken by Mr. Eugene Cadieux who pointed out the necessity of union, not only in the trade organizations, but also at the ballot box.

Mr. Geo. Shipman, the leader of the men on strike, set before the meeting the case of the men. He showed how every effort had been made to reach a settlement. They had offered to leave their case before the Conciliatory Board or the Arbitration Board of the Board of Trade or even to any board of the citizens of Ottawa. They believed their cause was just. They asked an increase of only ten to twenty cents per day on the wages of men receiving but \$6 to \$12 per week. The size of the meeting and the large number of tickets sold was an indication that public opinion was with them in their struggle. He was glad to say that already the men had gained a victory for the leather workers of Canada. As the outcome of this strike the Department of Labor had decided to put the demand for a \$12 minimum in all contracts hereafter.

Mr. Shipman concluded by pointing out that the labor movement must enter the political field.

"The Mission of the Working Classes," was the subject of the address by Rev. J. Stitt Wilson. He expressed his satisfaction at seeing such a large number of people

present in sympathy with the object of the strike. If the people of Ottawa actually knew the case of these men universal public opinion would be on the side of the men. Even the manufacturers themselves had admitted the meagreness of the wages of the men. The demands of the strikers were more than just and ought to be acceded to, he maintained.

The time had come, he said, for the makers to unite in one great political power to establish the social ownership of the equipment of industry. This was the programme of scientific Socialism and the mission of the working classes.

SACRIFICING FOR PROGRESS.

Writing in the May number of the American Magazine, under the title "The Order Changeth," and comparing the creation of public sentiment with the achievement of its ends as against public clamor and its eventful collapse and failure, William Allen White has this to say of the American labor movement:

"One of the most ominous shadows casting itself before some coming event in our national life is the American Federation of Labor. And it is important not because it affects so many people, though probably ten million Americans are directly affected by the life of the Federation; it is important because of the way these ten millions of people are affected. For all of them, men who work and their wives, sisters, children, sweethearts, fathers and mothers and sympathizing friends, make the Federation or some one of its component parts their religion. They are willing to sacrifice not only their comfort for it, but time and again they do sacrifice their very necessities for it. Their conduct—which is nine-tenths of life—is regulated by the Federation, and their creed in religion and politics is more or less biased by it. The material results of their altruistic faith in the Federation may be seen in the fact that the members paid \$1,257,244 in death benefits last year, and \$593,541 in sick benefits, \$205,254 in unemployed benefits, and \$2,549,759 in strike benefits. Here is a grand total of four and a half million dollars raised by men to whom a dollar means more than a hundred dollars mean to the forces these men are contending with.

"And when one considers what a vast amount of time and thought and service has come in proportion to this money for this cause, one must recognize that eventually the men who devote that sacrifice in money, and that time and thought and personal service to the common good, must accomplish real results. For whatever error now is impeding them, whether error in their own demands or error in the claims of their opponents, must go down before such an organized force.

"For this is not a material world. In the organization of this thing we call civilization there is no force so irresistible as kindness,

and this vast kindness of the workers to their brethren—whatever of cruelty, whatever of meanness it may call forth either on their own side or on the side of their antagonists, in spite of the evil the kindness must win some substantial reward in the end. Laws may be temporarily denied them, courts may check them and executives keep them within their legal restrictions, but in the end whatever there is of unselfish justice in the demands of labor for a humane day, a clean environment and a living wage will come to them under national law. For when one considers how far labor has come in 50 years in this country, how large has been its actual as well as its comparative betterment as the result of organization, the future becomes something more than a guess. For today the organization is of a higher type, the leaders have a broader outlook and the devotion of the men and women inside the organization is of a more intelligent kind than ever it was before."

DEVELOP THE MIND.

How can you expect your boys, who leave school before reaching the eighth grade to compete with those who have finished, not only the high school, but the college? Why is it that farmers have so little to say in a convention or a meeting of any kind? A lack of training. Now are you going to put your children in the same position as yourself, and let some boy, who is not naturally as bright as yours, take the lead and dominate over your boy, simply because you did not give your boy an opportunity to cultivate his brain as well as to train his muscle? In order to do this to the best advantage, you must have good schools, the best of teachers. Your schools in the country are poor excuses compared with what you can and ought to have. Demand the best teachers in the land and when you do you must expect to pay more than you did for the school keeper. When wages justify it, good teachers will be ready to teach. Nothing will bring a greater reward than a good school teacher. It is the most important position in the world without any exception.

SOME NOTED TRAITORS.

Esau sold his birthright for a mess of pottage.

Judas Iscariot sold his Savior for thirty pieces of silver.

Benedict Arnold sold his country for the promise of an officer's commission in the English army.

The modern strikebreaker sells his birthright, his country, his wife, his children and his fellow workmen for an unfulfilled promise from a trust or corporation.

Esau was a traitor to himself; Judas Iscariot was a traitor to his God; Benedict Arnold was a traitor to his country.

A strikebreaker is a traitor to his God, to his country, to his family and to his class.

A real man is never a strikebreaker! Be a man.

TRADE NOTES

THE LATEST SCARE FOR HARNESS MAKERS.

A new reason for the increased price of hides is being advanced by German authorities who say that the tendency towards vegetarianism will, in time, put the harness makers out of business. The great majority of people will meet this statement with a smile of incredulity or ridicule, but a practical demonstration of its truth was made last year in Germany, when so many of the people of that country decided to eat nothing but garden produce. The effect was felt at once by all manufacturers of leather goods. Leather was scarce and prices went up. People economized and sales went down. The conclusion reached from this situation was that there would be a shortage of leather and a decrease in business as long as the meat packers did not dispose of their meat, which they could not do as long as people insisted upon eating only potatoes, etc. Therefore it would seem now to be up to the harness makers to become boosters of the packer industry by working against vegetarianism.

Now that the auto scare is over, leaving the saddlery trade in a condition of unexpected prosperity, harness makers will have something new to worry about. However, a little cheering news comes from the leather experts of this country. They say that, with the number of substitutes for leather constantly increasing, and their quality constantly improving, it is more than likely that a material which is both stronger and cheaper than the leather of the present day will be found before the movement against the eating of meat takes too firm a hold on the country. "While there is life, there is hope," so let us pin our faith to the brains and ambitions of scientists that our business may live and thrive.—*Harness Herald*.

CONTRACT LABOR—IT SHOULD BE ABOLISHED.

There is a disposition in several Western states to raise the price of furnishing prison labor during the coming year. Missouri furnishes buildings, heat, light and power and men for the magnificent price of sixty cents per day per man.

There is talk of raising the price to eighty cents.

We have an impression—and the impression is a large, robust and healthy one—that there are enough rocks in the path of the harness dealer without the sharp and jagged one of convict labor. Therefore, in the name of the fraternity, we utter a vigorous protest against the whole system. We believe it to be unfair, unjust, un-American,

an imposition on the rights of men who are lawabiding, and a condition of affairs that is discreditable to this day and generation.

We believe this to be one of the evils which individuals and associations should vigorously combat, until it is abolished; and we call upon the officials who are clothed with responsibility to exert their ingenuity to the end that prisoners be furnished with employment where the results of their labor will not undermine and injure struggling workers outside.—*Harness World*.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS FOR 1910.

From interviews and reports from leading manufacturers, we are firmly convinced that 1910 will be a repetition of those record breaking and banner years so pleasant to refer to. With good crops at better prices than the farmer has enjoyed in years, his purchasing power and wants will be greater. Next to his and that of his family's personal attire, is a good harness elaborately trimmed, and the prospects for the harness maker's prosperity in 1910 are indeed most flattering. The necessary supplies will come from the wholesaler, whose stocks must be replenished by the manufacturer, who in turn will advertise the merits of his product to the trade, so we are all due for our proportionate share. Let us make 1910 the best year in the history of our business.—*Harness World*.

MORE FORTUNATE THAN THE HARNESS MAKERS.

Uncle Sam will hereafter allow thirty days vacation a year to the Post Office Department horses in Washington. The animals are to be sent, a few at a time, to a fine, rich pasture in Maryland.

"Every employee of the Government," says the chief clerk in the Post Office Department, "receives thirty days sick leave if necessary. I see no reason why the horses we use in the business of the department ought not to receive a rest or a vacation, and hereafter I am going to send each of the horses away for a thirty-day period of rest. We can spare many of them in the summer, and this is the time they will appreciate a rest from the hot asphalt and welcome the green grass of the country and the shade of the trees."—*Bit and Spur*.

A LARGE ORDER FOR BUGGY AXLES.

A St. Louis buggy builder has placed an order for a train load of thirty cars of buggy axles. This is going some. It would require about forty train loads of horses to haul all the buggies those axles would go under, and keep the St. Louis harness makers more than busy to make the harness it would require to hitch up with.—*Harness Gazette*.

A Change of Scene

Physical Culture.

For married women only: Lie late in bed—open your eyes—raise the head slightly to see if hubby is still asleep; bounce lightly and carefully out of bed; lift hubby's trousers by bending the left elbow, with the right hand go south; lift only the small change, as the other money may be too heavy and fracture the tender muscles. Do not touch paper money, as bacteriologists declare most paper money is tainted with microbes. Bring the hand north with fist closed. Put contents of fist in stocking; throw carelessly under bed and hop back into bed.

Follow this three times a week and your condition is bound to improve—at least financially.

His Touch of "Sentiment."

John Smith had worked for the corporation for forty odd years and decided to quit. The company, in consideration, arranged to give him a monetary recognition. The superintendent of the works, a German, and an extra good mechanic, was asked to use a little sentiment in making the presentation speech, and this is the way he did it:

"John, you haf work for the company over forty years?"

"Yes."

"You are going to quit?"

"Yes."

"Vell! They are so tam glad of it that they asked me to hand you this hundred dollars."—Manson Register.

Husband and Wife.

A lady was one day reproaching a middle-aged bachelor for never having married, when her husband remarked good-humoredly: "He says he could have cut me out and married you if he had wanted to."

"Indeed," she exclaimed, with some asperity. "Then why didn't he do it?"

"He says," was the calm reply, "that he owed me a grudge."—Punch.

They Took His Advice.

The head of a large business house bought a number of those "Do It Now" signs and hung them up around his offices. They were effective beyond expectation, and yet it can hardly be said that they worked well. When after the first few days the business man counted up the results, he found that the cashier had skipped off with \$15,000, the head bookkeeper had eloped with the stenographer, three clerks had asked for a raise in salary and the office boy had set out to become a highwayman.

Future Financier.

"My boy," says the thoughtful father, "I notice that when you get a penny or a nickel you do not place it in the little savings bank Santa Claus brought for you last Christmas."

"Not always, papa," answers the bonny child.

"Ah! I believe, if I am not mistaken, that you spend your pennies and nickels at the little store around the corner."

"Yes, papa."

"Well, my boy, if you do not save your money now, what do you expect to do when you grow up?"

"I am going to run a little store around the corner, papa. Then I'll get all the pennies and nickels."—Chicago Post.

Taking Him Down.

An old Irish woman, who kept a fruit stall, had some melons given to her, which she exposed for sale. A smart Yankee, wishing to take a rise out of the old lady, took one of the melons, and said:

"These are small apples you grow over here. In America we have them twice the size."

The old woman slowly removed the pipe she was smoking from between her lips, and in a tone of pity exclaimed:

"Be jabers, sorr, ye must be a stranger in Ireland, and know very little about the fruit ov our country, whin ye can't tell apples from gooseberries!"—Sketchy Bits.

Had All the Symptoms.

The learned hobo was dispensing knowledge for the benefit of his less enlightened companion.

"Have you ever been bitten by a dog?" he asked.

"Many's de time," replied the unenlightened one.

"Are you not afraid of hydrophobia?"

"Nix on de hydro."

"Tis a curious disease. When a person contracts hydrophobia the very thought of water makes him sick."

"Den I bet I've had it all me life an' never knowed what was de matter wid me."—Ex.

The Judge's Slip.

A judge once made the following charge to a jury: "You have heard the evidence. The indictment charges the prisoner with stealing a jackass. This offense seems to be becoming a common one, and the time has come when it must be stopped or none of us will be safe!"



The Piano and Organ Workers' Union is voting on a referendum proposal to reduce the initiation fee from \$5 to \$2.

The dual organization of plasterers formed in Indianapolis has thrown up the sponge and became members of the Operative Plasterers' union.

More than 800 delegates, representing 75,000 members of the International Bricklayers' and Masons' union, assembled in Faneuil hall, Boston, for the biennial convention of the organization.

J. Harry Lewis, formerly a member of Kansas City Typographical Union, but now a prominent citizen of St. Paul, Minn., was selected to deliver an address at the launching of the battleship Minnesota. He was formerly editor of "The Midland Mechanic."

A tariff was put on steel so that the American working man would not have to compete with the "pauper labor of Europe." It was not expected that the steel trust would make paupers of the American workmen—slavery worse than any foreign country.

Walter girls in Germany have begun a movement to abolish the tipping system. At their recent convention in Munich, it was resolved that efforts should be made to emancipate themselves from the fee method by insisting on minimum wages in hotels and restaurants.

The International Union of Blacksmiths has decided to assess its members one day's pay during the current year and one day's pay in the year 1910 for the purpose of creating a fund for the financing of a campaign for an eight-hour workday throughout the country.

Thomas L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers' of North America, has been re-elected, according to the count of the ballots by the convention now in session in Indianapolis, Ind. Other returns indicate that the entire Lewis, or administration ticket, has been elected.

Spokane, Wash., is having trouble with labor agencies. The mayor has submitted to the city council an ordinance requiring the agencies to look for their remuneration from the persons placing the orders for labor. This will prevent employment agencies from changing the unfortunates looking for work.

Because the firm used the label of the United Garment Workers without authority the St. Louis Uniform Tailoring Company was fined \$100, after it had pleaded guilty to two charges. The charges were that the firm was imitating the Garment Workers' label and that it was used without authority.

The International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners' financial statement for October shows that the receipts for the month were \$46,534.61. Death and disability claims aggregating \$17,914.90 were paid. The donations to unions on strike or in litigation amounted to \$1,800, of which \$1,000 was to the New York district council. The balance on hand, including \$100,000 in real estate, was \$451,150.52.

A merger of the resources and the interests of the Western Federation of Miners (metal) and the United Mine Workers of North America (coal), to embrace all the organized mine workmen of the United States and Canada, is in prospect at the convention of the United Mine Workers. President Lewis appointed a committee of seven, including himself, to confer with a similar committee from the Western Federation and report a plan to the convention.

A big union conference, consisting of 117 delegates, was held in Melbourne, Australia, recently, with the object of consolidating the organized wage earners of Victoria. The conference recommended that an industrial organization be formed in one or more industries; if need be, cease work when a strike or lockout is on, upon the principle that "an injury to one is the concern of all."

The four principal Denver papers the News, the Times, the Post and the Republican, which suspended issue for two days as the result of a strike of pressmen, resumed publication the third day. A working agreement for one year was signed by Clayton Pense, third vice-president of the National Pressmen's union, and the managers of the local papers. It provides for a flat increase of 20 per cent in the wages of pressmen and helpers, an eight-hour day for workmen on afternoon papers and a seven-hour day for workmen on morning papers, except on Saturday night, when they must work eight hours, and no back pay beyond January 1, 1910.

Non-Union Parasites.

Professor Adams of Wisconsin says: "The non-union man is a parasite, reaping where he has not sown, and sharing the rewards but not the burden, of organized labor." Were all workmen unionists no reasonable request made by labor would be refused, and if all reasonable demands were complied with, socialism would be as dead as free silver.



IN EXPLANATION.

We trust that our members will pardon the lateness of the last few issues of the Journal. In explanation we wish to say that the General President, who is also editor of the Journal, has been away from headquarters for the last two months, having made an extended organizing trip to the Pacific Coast. While the law does not provide it, nevertheless it falls to the lot of the General Secretary-Treasurer to assume the editorship during his absence so that there will be no interruption in getting out the Journal. This, of course, requires additional work for the secretary and naturally some delay is occasioned.

The President has had a very successful trip; much good has been accomplished, and our locals in that section of the country have been greatly benefited by his visit. Watch the Coast locals grow.

Three Locals have been organized through his efforts. They are located at Oakland, Cal., Stockton, Cal., and Spokane, Wash.

COURAGE.

Courage and confidence are the most potent factors to success. Now that we are preparing to make the greatest move of our life, looking forward to the general improvement of our conditions, it is well that we remind one another of our duty. With this end in view we quote the following from the "Bakers' Journal," which so splendidly sets forth these necessary qualifications:

"The progress of organized labor is often retarded by the actions of its own members, their lack of courage and the placing of confidence in those that are striving hard to better their conditions. The lack of courage does not always come from weakness, but from their failure to study the general situation confronting them. In place of studying the situation from a broad and liberal standpoint, the conditions of the trade in general, and considering the enthusiasm displayed by others who look at things always from the bright side, they simply look at everything from the dark side; looking at conditions only as they exist locally, never looking to the future or preparing for it.

"Never in the history of the world has any movement been successful where those interested in the same took a pessimistic view of the chances for success. There is another class who are opposed to anything that is brought up to improve their condition, as they are always satisfied with the present conditions that surround them, fearing that any attempt to improve their conditions would hinder rather than help them. Then the lack of confidence in those that are planning and trying to lead them to success in these move-

ments. You often hear them say: 'Why should so-and-so tell us to do so and so? We know what is good for us better than he does.' This may be true in some instances, but he should consider that they have elected this man to conduct their affairs for them, and have paid for his education in studying the conditions and how to remedy them, and they should stand by him and give him all the encouragement.

"History will prove that all movements have their leaders who have studied and devised the best means for remedying the evils that exist, and by the position they have held and the people they have met, placed them in a better position to judge what was the best plan to pursue, than any individual that does not give any study to the situation possibly could have.

"The main thing that is needed in the ranks of organized labor is confidence in the men whom they elect to conduct their affairs, and when he suggests any remedy or plans to better their conditions, he should be given every support. If this was done, organized labor would be at least 50 per cent further advanced than it is, for the leaders would have more confidence in themselves to go ahead, knowing that they had the confidence of those whom they represent.

"We hope that before much more time is lost that the workingmen of all trades will become more broad-minded and realize what unionism really means; that they will not look at who the party is that proposes any proposition to better their condition, but if it is a good proposition, accept it; if it is not, reject it. But when a question is once decided, let everybody work for its success, and there is no doubt that victory will crown their efforts."

THERE'S AN AWAKENING.

The following press dispatch appeared in the papers recently:

"Des Moines, Jan. 22.—At a meeting of representatives of nearly all of the larger harness and saddlery making institutions in Iowa at the Chamberlain hotel today, a general increase in wages on piece work was voted for harness makers. The state will be canvassed, and if all firms are agreeable the nine-hour working day will take the place of the ten-hour day, at present in effect."

We take it for granted that the information is truthful, at least we know that a meeting of this nature was recently held. It is very gratifying to learn that the saddlery firms, in Iowa at least, are awakening to a realization of the true conditions existing in the saddlery industry, so far as it applies to the mechanics at the bench. It is with alarm that we view the large number of our best mechanics retiring each month to accept employment at other occupations that are more pleasant and afford greater remuneration. There is only one way to remedy this abandonment of the trade, and that is, by increasing the wages, shortening the hours, and generally improving the condition of our workmen.

Of course, the Brotherhood intends to continue putting forth their best efforts to accomplish this end. All the improvements that have so far been made have been gained through our organization. We have had to fight for every inch of progress made, and we intend to continue our fight until we secure what is justly due us. It is said that the margin of profit is very small

in the saddlery business. If this is correct, it is no fault of ours, and we just want to say to our friends, the employers, get together, and increase your selling price and keep pace with the increase in other commodities.

The leather workers are entitled to shorter hours and more pay, and if we don't get it, it will be no fault of ours. If the manufacturers know their business, we will get together and arrange matters for our mutual benefit. A word to the wise is sufficient.

OUR ARTIST.

Perhaps you have wondered, kind readers, and expressed a desire to know who the Journal's cartoonist is. We simply wish to say that he is a member of the Brotherhood with a due book which dates back to the pioneer days of the organization. If you will pay close attention to his pictures you will notice that he follows closely all important matters transpiring in the Brotherhood.

His monthly picture is submitted to the Journal without any suggestion on our part, and is always accepted without any question.

The Journal feels deeply grateful to him for his kind contribution, and we know his efforts have improved the Journal and are appreciated by our readers.

P-NUTS POST GETS SUED FOR LIBEL IN HIS OWN BAILLIWICK.

Merry War Grows Out of Shipment of Three Carloads of Peanut Shells to Battle Creek, Which May be "Brain Food."

Battle Creek, Mich., the home of Grapenuts Post and "proving" ground for "free and independents," is in the throes of a merry libel suit fest.

The festivities started over a railroad accident, in which three carloads of peanut shells were uncovered when the cars were telescoped, and the Chicago Federation of Labor took the matter up, claiming that the shells were consigned to a cereal mill in Battle Creek and were to be used "as part of the shell game some one or more of the mills in that burg were playing on an unsuspecting public."

The scene of the "mellow" drama then changes to Battle Creek. In that town the Battle Creek Journal is at loggerheads with the Enquirer, which, it is alleged, is owned and controlled by Post.

The Journal published an editorial on the matter, but stated that it was certain that the peanut shells were not consigned to Post and that they were not to be used in any way to impose on the public. However, Post started a libel suit against the Journal, which retaliated by preparing suits against Post, Mayor Bailey and the Post paper, the Enquirer.

This is the groundwork of the drama, and its production will be watched with interest, as the Chicago Federation of Labor has

adopted a resolution asking the pure food authorities to investigate the products of the cereal mills of Battle Creek, while both sides have engaged batteries of attorneys to carry on the fight in Battle Creek over the newspaper duel.

The Battle Creek Journal, in an editorial, while they fully exonerated the management of the Post factory of the suspicion of using the shucks in its plant, intimated that they might have been consigned to Battle Creek Enquirer, Post's paper, as "brain food for the editorial staff."

In retaliation for this "josh" the Enquirer's owners started a suit for \$50,000 damages, alleging libel. On Saturday the Journal and its owners came back with six suits, aggregating \$300,000, against the Enquirer, its owners, and Mayor John W. Bailey, also for alleged libel. The Journal claims that the defendant in a printed article signed by the mayor, libeled the Journal staff and the paper.

Prison Labor.

South Dakota is looking up in the matter of convict labor. The contracts under which the convicts in the state penal institutions are now let out to various firms and individuals for work will expire within a short time, and there is strong opposition to renew any of them. The sentiment of the people and press of the state seems to be heartily in favor of abandoning the contract system altogether and employing the convicts on the public roads. This would undoubtedly be a good move.

THE VIEWS OF JOHN MITCHELL.

(Prepared especially for the Metropolitan Magazine.)

To understand what the trade unions are doing to combat poverty it is necessary to consider the causes of poverty. Poverty is the result of unemployment, low wages, disease, accident and misfortune. The trade unions have sought with marked success, to remove poverty by securing for the wage-earners a rate of wages sufficiently high to enable workmen and their families to live in a manner conformable to American standards. They—the unions—have accumulated large funds which are used to relieve workmen and their families who may be in distress as a result of accident, death, sickness or unemployment. Last year there were paid for the relief of the unemployed members of trade unions, out of the funds in the union treasuries, not less than five millions of dollars. These expenditures do not include several millions of dollars paid in strike and lockout benefits.

But perhaps the most remarkable feature of the methods pursued by trade unionists in their contest against poverty is found, in the sacrifices they make for each other in periods of industrial depression, and when poverty is most general and acute. It occurs not infrequently that a union workman having a job will divide his work and his earnings with a workman having no regular employment. This system of dividing employment is quite general in mining communities. If an employer closes down one of his mines and continues others in operation, the union men in the mine that is running will invite their fellow unionists whose work has been stopped to share their employment with them. That is to say, the men who retain their jobs will remain at home three days each week, allowing the men out of employment to take their places for three days each week. While this course obviously decreases the weekly earnings of the men having regular employment, it results in giving men who would otherwise be idle and in poverty enough work and enough money to tide them over their emergency.

BUCKS CASE IN FALL.

Hearing In Scab Stove Concern's Fight With Labor Set for Them.

The famous Bucks stove and Range company litigation with the American Federation of Labor, out of which grew the contempt sentences against President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison, now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States in three appeals, was set for hearing by that court during the first week of October next.

The cases will be consolidated, since they all concern the original injunction against publishing in the "We Don't Patronize" list in the monthly magazine of the A. F. of L. the name of the Bucks company in pursuance of a boycott against them by the unionists.

TO OPEN CHERRY MINE.

210 Bodies Still to Be Recovered—State Gives Families \$100,000.

Following the appropriations of \$100,000 for the widows and orphans of the Cherry mine disaster, where 354 lives were wiped out, by the house committee, it was announced that the sealed mine will be opened to allow the recovery of the 219 bodies remaining in the underground levels as a result of the holocaust of several months ago.

The temperature, the air pressure and the gas mixtures of the mine have been tested and while the fire is burning a trifle yet it is thought it will be possible for experts to enter the mine.

The State Board of Charities has been authorized to take charge of the distribution of the Illinois fund.

It is hardly likely that any of the bodies from the lower veins of the mine will be identified, but the United Mine Workers are going to force the mine officials to make every effort to prepare the bodies so identification can be made.

They charge that the mine was sealed so as to make it impossible to recognize the dead and thus escape payment of damages.

THE GARMENT WORKERS' LABEL

Is in Greater Demand Today Than Ever Before.

The United Garment Workers, as is well known by all who are closely in touch with the labor movement, have had a desperate struggle for a number of years past. It was claimed by the acts of a former official of that organization that the label did not stand for what it represented. That individual has ceased not only to be an officer, but is no longer a member of that organization, and the Garment Workers' label is today in greater demand than ever before, and their organization is in a magnificent condition financially and numerically. Great credit for this state of affairs within their ranks is due to the splendid work accomplished by its present officials in securing and retaining the confidence, not only of the organized toilers of the land, but of the purchasing public as well, in the justice and righteousness of their label.

Upon almost every article of apparel worn by man today the label can be found. On his clothing, on his shoes, on his hats, shirts, collars, cuffs, neckwear and hosiery, and if the retail salespeople would but pause and consider what the label stands for in its deepest and broadest sense, and how closely is its interest allied with that of their own future, we would see a greater effort displayed on their part in showing these goods to the public, irrespective of whether the proposed purchaser asks for the label or not. —H. J. Conway in Retail Clerks' International Advocate.

The Leather Workers' Journal.

Published Monthly by the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, at
209-210 Postal Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Local and Long Distance Telephone 387 Main.
E. J. BAKER, Editor.

Entered at Kansas City, Mo., post-office as second class mail matter.

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The publisher reserves the right to reject or revoke advertising contracts at any time.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Short communications each month upon matters of labor and interest to our friends and readers would be greatly appreciated by the management of the JOURNAL. Mail your copy so it will reach us not later than the 18th of each month.

We desire the following news: Election and Installation of officers; any action proposed by your local as to wages, boycotts, hours, etc.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by Correspondents.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

E. J. BAKER, General President.....Kansas City, Mo.
GEO. SHIPMAN, First V. President.....Toronto, Can.
P. A. MALONEY, Second V. President.....San Jose, Cal.
C. C. ZEIGLER, Third V. President.....Oklahoma, Ok.
HERBERT MARTYN, Fourth V. Pres.....Hartford, Conn.



Address all FINANCIAL communications and make all drafts and money orders payable to
JOHN J. PFEIFFER, Gen'l Sec'y-Treas.,
209 Postal Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DECISIONS.

The General Executive Council by unanimous vote decides to approve the action of Branch No. 79 in expelling Herbert Martyn from membership, and fining him the sum of \$25.00 for conduct prejudicial to the good of the United Brotherhood, he having accepted employment with the Hartford Rubber Company while the employees of said company were on strike for an increase in wages.

The General Executive Council by unanimous vote decided to expel Herbert Martyn,

fourth vice-president, from office, and hereby declares the office of fourth vice-president vacant.

Relative to the protest of Branch No. 105, in which they refused to vote on the resolution submitted by the General Executive Council in regard to increasing the salaries of the general officers, the General Executive Council unanimously decides that as the constitution is a creation of the jurisdiction, therefore they being the creators, unequivocally have the power to change by resolution any portion of it for a definite period.

Upon request of Branch No. 169, permission was granted them to admit Westley Wagoner, a suspended member at the regular rate for new members, providing he paid a loan he owed another local branch, and which he has agreed to do.

Fraternally submitted,
GENERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,
EDW. J. BAKER, General President,
Per J. J. P.

DEATH BENEFIT.

In making claims for Death Benefit you must use the form provided by the General Secretary-Treasurer. Should the claim be allowed, the G. S.-T. will forward a draft for the amount.

To be eligible to death benefits the deceased must have been in good standing three months prior to his death.

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,

LOCAL SECRETARY-TREASURERS.

Local Secretary-Treasurers will be governed by the following extract of Article IV, Section 4, Constitution of Local Branches:

"It shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer of Local Branches of the U. B., upon sending money for any purpose whatsoever to a sister Local, to notify by letter the Recording Secretary of the receiving Local the amount of money sent and for what purpose."

All leather workers will stay away from Fort Worth, Tex.; Chicago, Ill.; Pueblo, Colo., Victoria, B. C., and Ottawa, Canada, and not heed alluring advertisements. Strike is on.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

There has been no change in the situation at Ottawa, Canada, since the last issue of the Journal. The men are standing firm, and only four of the seventy-one have deserted. Efforts have been made to effect a settlement under the Canadian Trades Dispute Act, but the firms have refused to appoint an arbitrator. First Vice President Shipman is giving this matter his personal supervision, and there is no doubt but that a settlement will be effected shortly.

Strikes are still on at the following places, and members are cautioned to keep away:

M. J. Wilson & Sons, H. Carson, S. & H. Borbridge, and the Craig Harness Company, Ottawa, Canada.

R. T. Frazier, Pueblo, Colo.

T. R. James Co., Ft. Worth, Texas.

Hanisch Bros., and Kronauer Saddlery Company, Chicago, Ill.

F. Norris & Sons and Wm. Duncan, Victoria, B. C.

All leather workers on horse goods are hereby notified to stay away from all cities where trouble is pending or strikes are on. We have advised members in every case to white the secretary-treasurer of a local branch before communicating with firms or accepting positions in various cities where price lists are pending or trouble is on. Local branches will rigidly enforce Article 16, Section 13, General Constitution, and all members will be governed accordingly.

OFFICIAL RULES GOVERNING THE PAYMENT OF SICK BENEFITS.

Members making claim for sick benefits must have been in good standing and good health for the first six months of their membership. After that a member must be in good standing three months prior to making claim.

No benefits are allowed for one week's sickness, but if a member is sick two weeks or over, continuously, to draw the full amount, providing, that a member who becomes sick or disabled reports either in writing or verbally to the local or sick committee. Sickness or disability to be dated from the date on which he reports himself sick or disabled.

Any member failing to comply with this section shall not be entitled to benefits.

THE No. 6 HARNESS MACHINE.

A point of great interest in the John O'Flaherty Co.'s No. 6 harness machine advertisement, which you will see on another page, is the way the machine draws off exactly the amount of top thread required for each stitch, the amount varying automatically according to the thickness of the work being done. When sufficient top thread is drawn off for the next stitch it is absolutely locked so firmly that to attempt to draw off more must break the thread. This machine absolutely locks the thread while some others have a tension which, though heavy, varies with the thickness and quality of the work being sewn.

IN MAKING REMITTANCES.

Members will, in forwarding payments for buttons, badges, dues, etc., please send post office money orders or drafts, and not postage stamps, as the present system of vouchers at headquarters will not admit of the receipt of same without a double entry.

A JOURNAL FOR EACH MEMBER.

Local Branches who fail to receive a sufficient number of Journals to supply each member with a copy will please report the exact number of Journals needed, and we will increase the quantity when the next issue is mailed.

THEY'RE NO GOOD.

Here is a good one. The plasterers in Fort Wayne, Ind., surrendered their charter, which was followed by a notification of an immediate reduction in wages of 10 cents an hour. They say the union was "no good," which was correct, as they constituted the union and were n. g. They wanted something for nothing, dropped their charter, and then handed something for nothing to the bosses in the shape of 10 cents an hour of good money. Did you ever hear of any worse blockheads? Later—The Fort Wayne plasterers announce that they are going to reorganize. They seem to have actually learned something.

Enforced the Rules.

Museum Attendant—You'll plaze lave yer umbrella or cane at the dure, sor.

Visitor—Very proper regulation; but it happens I have neither.

Attendant—Then go an' get wan. Read the rules there on the card: "No one is allowed to enter unless he leaves his cane or umbrella at the door."—London Tid-Bits.

NEW LOCALS CHARTERED.

Since Last Report.

Branch No. 172, Oakland Cal. Chartered January 10, 1910.

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|--------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|
| 172 E A Hardenbrook..... | 22091 | 172 Geo Slegler..... | 22097 |
| 172 N W McNames..... | 22092 | 172 N Moentmann..... | 22098 |
| 172 J S Sweeney..... | 22093 | 172 C J Schwab..... | 22099 |
| 172 H P Ellsworth..... | 22094 | 172 Fred Wuescher..... | 22100 |
| 172 F G Gerichten..... | 22095 | 172 A Wuescher..... | 22101 |
| 172 E Bernard..... | 22096 | 172 I Arth..... | 22102 |

Branch No. 173, Stockton, Cal. Organized January 17, 1910.

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|------------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
| 173 C A Gilmore..... | 22124 | 173 A Stepanek..... | 22132 |
| 173 W F Noble..... | 22125 | 173 H K Morris..... | 22133 |
| 173 J Murray..... | 22126 | 173 J W Menking..... | 22134 |
| 173 E J Sheehan..... | 22127 | 173 F K Bonhill..... | 22135 |
| 173 H B Beier..... | 22128 | 173 C F Smith..... | 22136 |
| 173 John Macedo..... | 22129 | 173 T C Dooley..... | 22137 |
| 173 Eugene Girard..... | 22130 | 173 C C Pease..... | 22138 |
| 173 A B Richards..... | 22131 | | |

MEMBERS ADMITTED.

Since last issue and date of initiation.

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------------------|----------|
| 28 J H Vance..... | 22049 | 57 F A Allen..... | 22086 |
| 28 Gus Biffle..... | 22050 | 57 E G Briggs..... | 22087 |
| 28 Joe Hafforth..... | 22051 | 57 John Karney..... | 22088 |
| 28 L C Brady..... | 22052 | 57 D Boyarsky..... | 22089 |
| 30 M Wildstein..... | 22053 | 57 Jos Becker, Jr..... | 22090 |
| 30 John Olson..... | 22054 | 39 O J Poners..... | 22103 |
| 63 Sam Olson..... | 22055 | 39 J R Hinton..... | 22104 |
| 150 R F Selbst..... | 22056 | 48 C J Weser..... | 22105 |
| 150 F A Kauffman..... | 22057 | 48 Victor Fraley..... | 22106 |
| 150 E Kauffman..... | 22058 | 19 M Bakula..... | 22107 |
| 56 Geo M Colfer..... | 22059 | 19 J Larberter..... | 22108 |
| 97 John Williams..... | 22060 | 19 T Larberter..... | 22109 |
| 97 S C King..... | 22061 | 19 L Kraterhvil..... | 22110 |
| 46 W J Smith..... | 22062 | 19 Jos Gottfried..... | 22111 |
| 39 H E Johnson..... | 22063 | 19 J L McDonough..... | 22112 |
| 54 J Scherbarth..... | 22064 | 19 F J Zallinsky..... | 22113 |
| 131 Geo F Dotson..... | 22065 | 19 Jas J Hurtak..... | 22114 |
| 19 P Bretkin..... | 22066 | 19 Stephen Leler..... | 22115 |
| 19 Sam Raskin..... | 22067 | 19 Emil Duban..... | 22116 |
| 17 John Bredis..... | 22068 | 19 F Mandel..... | 22117 |
| 17 Fr Holicky..... | 22069 | 19 F McCarrick..... | 22118 |
| 26 Jos Schulte..... | 22070 | 19 M E Kauffman..... | 22119 |
| 35 Richard Rogg..... | 22071 | 72 C W Saxon..... | 22120 |
| 12 John Janovsky..... | 22072 | 101 J Sabackie..... | 22121 |
| 18 John Ellis..... | 22073 | 10 Ira Edlin..... | 22122 |
| 11 Geo H Bruhn..... | 22074 | 128 Alfred Neilson..... | 22123 |
| 24 Jens Larson..... | 22075 | 26 Hy C Weber..... | 22129 |
| 15 Jos Stumpf..... | 22076 | 172 M R Conway..... | 22140 |
| 17 Chas Fragland..... | 22078 | 172 Jos Hanush..... | 22141 |
| 19 F A Furek..... | 22079 | 17 Harry Ford..... | 22142 |
| 145 Rich Christian..... | 22080 | 28 W Tuzgle..... | 22143 |
| 98 C M Rueb..... | 22081 | 28 G A Hanson..... | 22144 |
| 55 Clarence Lauer..... | 22082 | 28 J Stephenson..... | 22145 |
| 55 Hy Rowe Kamp..... | 22083 | 28 Ralph Waldon..... | 22146 |
| 55 Eug Leonhart..... | 22084 | 28 John Kelly..... | 22147 |
| 3 Wm Eldridge..... | 22085 | 18 J W Johnson..... | 22148 |
| | | 18 Jos S Wagner..... | 22149 |
| | | 18 Ole Rodwood..... | 22150 |
| | | 18 Emil Diskow..... | 22151 |
| | | 18 John Stahl..... | 22152 |
| | | 18 Geo R Platz..... | 22153 |
| | | 18 Gus A Larson..... | 22154 |
| | | 18 E Lindquist..... | 22155 |
| | | 18 C J Asyslund..... | 22156 |
| | | 97 Edw Spiller..... | 22157 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|-------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|
| 36 S J Moore..... | 22158 | 19 J Weldner..... | 22178 |
| 36 D M Porterfield..... | 22159 | 96 Christ Hartner..... | 22179 |
| | | 96 Chas Ryman..... | 22180 |
| 150 T W Ammons..... | 22160 | 57 Danl Doody..... | 22181 |
| 150 H A Karnopp..... | 22161 | 57 W J Anton..... | 22182 |
| 150 Wm Hensel..... | 22162 | 57 L Rubens..... | 22183 |
| 150 Milton Perrin..... | 22163 | 57 J C Andrews..... | 22184 |
| 12 Albert Wichert..... | 22164 | 57 Thos Hughes..... | 22185 |
| 93 T M Hall..... | 22165 | 57 Henry Davis..... | 22186 |
| 93 T D Cowan..... | 22166 | 39 Jos Hutter..... | 22187 |
| 169 H W Wagner..... | 22167 | 1 R R Williams..... | 22188 |
| 170 W A Story..... | 22168 | 168 Chas Fisher..... | 22189 |
| 170 Simon Pierce..... | 22169 | 55 Ralph E Best..... | 22190 |
| 170 Geo L Grein..... | 22170 | 55 Earl Meister..... | 22191 |
| 46 F E Harvey..... | 22171 | 52 W F Wilson..... | 22192 |
| 46 E W Dietelmer..... | 22172 | 52 F A Jenkins..... | 22193 |
| 58 N Rasmussen..... | 22173 | 52 Mark Burnett..... | 22194 |
| 19 F M Poole..... | 22175 | 52 Paul Albrecht..... | 22195 |
| 19 A W Remple..... | 22176 | 52 Dave Mosley..... | 22196 |
| 19 J H Youngmans..... | 22177 | | |

MEMBERS RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.

Members who have deposited their transfer cards with any local branch during the month of December and whose names do not appear in the following list, should immediately call the local secretary's attention to the same and have their transfer properly registered. It has also been brought to our attention that secretaries some times fail to notify the secretary of the local branch where a member last held membership, after receiving said member by transfer. Secretaries should therefore carefully observe this list for any mistakes that may have occurred.

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

| Branch No. | Book No. | Received by Transfer | From Branch No. |
|------------|------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1..... | 3540..... | P. Schott..... | 30 |
| 1..... | 3187..... | R. L. Whitehead..... | 3 |
| 2..... | 58..... | A. C. Mayer..... | 164 |
| 3..... | 8154..... | John Richter..... | 99 |
| 4..... | 3727..... | Gus McMahon..... | 30 |
| 4..... | 2554..... | Jim Chastine..... | 64 |
| 4..... | 3872..... | Fred Strange..... | 2 |
| 4..... | 21953..... | Wm. McGee..... | 164 |
| 9..... | 21433..... | M. T. Saylor..... | 28 |
| 10..... | 20961..... | Stanley Mulszak..... | 3 |
| 10..... | 17290..... | J. W. Ellenberger..... | 3 |
| 11..... | 17443..... | E. B. Campbell..... | 54 |
| 11..... | 17448..... | D. H. Todd..... | 103 |
| 12..... | 17130..... | S. S. Moore..... | 3 |
| 15..... | 19039..... | Edw. Muchler..... | 150 |
| 17..... | 20587..... | H. Schultz..... | 19 |
| 17..... | 18775..... | Walter Smith..... | 169 |
| 17..... | 20350..... | W. P. Kelly..... | 1 |
| 18..... | 21571..... | Edward H. Ellis..... | 19 |
| 18..... | 20756..... | Luper Margulas..... | 19 |
| 19..... | 21489..... | P. J. McKenzie..... | 24 |
| 19..... | 9284..... | P. F. Eastwood..... | 18 |
| 23..... | 21923..... | J. H. Empe..... | 58 |
| 28..... | 14945..... | William Tomlinson..... | 52 |
| 29..... | 17849..... | Charles E. Andrea..... | 12 |
| 30..... | 20658..... | Carl Vick..... | 4 |
| 30..... | 3498..... | J. J. Ehrhardt..... | 49 |
| 34..... | 21203..... | M. E. Jackson..... | 49 |
| 35..... | 20188..... | Edw. Auferheide..... | 14 |
| 39..... | 3298..... | Frank Clark..... | 18 |
| 39..... | 19865..... | Alex McManus..... | 166 |
| 39..... | 20201..... | John C. Rust..... | 150 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Received by Transfer | From Branch No. |
|------------|----------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 39 | 20930 | John Heesaker. | 99 |
| 44 | 19710 | A. S. Freeman. | 82 |
| 46 | 17552 | John Ernest. | 11 |
| 54 | 20837 | Steve Oibinski. | 39 |
| 54 | 21684 | A. Pzybylinski. | 150 |
| 54 | 18966 | Frank Gutke. | 39 |
| 54 | 15372 | W. J. Dunnavant. | 39 |
| 58 | 21730 | George Robinson. | 1 |
| 62 | 21735 | August Jecker. | 163 |
| 63 | 21493 | V. J. Hubeck. | 98 |
| 63 | 20706 | F. J. Bloom. | 90 |
| 67 | 19147 | R. L. Lucius. | 82 |
| 67 | 19926 | Frank Wall. | 82 |
| 67 | 16907 | Henry H. Hoffman. | 10 |
| 67 | 18865 | William H. Peters. | 10 |
| 69 | 6218 | E. O. Bird. | 44 |
| 72 | 2006 | H. B. Price. | 78 |
| 78 | 20142 | F. H. Morris. | 56 |
| 80 | 20179 | R. L. Edmensten. | 39 |
| 80 | 2263 | E. A. Stebbens. | 17 |
| 80 | 13651 | E. Lang. | 103 |
| 80 | 7462 | C. W. Meyers. | 103 |
| 80 | 21877 | B. A. Miner. | 150 |
| 80 | 20376 | James R. Todd. | 126 |
| 80 | 21987 | Lou Dechambault. | 163 |
| 80 | 1819 | Paul Fortsch. | 150 |
| 80 | 17174 | Harry Braden. | 150 |
| 80 | 21988 | S. V. Love. | H.Q. |
| 82 | 20475 | George W. Holcomb. | 36 |
| 93 | 21781 | Hugh Gibson. | 162 |
| 95 | 8989 | T. Decker. | 91 |
| 128 | 13202 | Fred Selg. | 112 |
| 128 | 12008 | C. Hammell. | 112 |
| 128 | 12001 | W. Schemmerhorn. | 112 |
| 128 | 2427 | W. C. Simmons. | 14 |
| 142 | 21619 | W. G. Taylor. | 70 |
| 155 | 14546 | Charles Stoesser. | 161 |
| 161 | 14546 | Charles Stoesser. | 98 |
| 164 | 21453 | W. McGee. | 2 |
| 164 | 19620 | E. Maynard. | 2 |
| 166 | 20704 | C. W. Holmes. | 30 |
| 169 | 21156 | George Huddleston. | 164 |
| 169 | 18727 | Phillip Cohen. | 1 |
| 170 | 90 | J. M. Donohoe. | 58 |

ACCEPTED BY RETIRING CARD.

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|------------|-----------------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | C V Coughenour 86 | 28 | W B Crutcher. 6396 |
| 1 | E Ringer. 16901 | 32 | Sidney Huff. 16876 |
| 1 | Sam Weinberg 17142 | 39 | A M O'Rourke. 6959 |
| 2 | John Birth. 1413 | 39 | Fred Schroder 13359 |
| 3 | Philip A Lowe. 19106 | 62 | Louis Miller. 8524 |
| 3 | Frank Bauerle 20719 | 62 | J D Sapp. 14814 |
| 3 | Daniel Maage. 17987 | 67 | A Hufnagle. 17342 |
| 3 | A Bahrent. 18968 | 67 | Chas Brown. 18186 |
| 9 | F Nuchrenfus. 12650 | 69 | W R Brown. 20832 |
| 10 | Stanley Mulzak 20961 | 70 | J T Bowne. 4147 |
| 10 | JW Ellenberger. 17290 | 72 | J T Challstrom 2317 |
| 11 | E B Campbell. 17443 | 72 | L McPherrin. 16799 |
| 11 | D H Todd. 17448 | 72 | J H Lee. 15650 |
| 12 | Edwin Quinick 20642 | 115 | T D James. 14377 |
| 12 | Otto Kodalle. 16120 | 164 | E M Roberts. 14478 |
| 19 | John Penas. 21589 | 168 | E T James. 21161 |
| 19 | Chas Kunshur 18744 | 170 | A F Wilson. 2195 |

SICK BENEFITS.

Following is a list of members who received sick benefits during the month of December. Members are requested to go over same carefully and report any irregularities to the undersigned without delay.

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,
Gen. Sec'y-Treasurer.

| Branch No. | Member Receiving Sick Benefits | Book No. | Amount |
|------------|--------------------------------|----------|---------|
| 3 | W. P. Whiting | 16547 | \$10.00 |
| 10 | John Lorenz | 8574 | 20.00 |
| 11 | Aug. Heden | 568 | 15.00 |
| 12 | A. Chambers | 425 | 10.00 |
| 12 | William Schmelling | 687 | 20.00 |
| 14 | Charles Loeffler | 4775 | 15.00 |
| 14 | Henry Rothman | 19461 | 10.00 |

| Branch No. | Member Receiving Sick Benefits | Book No. | Amount |
|------------|--------------------------------|----------|--------|
| 14 | F. J. Theison | 4589 | 10.00 |
| 17 | H. Schock | 11397 | 20.00 |
| 17 | D. Schneyer | 20972 | 10.00 |
| 17 | W. P. Kelly | 20350 | 15.00 |
| 18 | Al. Hefferon | 18745 | 10.00 |
| 18 | William Quirk | 814 | 15.00 |
| 19 | B. F. Morledge | 17068 | 20.00 |
| 19 | Albert Bayer | 20033 | 20.00 |
| 30 | John W. Niemeyer | 1555 | 10.00 |
| 30 | John Weber | 3630 | 5.00 |
| 39 | John Ratts | 18684 | 10.00 |
| 44 | Robert T. Allen | 7304 | 10.00 |
| 46 | James A. Wilson | 3297 | 10.00 |
| 54 | John R. Forbes | 17444 | 5.00 |
| 54 | Charles Grimm | 7128 | 20.00 |
| 55 | J. A. Stetter | 3524 | 20.00 |
| 55 | A. H. Maenz | 7219 | 20.00 |
| 67 | Sam Newton | 4251 | 15.00 |
| 69 | E. O. Bird | 6218 | 20.00 |
| 70 | J. J. Allen | 19569 | 10.00 |
| 70 | H. O. Simons | 8672 | 15.00 |
| 70 | D. S. Smalley | 19333 | 10.00 |
| 79 | D. J. Murphy | 20948 | 30.00 |
| 79 | Gilbert Perry | 13412 | 15.00 |
| 95 | George Burr | 9371 | 25.00 |
| 95 | A. Theimling | 13045 | 25.00 |
| 108 | J. G. Morton | 18213 | 10.00 |
| 165 | Charles L. Bauman | 21218 | 20.00 |

MEMBERS RETIRED.

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|------------|--------------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | H C Wellman. 20470 | 54 | Walter Karsten. 17431 |
| 3 | A Freedenburg 815 | 63 | W Benneweis 18117 |
| 9 | P E Urban. 3092 | 63 | A Hammerbeck 20674 |
| 10 | C James. 21161 | 63 | G Junschner 20994 |
| 14 | F J Theison. 4589 | 78 | R W King. 18329 |
| 19 | F Lundberg. 21575 | 78 | P L Gorrins. 20580 |
| 19 | D J Vander Linden. 21977 | 79 | Jos Facette. 8397 |
| 27 | Geo Kirchner. 18408 | 80 | Oscar Milburn 13659 |
| 27 | R J Hausaman. 12079 | 97 | P Cameron. 21561 |
| 39 | F R Baldwin. 17434 | 97 | I W Kerwin. 21560 |
| 40 | J W Snow. 20246 | 97 | John Scobblir. 18432 |
| 43 | W G Maldels. 21251 | 118 | James Forbes. 20435 |
| | | 155 | E E Martin. 150 |

IN MEMORIAM

MEMBERS DECEASED.

| Branch No. | Since Last Report. | Book No. |
|------------|--------------------|----------|
| 30 | Albert Tobler. | 4932 |
| 67 | Al. Portman. | 1723 |

FACING EASTWARD.

President E. J. Baker of the Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, is re-tracing his steps, the last report being that he left Victoria, B. C., and turned his face toward the rising sun, with Spokane for his destination. He succeeded in establishing new locals in Oakland and Stockton, Cal., and there is no doubt but what his visit to the Pacific Coast will result in great good to the organization. As there are several points in the Northwest which he intends to visit, it will be some time before he will be at his desk at headquarters. In the meantime Secretary Pfeiffer is burning the midnight oil—or gas—endeavoring to keep the business of the organization in ship-shape fashion.—K. C. Labor Herald.

THE LABORING MAN.

Some one asks, "Why should there be so much interest, discussion, writing, speaking and legislating with reference to the laboring man? Why should he demand so much attention? What has he done that he and his interests should be so much to the front?" to all of which we reply that he is the brave, sturdy fellow who has built our New World. He has dug down the hills, filled up the valleys, trestled the chasms, bridged the rivers, tunneled through the mountains, crisscrossed the earth with railroads, making modern travel and rapid transit a possibility. He has cut the canals dredged the channels, built the ships, erected the dykes, breakwaters and warehouses that has given birth to modern commerce. He has constructed the delicate and powerful engines, holds the lever, shovels the coal and directs the electric currents which furnish the forces that move the mechanical world.

His genius and muscle have brought to our tables the products of the ends of the earth and the depths of the sea. He has stretched the telegraph and telephone wires and ocean cables from nation to nation, touching city, town, hamlet and obscure country places, until the news of the world of yesterday is laid upon our table early this morning. His busy, nimble fingers fashion the letters, set the type, make up the forms and drive the press that turns out all of our papers, books, magazines pamphlets, tracts, charts, maps, dodgers and posters. Everything that gives the leaf of paper power to convey knowledge has come to us from the laboring man.

He plows the cotton fields, attends the sheep, spins and weaves, cuts and sews the cloth that makes the garments we wear. His hard, strong, willing hands clear away the forests, break the soil, plant, cultivate, reap, thresh and grind the grain that makes our bread. He digs the mineral and hidden treasures from the earth. He dies by scores and hundreds in the coal pits that we may have fuel. He works in the mud and filth of our great cities, laying our water pipes and sewerage systems making comfort, health and life possible. He braves the stormy seas, fights the ice and cold, sweats in the glaring heat of factory and furnace that our wants may be supplied.

Go look at your great cities. A city below the earth, a city on the earth, and a city in the air. His mighty arms created and welded them together and made them stand erect and beautiful. He tossed every shovel of dirt, pressed and laid every brick, hewed every stone, wrought all the intricate iron, steel and wire work, constructed and fitted the apparatus for heat, water, ventilation and light. Look about you everywhere and you will see the witness to the strength, skill, industry and heroic faithfulness of the laboring man.

He is a brave, independent, democratic fellow. He believes in equal rights for all

and special privileges for none. He is reading and thinking as never before in his history. He is awakening to the power there is in him; he can lay down his hammer or shovel or crowbar and make you a speech on social economy and the just and equal adjustment of the affairs of civil government that would surprise you. He knows in the strong fearless heart of him that he is worth more to his country and the strenuous times in which he is living and battling for bread for those who depend upon him, than all the indolent, lazy sons and daughters of the nation who luxuriate off of unjust legislation and eat their bread from the sweat of the other people's faces.

The laboring man knows if he will stand up and stand together he can relegate worthless men from public trust and make congressmen and senators. He can say who shall govern the states. He has the balance of power to tilt the political scale for or against any one of the great political parties. The laboring man is opposed to war. He knows the men who make war will not go to the firing line, but while they sit in luxury at a safe distance, the sons of toil must go out and kill each other and when the conflict is ended they must go back to their endless task in the sod and grime and grind for bread.

The laboring man is threatening to make war on war. He says if kings, rulers and legislators rush recklessly into war he will go on strike and tie up all the ships and railroad trains, stop the manufacture of arms and ammunition, shut up the telegraph offices, turn off the electric lights, shut down the coal mines and leave the men who made war without means to prosecute it, and the laboring man could do this if he made up his mind to it. When you think of all these facts you can begin to appreciate the power and importance of the laboring man. You see at once that he should have a comfortable home, good clothing and healthful food. That he should have practical education, that he should be sober, that every temptation to drunkenness and impurity which can be removed from his path should be swept away. You see that every statesman, educator and minister of the gospel and lover of the human race must become interested in the laboring man. If he can feel that he is treated on the square, that he receives due reward of his toil, that his sweat is not wrung from him in injustice for the support of the selfish and indolent, that his interests are duly considered in halls of legislation, and that he has a square deal, then you may count on the laboring man provided he can save wages enough to own his own cottage, keep a good suit for Sunday and wear it to church, reads his Bible and lifts up his song and prayer to Jesus Christ.

But you can't fool the laboring man always. He has no faith in Pierpont or John D. He knows that the Payne tariff bill is a falsehood and a farce, so far as he is concerned; that it was framed for the benefit of the rich and not for the great masses of

the people. He has no faith in the patriotism of Aldrich. He believes him to be set for the protection of the indolent rich and the oppression of the working poor. The laboring man is losing faith. He saw the government measure arms with Standard Oil and Standard Oil march through the meshes of the law unpunished, triumphant and defiant. Yes, the laboring man is losing faith. He has seen Christ put out of many of the great universities, the Bible torn to fragments by a host of theological professors and preachers. He has seen Jesus rejected in the senate of the United States and on the front doorsteps of the White House of the nation. He looks upon the breaking up of the foundations of our whole system, and with the rest of the race he looks with bated breath into the oncoming future with wonder and anxiety.

The greatest need of the hour is a powerful, aggressive evangelism among laboring men. Oh, for ten thousand hearts on fire to carry the old gospel of full and free salvation with songs of gladness and shouts of joy to the laboring man. If he could be caught in the full gospel net by the hundred thousand and by the million, his great heart filled with the love of Christ, then the world could take fresh hope, the clouds would clear away, the white banner of faith in Jesus Christ would float with the Stars and Stripes once more over the national capitol and the ship of state would settle for another half century voyage of peace and prosperity. —Rev. H. C. Morrison in *The Pentecostal Herald*.

SUPREME COURT TO REVIEW.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States to review the contempt case in which Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison are involved is certainly a feather in labor's cap, and we hope we shall make the most of it.

Aside from the fact that not more than once in ten times does this highest court of the land take such action as it has done in this case, there is ground for elation because of the fact that there must be some reason for a hope of another sort of decision, else the court would not have decided to go to the trouble of reopening the case.

Of course, the vast importance of the case as regards the laboring people of this country had a lot to do with the decision of the Supreme Court, but we are nevertheless disposed to think that had the decision of the District Court been unanimous the matter would not have got any higher.

As it is, it seems to us that the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States read a good deal of judicial wisdom in the words of Judge Sheppard, and this circumstance bids us hope. There is a good chance for a reversal of the decision of the lower court — just as good a chance, if not a better one than that it will stand as at present. Here's hoping that our hopes are not in vain!

Let the Slogan be 8 hours in 1910.

THE SHORTER WORK DAY.

In the long fight which organized labor has made for a shorter work day, it has met with the most vigorous opposition of the employing class, and the general indifference of the public whose interests were not directly affected. The employers have contended that a reduction of hours would be to their great financial disadvantage and that the public would suffer by the consequently increased cost of production. And another argument against a decrease in the hours of labor has been that with less hours of labor the working man would have more time to spend in pleasures that would not be for his profit.

These arguments have been ably refuted by organized labor and their fallacy has been so thoroughly exposed by experience that the opposition to the shorter work day has been gradually weakened until we find today a strong sentiment in its favor.

The position of labor is now strongly supported by the physiologist and the physician, and we now find many of them advocating a very radical reduction of the hours of labor.

In a report made on "National Waste," by the National Conservation Commission, Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale University, has this to say on the hours of labor that fully supports the position that organized labor assumed when it first began the shorter work day agitation:

"The present working day, from a physiological point of view, is too long and keeps the majority of men and women in a continual state of overfatigue. It starts a vicious circle, leading to the craving of means for deadening fatigue, thus inducing drunkenness and other excesses. Experiments in reducing the working day show a great improvement in the physical efficiency of laborers, and in many cases result in even increasing their output sufficiently to compensate the employer for the shorter day.

"Several examples of such a result exist, but the real justification of a shorter work day is found in the interest of the race, not the employer. One company which keeps its factory going night and day found, on changing from two shifts of twelve hours each to three shifts of eight hours each, that the efficiency of the men gradually increased, and the days lost per man by illness fell from seven and one-half to five and one-half a year.

"Public safety requires, in order to avoid railway collisions and other accidents, the prevention of long hours, lack of sleep and undue fatigue in workmen. A typical succession of events is, first, fatigue, then colds, the tuberculosis, then death. The prevention of undue fatigue means the arrest at the start of this accelerating chain of calamities.

"The ordinary workingman works two or three hours too much every day, and he doesn't have time enough in which to eat his luncheon to produce good results for himself and his employer."—*The Weekly Bulletin*.

Leather Workers' Emblems



Gold Plate
CUFF BUTTONS
75c per Pair



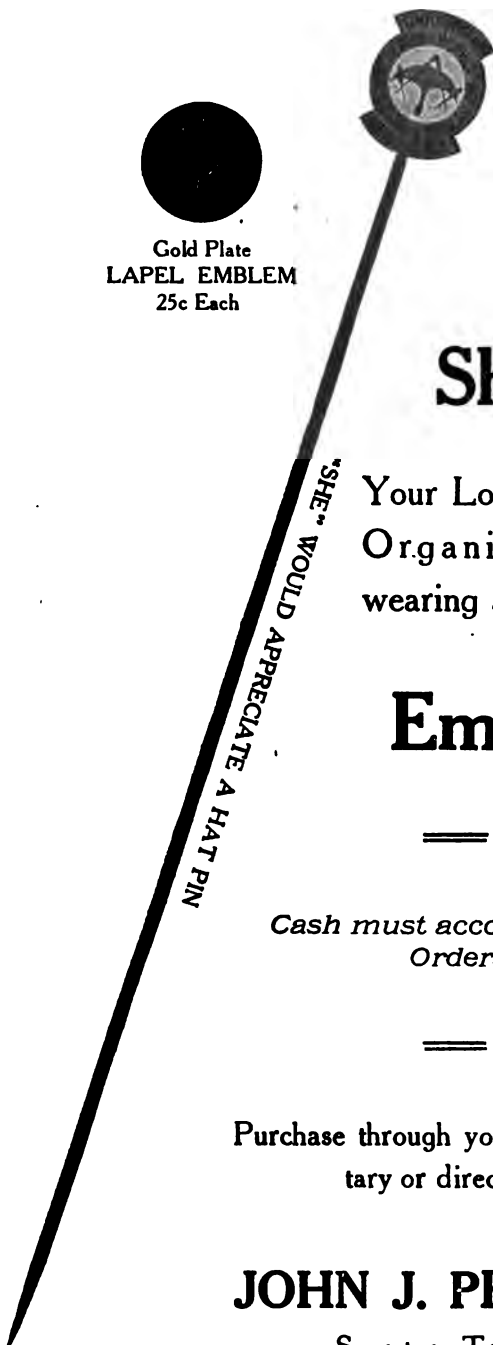
Gold Plate
LAPEL EMBLEM
25c Each



Solid Gold
LAPEL EMBLEM
\$1.25 Each



Rolled Gold
LAPEL EMBLEM
75c Each



HAT PINS
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Show

Your Loyalty to your
Organization by
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Emblem

"SHE" WOULD APPRECIATE A HAT PIN

*Cash must accompany all
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tary or direct from

JOHN J. PFEIFFER

Secretary-Treasurer

Postal Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



Correspondence Must Reach the Editor on or Before the 18th of the Month.

Local Journal Correspondents must send in monthly items for publication not later than the 18th of the month. Correspondence reaching the Journal office later than the above date must wait for publication until the next regular issue. Items must be neatly written on one side of paper provided for that purpose. Correspondents should be careful and send in only such matter as will be of interest to the **UNITED** organization. The **RIGHT** of **REVISION** OR **REJECTION** of correspondence is reserved by the editor.

BRANCH No. 1, KANSAS CITY, MO.

We had no correspondence in last month's issue, so will wish all our worthy members a happy and prosperous new year—a new year of shorter hours and higher wages—for hours and wages are the two words that hold the destiny of our future development within their compass; short hours and high wages mean contented homes, happy wives and bright eyed children; with well fed bodies and well trained minds, such homes and such children should be the pride of every employer of labor, and on the other hand, miserable homes, unhappy, careworn wives and half starved and helpless children should be his curse.

Our semi-annual election of officers resulted as follows: President, Sam Byers; vice president, A. Haelsig, secretary-treasurer, J. P. Cosgrove; recording secretary, Peter Hanat; chaplain, Chas Wilson; marshal, Lee McShan; guard, J. Johnson; correspondent, John E. Rollo.

No. 1 gave a grand ball on New Year's night. It is hoped this event will be an annual event; it was certainly a great success, and a credit to the organization, and as a result a snug sum was added to our local eight-hour fund. A smoker will be given on the 26th of February. All brothers in surrounding territories please take notice.

It gives me pleasure to announce that the son of our General Secretary-Treasurer, Brother Pfeiffer, who was very sick, is now on the road to complete recovery.

One of the most agreeable additions to our ranks for some time is Brother H. N. Fuller, who is holding down a desk at the Askew Saddlery Co.

This local has indorsed the meat boycott, and anyone knowing of a substitute for the savage will confer a favor by trotting it out.

Business is good at the Elberon shop. The firm intends to move shortly to more commodious quarters. We wish them God speed if they grant us eight hours.

Business is good at the other factories, with bright prospects for the spring trade.

It is recounted in Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake" that when the hunted stag, weary

and almost spent with toil in the heart-break race for life and freedom, had reached the mountain top, he stopped a moment to survey the field.

"The noble stag was prancing now
Upon the mountain's southern brow,
With anxious eye he wanders o'er
Mountain and meadows, moss and moor,
Seeking refuge from his toil."

He hardly dared hope that freedom could yet be won; he had labored since early morn and now the midday sun was already standing to the west, but as he paused before making the final effort, his eye rests upon a possible chance of escape, and as Scott again has it:

"Fresh vigor with the hope returns;
With flying foot the heath he spurns—
Holds Westward with unwearied race
And leaves far behind the panting chase."

That is one of the finest passages in our language, to my mind, and may well be applied to the position of our Brotherhood at the present moment. We have labored hard and we are surveying the field, preparing to make the final effort. To some it may look hopeless, but let us rouse ourselves like the hunted stag for the final effort that shall bring victory to our cause, "fresh vigor with the hope returns"—the vigor of our manhood and the hope of winning a just cause that shall bring life and happiness and hope of a better future to all homes of our fellowmen. We are at the crisis in our organized effort for better conditions. Shall we fail, brothers; shall we fail when success is within our grasp? No! a thousand times no! Let us rally round the flag, shoulder to shoulder, and back to back. The strong supporting the weak; now is the time in God's name, and for our homes and children. Let us, brother leather workers, forget for sixty days our sore spots. Let us forget we have enemies. Let us forget for sixty days all things, and remember the one great object of all our labor as an organized body of union men. You can boycott meat for a month or two; can you not boycott every effort to cause

strife in our ranks for at least sixty days? Think of it men! If we stand together for only sixty days we will win eight hours as surely as the sun shall rise tomorrow. We can, we must, we will do it.

JOHN E. ROLLO,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 2, PADUCAH, KY.

Local No. 2 still meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. Our last meeting was held in the new quarters of the C. L. U. hall at 6th and Broadway, at which place we can be found in the future. The meetings are fairly attended, and are on the whole quite interesting, thanks to the efficient management of our worthy president, D. P. Martin. I notice quite a change, too, in the members. It seems as if there has been an awakening, a revival of interest and a cessation of knocking on each other. This is as it should be; no good was ever accomplished by trying to belittle the efforts of one another. Let the motto be "as long as a brother is honest and sincere in what he tries to do, uphold him, help him along by showing him his mistakes and help him to rectify them." If we will all do this and not kick so much when things don't go just to suit us, we will find our meetings will continue to grow in interest and after awhile, instead of thirty or forty per cent attending meetings, it will be ninety per cent.

Business is good in the harness and collar line. The saddle line is not so good.

No. 2 installed her new officers last meeting, and I feel perfectly safe in predicting a prosperous term for them. The next six months will, in my judgment be the crucial period of our existence. It behooves us, therefore, to be very careful whom we select as our leaders, and let me sound this word of caution. In the struggle to come let each member be ready to obey the commands of the officers without question, for unless we put our trust in our leaders and officers, and obey commands we might as well throw up our hands in the beginning. So let all brothers be ready when the time comes and have their minds made up that if a fight is brought on, that they propose to fight night and day, and not sit in the hall and play seven-up and let the fight take care of itself.

Fraternally yours,
A. C. MAYER,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 3, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

The following officers were elected by Local No. 3 for the ensuing term: President, Matt Blick; vice president, Wm. Alterman; recording secretary, Crate Murphy; secretary-treasurer, F. W. Caster; chaplain, Herb Fowler; marshal, Chas. Fowler; guard, Fritz Guntelberger; organizer, Hugo Grevels; correspondent, C. V. Schwab; executive board, Wm. Alterman, Emil Prochnow and Robert Beck; delegates, Robt. Beck, Geo. Zachart.

The following committees were appointed:

Shop committee in saddle department, Brothers Geo. Wendel, Emmet Lee, Fred Meyers, Thos. White and Wm. Klinkenbeard; in harness department, Brothers C. Tracie, Emil Prochnow, J. P. Winn and Chas. Storms; sick committee, Brothers Fritz Guntelberger, R. L. Walker, Chas. Fowler and Wm. Pfaff, chairman.

That the local is back of its officers-elect is shown by the full attendance at our meetings, which is very encouraging and we feel complimented. With great pomp and style the first meeting of this month, General Blick and his able body staff and line officers were dutifully installed and took their respective stations. From the door could be heard once in awhile the pounding of a keg of nails, and O du mein lieber Vaterland; Den Limburger och, and those Switzer cheese sandwiches and the pickles, both sour and sweet, to fit the appetite. From what I learned, if someone had not turned out the lights they would be there yet. Oh! and how good it was Saturday. Well, it makes little difference in this local. The brothers are there very nearly every meeting in full attendance, but bear in mind, you who are in the habit as soon as the meeting is closed to run to your respective foremen and tell them what is going on, that you are nothing more than a common traitor, with no respect for your own character; not that alone but you stamp yourself unworthy to be a brother to those to whom you have pledged your honor as a man. In military discipline short work is made of such as you, if you are found out or caught. Even the foreman that you squeal to will laugh at you as soon as your back is turned, if he is only half a man, and I think it is no compliment to any firm to have such men in their company. That is enough; quit it, be men.

Brothers, we have another year before us; how shall we serve it? It rests with us. In the first place, we should have full confidence in our general and local officers. Then with a firm grit of the teeth, comprehending the meaning of the United Brotherhood, forget all nationality, all politicalism—either Socialism, Democratism or Republicanism, and pushing only for one bread winnerism, and that is our concentrated and sacred unionism. Look forward and we will have an organization that will stand like the rock of Gibraltar, and will give our antagonists such a chill that they will think twice before they will molest us. Will you do it? I am with you anytime and all the time; so get busy and save your money for a rainy day. Hear ye, if you get chilly, take a dose of my prescription free of charge, it will do the work every time.

Business is good.

With my best wishes to every local and especially the new ones, and once more, don't look backward, but forward, I remain, for I cannot help it—the ballot spoke so—looked so Schwabish for another six months.

Yours fraternally,
C. V. SCHWAB,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 4, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Local No. 4 is still doing business at the same place, in the same old way. We initiated one member at the last meeting, and have six more to work on the next meeting in January. Our last meeting was closed with a smoker and eat-fest, also had a few wet goods.

Regular election of officers took place as follows: President, Fred Strange; vice president, C. M. Furner; secretary-treasurer, O. I. Kruger; recording secretary, Geo. Bowers; organizer, Chester Vann; marshal, Ralph Havis; guard, Geo. Chastain; chaplain, Steve Collins; trustees, John Vann, John Maloney and Walter Wilkins.

The following brothers have reported since last report: Alonzo Allen, Patsy McMann, Jim Chastain, Geo. Steadham, Fred Strange and Sam Collins. Brother Allen has left for the middle of the state. Brother Pope Murphy has gone to Shreveport.

Brother Louis Boutel is still foreman of a harness shop at Elk Saddlery Co.

We notice in last Journal that our old comrade, C. F. Harter is in Miles City, Mont., doing good work. Stick to them "Red," and take a few "subs" for our old standard bearer, "Appeal to Reason." We hear our worthy wage slave, Brother Frank Brown, has landed in Denver for keeps. Hope you have good luck, as I hear you are having good health.

Brother Kruger still holds down labor's side on the school board: at last meeting of the board he was elected vice president.

Brother Chas. Hollerman landed in the city harness again, with "Senator" Will Daly, as assistant.

Brother Geo. Pratt has almost landed a job.

Brother Cuss landed a job but through some cause he gave it up. Wax ends and stitching horses for him.

We are glad to see that our general officers have gained the raise in salary, which they needed and deserved.

Business is good, at the present writing; all men employed and none on sick list.

Fraternally,
C. M. TURNER.

BRANCH No. 9, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

We have elected and installed the following officers for this term: President, M. Collins; vice president, L. Melas; recording secretary, O. C. Shiedeck, Jr.; secretary-treasurer, Hugo Clauss; chaplain, Sam Fields; marshal, W. Stover; organizer, John Cravens; guard, G. Humphry; Journal correspondent, F. Muckenfuss; executive board, Breedlove, A. Gibson, W. Stover.

I suppose the brothers of No. 55 will be somewhat surprised to see that I am to work at the bench after retiring four months ago. I have accepted a position at the L. Frank Saddlery Co. as cutter and would like to state that there is no misunderstanding, that the reason I am working here is not be-

cause I am requested to go to work, for that is not the case. I have attended one meeting and I looked the brothers over here as if I would be willing to accept a few positions, so I finally landed as scribe, and further would like to state that local No. 9 has the best bunch of boys I ever worked with. Brother John Cravens is some swell, for he now calls himself papa of a bouncing baby boy. Hope he will pass around the cigars.

If any brother of No. 55 wishes any information about Texas he will receive same by writing me.

Business is good but no prospects for any openings.

Hope to have more of a correspondence in the next issue. With best wishes to all sister locals and success to the eight hour slogan.

FRED MUCKENFUSS
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 10, ATCHISON, KAN.

At our last meeting we initiated one new member to our ranks. Now, brothers, we should all do our duty and push the good thing along. Don't be like some of the brothers who stay away every meeting night. We have some that have not seen inside of the hall since they have been initiated. We never will accomplish anything if we don't work together and help the officers of the local.

Business is fair with all U. B. men working.

We have with us John Baulk from No. 58, who has deposited his retiring card, and is holding down a bench at the Atchison Saddlery Co. in the harness department.

Brother James Hobson stole away one day last month to Mayetta, Kas., and was married to a popular young lady of that town, Miss Eva Mitchell being the bride. The ceremony was performed in the presence of about 75 relatives. The bride and groom has returned to Atchison and will go to house keeping on West Commercial street. The brother worked at the Atchison Saddlery Co., and the boys of that shop presented the couple with a fine rocking chair. Brother Hobson was around with the smokers, and we all smoked to his long and happy life; may all of his troubles be little ones.

Brother Gavin was with us for a short time, but he has blown up the river a little ways to Joe Town.

Wishing all sister locals a prosperous new year.

Fraternally yours,
CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 11, DAVENPORT, IA.

As we are just commencing a new year, it might be well for all of us to ask ourselves as to whether or not we feel satisfied with what we may have accomplished in the year of 1909. If we do find ourselves satisfied, why should we make any efforts to get more? But if we are not satisfied with our past earnings and working conditions, it will be up to

us to work for whatever change we most desire, which will be beneficial to us. It will mean work, and lots of it. No one, or a half dozen brothers, can do it all for us; but if we all interest ourselves in the work that must be done, we will be able to accomplish wonderful things for the leather workers, as well as organized labor in general during the coming year. It should be remembered that the year 1910 will linger in our memory for years to come. We are going to demand an eight hour work day, and hope to get it.

The following brothers have been duly elected and installed as officers and delegates by our local: President, A. M. Sellers; vice president, H. E. Dell; recording secretary, N. Anderson; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Homberger; marshal, Edward Schlafke; chaplain, Elmer Hains; guard, Harry Stacy; organizer, L. Zabel; correspondent, N. Anderson; executive board, J. Pilgrim, C. C. Austin and P. C. Miller; shop collector, L. Zabel; wage committee, J. A. Homberger, P. C. Miller, T. S. Martin; delegates to Tri-City Labor Congress, J. Pilgrim, Elmer Hains, T. S. Martin, F. Gavin and C. L. Spechart; delegates to Arsenal Federation, C. C. Austin, J. Pilgrim, A. K. Steel, T. S. Martin and H. E. Dell.

Now that the brothers have signified their willingness to accept the different positions, they should just as willingly fulfill their duty by attending all meetings of the local, as well as the different Central Bodies.

At our last regular meeting we had a report from our wage committee to the effect that a change in day rating at the Arsenal would be made. We have for several years been trying to have the \$2.00 and \$2.25 rating abolished, and a minimum of \$2.50 established, but up to the present time we have been unable to persuade the management to do anything for us. However, all our efforts have not been in vain. We are promised that the \$2.00 rating will be abolished, which will leave us a \$2.25 minimum in place of a \$2.50 which we asked for. Oh! what a generous New Year's gift.

Why is it that you brothers working at Sears & Frizzel's shop do not attend meetings more regularly; your shop collector is about the only one who comes to meetings regularly, and through him we hear of your shop conditions. Now your shop collector cannot do it all; you need a price list, how are you going to get one, unless you get together and frame up a list that is satisfactory. If you need help, why come to our local meetings and state what you want, and there is no doubt but what you will receive the necessary assistance.

N. ANDERSON,
Correspondent.

All leather workers will stay away from Fort Worth, Tex.; Chicago, Ill.; Pueblo, Colo., Victoria, B. C., and Ottawa, Canada, and not heed alluring advertisements. Strike is on.

BRANCH No. 15, LINCOLN, ILL.

At our last regular meeting we installed the following officers for the ensuing term: President, L. Liffany; vice president, Jake Mossler; recording secretary, John Clauss; secretary-treasurer, Wm. Tumlin; chaplain, Clarence Swingle; guard, Edw. Winklemeyer; marshal, Oscar Wich; executive board, Herman Sensing, John Clauss and Edw. Winklemeyer; correspondent, Oscar Wich.

We are glad to see that some of the brothers are paying up their loans, and wish the other brothers would do the same. Those who don't come up and try to pay something on these loans, their names will appear in the March issue of the Journal, and will stay there until they try to pay up.

Brother Muchler worked here about a week and was transferred to No. 54.

D. W. Brooks is working here; he came here from Quincy, Ill. He has put in his application for membership.

Brother Joe Stumpf is back in the fold again; he is now a U. B. man.

Business fair. All U. B. men working.

OSCAR WICH,
Correspondent.

LOCAL No. 17, CHICAGO, ILL.

We understand that one of our old and respected members, Maurice Weisen, was accidentally killed in Los Angeles. The members of our local regret very much to learn this bad news, as we are all well acquainted with Mr. Weisen, and know the material he was made of.

I wish to warn members from taking positions with a custom shop here called Edwards & Behnke, at 49th and Lake streets. Behnke is the direct cause of the Kronauer strike, and all members will consequently be handled the same as scabs if they take positions there.

There seems to be very much unity in reference to the shorter work day, which is an assurance that we will soon enjoy it. It is time some progressive move was made by our organization, and we will find after we make a gain of this kind that it will revert to our credit; that organizing will be more successful and a lighter task. We have, just as our employers have, some dishonest members; some of them are sent amongst us by our employers, while some who through ignorance, do not know any better, work against themselves, their families and others.

Our employer, through competition and for more profit, feels compelled to get as cheap labor as he can, while the workman is in an entirely different position. He has his labor to sell, and has the undeniable privilege of naming his price. In spite of the individual our organization has made the few conditions we enjoy, and if only all would realize this and put their shoulders to the wheel, we would be in the same position as enjoyed by so many trades, which are so much more inferior than our own. He who is satisfied

stands still and amounts to nothing. It is therefore very satisfying to note the clamor for better conditions in our old craft.

With best wishes to all locals.

EDWARD A. SCHULTZ,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 18, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Well, brothers, as I have been elected as scribe for the ensuing term, and as I am new at this kind of work, I hope that the brothers will kindly excuse my mistakes. Two meetings ago we had election of officers, and the following were elected for the next six months: President, W. H. Tighe; vice president, S. B. Lowery; secretary-treasurer, C. A. Earle; recording secretary, F. T. Speck; chaplain, F. Euckett; marshal, C. Fringard; guard, M. Kauffman; organizer, H. E. Self; executive board, Whittle, Archambault and Euckert.

At our regular meeting January 12th, we initiated nine new members, and I tell you I was glad to see the way the boys turned out—nearly 100 strong; that shows that we are beginning to wake up to the fact that there really is something going to happen in the near future. Well, that is right. Boys, it is easy to get down town once or twice a month and attend your meetings, and we are always glad to see you, for you all know what is coming soon, and not a day too soon for me. By the way, I have heard it rumored that the N. S. M. A. are going to fight us to a stand still. Now, brothers, are we as men, going to stand for anything like that? I for one say no. So come on, brothers, let us all get on the firing line together, and not just a few of us, and the rest stand back and wait with cold feet. Come on all of you to the front and stand shoulder to shoulder, for we have got to win.

Well, we have had several new comers since the last writing received by transfer: Fred N. Hoffman, from No. 150; John Levenhage, from No. 80; J. F. Gardner and Frank Clark, from No. 19; Edward Ellis, from No. 19; C. C. Blake, from No. 103; Gus Swanson, from No. 103; Bush, from No. 19; and Maxwell, from No. 63. Accepted by retiring card: Fred G. Hettington and D. W. Stiver. I have not been able to get the names of the others.

Brother Frank Clark has left us again, and I understand that he has gone to No. 39. Sorry to see you leave, Frank, but I know that you are true blue wherever you go, and good luck to you.

Brother Wm. Quirk, collar maker, has been on the sick list for some time, but is reported improving.

Well, brothers, we have just about all of the waxies in this city rounded up, and the few that are left—well if we don't get them it will be no fault of ours, for we certainly have done our best.

Business here is good, and I wish it was as good everywhere else.

Well, brothers, No. 18 hopes that we will

all be working eight hours by the time that we receive our next Journal.

We have had the misfortune to lose one of our faithful brothers, Brother Andrew Ballock. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved parents. The local adopted suitable resolutions:

FRED EUCKERT,
Correspondent.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The late Andrew Ballock, a member of Local No. 18, has been removed from our midst by death, it is

Resolved, That by this death we have lost a faithful and ardent worker who had won the esteem and admiration of all, and be it further

Resolved, That local No. 18 extend their heartfelt sympathy to the parents and family of our deceased brother comforting them in this hour of their sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the late Andrew Ballock, spread on our minutes, and also printed in the Leather Workers' Journal, and our charter draped for a period of thirty days.

F. W. PETERSON,
C. A. EARLE,
FRED EUCKERT,
Committee.

BRANCH No. 19, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Business is good, and all members but one of Local No. 19 are employed. Say brothers, some of you that have not seen Local No. 19 for several months will not be able to recognize it. You see it has grown so. We obligated thirteen at our special meeting Monday night last, and I think it will be easier now to convince the five or six that are still thinking it over that it is not fair for them to remain under cover any longer. We are making ready for another ball to be pulled off on the 29th of this month.

Brothers, by the time you read this we will know more about the situation as regards the general demand. We have been a submissive lot these many years, and we ought to stand for and get all the demand calls for. Public sentiment is a factor on the settlement of wages and hours, and it is in our favor. We are encouraged by all classes of society, even by that class, or at least part of it, that lives entirely by the sweat of the worker's brow. Part of that class is willing to admit that by a universal eight-hour day we will be able to supply the oil to run their automobiles and coal for their pleasure yachts, and in fact everything that their many and various desires call for. Now how about the manufacturers? Let us see. First, there are some that are fair at heart; they want to see us get the eight-hour day; they know the demand is reasonable and they never have any trouble getting men, for they are the kind of men we all desire to work for. Second, there are

those that don't care one way or the other if it don't cost them anything, and in this case it will not, for they will, of course, shove the additional cost on the consumer, and while it don't incur any financial loss to them, they will probably vote in favor of granting it, sooner than add to the social unrest. Third, we have the employer that don't care a d— where or how we live, whether we freeze or starve to death, whether meat is 6c a pound or 20c, only where it touches his own pocket book. I worked for one of that kind a number of years ago, and was offered a chance to do better by about \$2.00 a week. When I spoke to him about it, he told me he would do as good if I would stay. So I stayed. When pay day came he said "he couldn't afford it," and I quit, but I had already refused the other position and was without a job for some time. Such men as these will make the plea that they can at any time get all the men they need, and for that reason cannot consider the eight-hour day. If these men are in the majority, we are up against a fight, but their plea is not reasonable. If they would offer fair inducements, an eight-hour day and fair wages, they could induce most of those who have left the trade within the last few years, to return. The eight-hour workday would compel those employers who discharge one-half of the force, after all their orders are filled, to make up some stock during the dull season, and thus keep their men at work twelve months in the year. Most leather workers are ashamed to mention the number of hours they work, and the wages they earn, when in company with men of the different other trades.

Hoping that all sister locals are fit as a fiddle for the fray, I am.

CORRESPONDENT.

Branch No. 24, SIOUX FALLS, IA.

We still meet on the second and fourth Wednesdays of every month. Our boys all seem to have the stay-at-home-and-rest spirit instead of coming out to the meeting where they should be. They ought to be able to get out two nights in a month anyhow.

Brother Mooneyhan has packed up and left us; sorry to lose you, but you know what is best.

Brother Fred Miller is back from Oregon, where he has been working for the last three years. He expects to return there in a couple of weeks.

Brother Henry Brown, lately of Sioux City, but now of Omaha, took a little run up here Christmas week. We thought perhaps we had something coming, but were overlooked. At any rate, we hope his married life will be a happy one.

We are all to the good for the eight-hour day here, and it cannot come too soon to suit the most of us, if not all.

Since our last writing we have elected the following officers: President, J. L. Cooper; vice president, Ed Rahn; recording secretary, Harry Mathews; secretary-treasurer,

W. D. Everett; marshal, J. C. Werner; chaplain, L. G. Winsdor; guard, Robt. Honstien; organizer, Dick Dederich; executive board, W. Fachman, C. L. Fachman and Harry Mathews; correspondent, Harry Mathews.

No. 24 is doing remarkably well for just being organized. There is only two or three non-union men in town, and they would be a detriment to the organization.

Well, this being my first trial at this business, I will ring off, and try to do better next time.

Fraternally yours,
HARRY MATHEWS,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 26, QUINCY, ILL.

With the close of the year we find ourselves in good condition with all members working and business good in all departments.

Well, as we are starting the new year, let us all resolve to do better than in the past. One of the faults of our members is that they do not study the labor question and educate themselves to better their conditions. If every member of organized labor would just do his duty, they could easily improve their condition 30 per cent, but the great trouble is that a few have to shoulder the burden and do the work. Those who do nothing more than pay their dues are not doing their duty and the time will come when they will regret it. As a general rule they are the greatest kickers and fault finders and do not know anything about the labor question, as they are looking out for themselves and don't care for their fellowmen. As this is the starting of the new year let us start it right and work for the betterment of conditions for all who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. We must look forward to the steady improvement of our conditions, so that our children may enjoy the fruits of our endeavors. They are certainly entitled to a better livelihood than was left for us; but if you fail to do your duty now and allow some of these employers to do as they please, I want to say that it will be a shame to some of these fathers in the time to come. So let us do as our forefathers did when they fought and saved the country from being a subject to England; now let us all fight so that we will be free men for all time to come.

We are going to have our 11th annual masquerade ball on January 26th, and we will give \$25.00 for prizes, and hope to make it a grand success.

The one thing that seems very strange to me is that I have never met any leather worker at the convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor. I have had the pleasure of attending eight different conventions, and during all that time, I have never seen another local of the U. B. represented. Brothers, this is wrong; in the first place it is your duty to have your local affiliate with the state body, as this is the only source we have to get any labor law en-

acted. and it is our duty to lend our assistance to them. As far as the cost is concerned, it is but a trifle, one cent per member per month, or twelve cents a year, and I am certain that it will not break you. We all want labor laws enacted, but you must remember one thing, and that is that we can not get these laws without a fight for them. It is not many years ago when they were making saddles in the state reformatory of this state at about nineteen cents each, and it was only by legislation that we stopped it. There are still many evils to be corrected for the benefit and protection of the laboring men in mines, factories and mills. There are only four locals in this state affiliated, which are Benton, Lincoln, Rockford and Quincy, so I hope to see some of the others get in line and if any local desires, I will send you an application blank and the time may come when we will need their help. The charter fee is \$5.00.

At our last meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, J. J. Kearney; vice president, Theo. Rupp; recording secretary, Fred Bartelt; secretary-treasurer, Wm. H. Lehbrink; marshal, Walter Burlingame; chaplain, Wm. Danhaus; guard, Aug. Mertens; organizer, Chas. Palasky; correspondent, J. J. Kearney; executive board, Wm. Danhaus, Otto Halm and Andrew Ohnemus.

Wishing all our members a prosperous year.

J. J. KEARNEY,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 28, DALLAS, TEX.

At our last meeting we installed the following officers for the ensuing term: President, S. E. Berry; vice president, B. A. Shuler; secretary-treasurer, A. K. Rampenthal; recording secretary, A. F. Baker; marshal, Sam Shumate; chaplain, J. A. Green; guard, John Langly; local organizer, Bro. Prater.

At our last meeting we initiated four new members, Brothers John H. Vance, Ralph Waddon, John A. Kelly and Lee Bradley. Glad to have you with us brothers; hope you stick.

Brothers S. E. Berry and John Langly have been on the sick list for two weeks.

Brothers Burnett and Green are also reported sick. Hope to see them all back at their benches soon.

Brother George Holcomb came up from Waco, and is holding a machine job at Padgett Bros. He says old No. 36 is in good condition.

Brothers come out to the meetings and get wise to what our organization is doing. Don't stay at home and think, "I wonder if there is any chance to win." Do your part and we are sure to win. Let each man appoint himself as an organizer, and get busy.

At this writing business continues good.

With best wishes to all, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
SAM SHUMATE,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 29, LINCOLN, NEB.

We have changed our meeting place to the New Labor Temple, 217-19 N. 11th St., and our meeting nights are the first and third Tuesdays of each month; visiting brothers are always welcome.

At our last meeting in December we elected the following officers for the ensuing six months: President, E. Oldt; vice president, Geo. Wehman; secretary-treasurer, E. B. Cummings; recording secretary, M. J. Hertzog; marshal, F. B. Blockwitz; guard Frank Kobat; correspondent, Joseph Lutz; organizer, J. H. Venter; executive board, H. Schroeder, J. Mrakota and Geo. Bush.

Local, No. 29 is in a most promising condition, having a 100 per cent in the union. Meetings are held at the New Labor Temple, and the spirit of fraternity is growing stronger each day. Working conditions and wages have materially improved since the organization of the local, and there is a most friendly feeling existing between employers and employees.

Brother E. B. Cummings, representing the Leather Workers and Brother F. C. Kelsey, representing the Lincoln Central Labor Union, were delegates to the Nebraska State Federation of Labor in South Omaha, January 4, 1910. Mayor Koutsy delivered an address of welcome and delivered the key of the city to the president for the delegates. The mayor's address was brief but to the point, and was heartily applauded. Delegate F. C. Kelsey, representing the Lincoln Central Labor Union, responded for the delegates.

The famous Buckstaff Bros. are going out of business; six years ago they had the best business in Lincoln and Nebraska. They lost a man that made their business, and in his place secured a man that lost for them what the other had gained. This man let the best mechanics out for the sake of learning his boy the trade, but the firm learned a lesson. They made so much money, that they will now retire.

Brother Henry Saettler left us and went to Texas and never will return. He went home to die. Goodbye, Henry.

Brother Frank Kabab will be married February 17th; now don't forget the cigars.

Now, visiting brothers, we will meet in the Labor Temple in the future, and you are always welcome, and likewise we would be glad to welcome some of the home guards that so seldom make their appearance at the meeting.

JOSEPH LUTZ,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 30, ST. LOUIS, MO.

At our last meeting the following officers were installed: President, Thos. J. Halliburton; vice president, R. F. Brinkman; secretary-treasurer, J. P. Olivarri; recording secretary, Geo. Wenderoth; chaplain, Fred Roy; marshal, Wm. Kinderman; guard, Jno. Grimm; executive board, Jno. F. Reise, Theo.

Theilman and Fred Roy; correspondent, J. P. Olivarrri.

As Brother Roy is about to leave the city we have a vacancy in the offices of executive board and chaplain.

Now, as we have started the new year, let every one of us rally to the support of the officers, and willing workers, who are ever ready to do everything within their power to further the interest of all members, instead of staying at home and crying, "What's the use of me going to meetings when there is a clique running it?" If you really think there is a clique running the union to suit their purpose, then I say it is up to you to attend meetings and stop this clique. This can easily be accomplished by using your voting power. I want to assure you, however, that in my long experience as an active worker—and I have been a member of several locals—never have I to my knowledge ever encountered a clique in any of them. In fact, the only cliques that I have encountered are the active workers. I nearly forgot, and I beg your pardon. There is also another clique, which is chiefly composed of the non-workers, and the latter clique has a stronger hold on their side than the actives have, as to be active workers requires some exertion, the expenditure of a few cents, and the loss of some sleep, which can, from my point of view, be used by them to better advantage than standing around saloons and using the cash to buy a few large, juicy ones, instead of giving their time and money for the improvement of their conditions. Don't you realize that if you were to make up your mind to improve your undesirable surroundings that you could easily accomplish your purpose by getting busy, do a little thinking of your own, and not allow yourself to be driven from pillar to post. Assert your rights and demand justice by united action, show your fellow workers that you intend to join the active workers, and before many months roll by you will be surprised at the results. If we fail to accomplish results by one method, your advice and assistance will aid us in finding another. At any rate, let us do something. Take, for instance, on election day you go to the polls and pick out the party for which you have been voting for these many years, the one your forefathers voted for before you. The chances are you are voting for men you have never heard of, and know less about. Did you ever stop to consider who makes up this ticket? Do they allow you to have a say as to who should be placed on the ticket, or did you ever stop to consider that not one of the candidates for whom you are voting comes from your own ranks—the working class? You simply allow others to pick the men they want in office, and then you go and spend your good, hard earned money to try and have laws enacted that would be beneficial to the working people. Do you think that this is possible under the present system? If you were in office would you enforce laws that were to your detriment or make any

new ones? Not much. Well, neither will a capitalist candidate make laws that are detrimental to his boss.

This is all for this time, so with best wishes to all sister locals, and especially our new babies, for unbounded success and prosperity for the year of 1910, I am

Faternally yours,

J. P. OLIVARRRI,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 32, FREMONT, NEB.

Local No. 32 met Monday, January 10, and our newly elected officers were installed as follows: President, H. Roy Kenneth; vice president, O. Anderson; recording secretary, W. H. Oest; secretary-treasurer, D. E. F. Manter; marshal, Andy Evans; chaplain, Otto Dierks; guard, Frank Gustafson; organizer, Will Stelk; Journal correspondent, John Lind; executive board, Will Stelk, James Fairchild, John Lind.

Will Stelk, our delegate to Nebraska State Federation of Labor, reported on convention held at South Omaha, January 4 and 5. The Federation is doing some good work.

Brother W. J. Seeberg was called to Minnesota the first of the year on account of the death of his father.

The Central Labor Union of Fremont has started a movement to hold educational labor meetings Sunday afternoons at the Bijou Theater.

Here is an item from the Fremont daily:

First Meeting in Sunday Afternoon Series Well Attended.—Talk and Pictures.

Capital as amassed for the purpose of controlling fields of business and netting enormous incomes was termed "organized greed" by Attorney Frank Dolezal in a speech on "The Labor Question" at the Bijou Theater Sunday afternoon. The meeting was the first of a series planned by the Central Labor Union for Sunday afternoons. After the address by Mr. Dolezal the two hundred people present were treated to a program of moving pictures.

In his talk, which, though somewhat radical, was logical, Mr. Dolezal traced the progress of man from his original state through the successive stages to the present day of civilization and mammoth business enterprises. He showed how the invention of machinery and the introduction of it into every branch of business, almost, had swept the laborer from the independent position he had held before and made possible the great corporation with its unlimited power in industrial lines. Organized greed, he declared, forced labor to organize for the purpose of protecting itself and its rights, and the time will come when labor will be regarded above capital, not capital above labor.

Brother Hans Fick, from Lincoln, was here on a visit the last week in December. He came up and talked collars. Come again, Hans; you remind us of old times.

According to the Sioux City Journal,

Brother L. G. Windsor is now a full fledged Socialist spellbinder.

According to the views of Mr. Windsor, preachers should raise up their voices from the pulpits and support the action of the switchmen strikers, who it was claimed by the speaker, were simply demanding higher wages to make the railroad companies let them have Sunday off, taking this indirect way of gaining their end.

Mr. Windsor conceded that the failure of pastors to say what they think is not the fault of the ecclesiastics, as they do not understand the relationship between capital and labor. According to Mr. Windsor, if a minister sees a man hauling a load of hay on Sunday he holds up his hands in horror, but never considers the men on the railroads and other great enterprises who are forced to spend the holy day in laboring for the profit of capitalists. Ministers should take some of the great problems confronting the American people into their pulpits, believes Mr. Windsor, who is of the opinion that it is only when politics are mixed with religion that anything will be accomplished for the laboring classes.

J. E. L.,
Correspondent.

Let the Slogan be 8 hours in 1910.

BRANCH No. 35, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Our last meeting in December was held on Wednesday night, so our members would have a chance to shake hands with Santa Claus, as our regular meeting came on Christmas Eve. We held our election on that night, and the following corps of officers was elected: President, Joseph R. Lumley; vice-president, Harry Sylvester; recording secretary and Journal correspondent, David F. Newman; secretary-treasurer, J. Edward Weiglein; chaplain, Clate Gwinup; marshal, Harry Newman; guard, John Wood; organizer, Harry Sylvester; long time member of executive committee, Henry Volz; delegates to the Central Labor Union, Joseph R. Lumley, David F. Newman and Charles E. Wilcox.

The miners will be here, and the entertainment committee of the C. L. U., with Brother J. R. Lumley as chairman, have arranged to have thirty rounds of boxing, a smoker and show at the Empire Theater. In our next Journal I will mention how the show and fight terminated, as I will sure be there.

Business here is fair, and all brothers are working.

The leather workers of Holiday & Wyons are talking about coming into the U. B. again, and if they do we will greet them with open arms.

Well, this is all at present, as news is scarce in this locality.

DAVID F. NEWMAN.

BRANCH No. 36, WACO, TEX.

On Thursday night, last, we had the grandest meeting in the history of No. 36. Out of thirty-seven members, we had thirty present. How does that sound to you, boys? At this good meeting we elected and installed the following officers: President, T. B. Hyatt; vice-president, Tom Smitherman; secretary-treasurer, W. R. Hepler; recording secretary, W. A. Rohr; marshal, Ed Connor; chaplain, J. A. Hunter; guard, W. A. Trice; organizer, Cland Cheneval; correspondent, R. P. Carroll; executive board, W. H. Engledow, Ed Connor and Cland Cheneval.

After the installation Brother Thomas Hyatt appointed R. P. Carroll, Ed Connor and Frank Worden delegates to the Central Body.

We initiated two members at our last meeting, Brothers Judson Moore and D. M. Porterfield. May the blessings of unionism be their reward. On the following evening Judson, better known as "Red," went to see his true and loving wife, to convince her that the goat left him alive. Every time a non-union boy comes to Waco or an apprentice serves his time out No. 36 grows, for Brother Cheneval gets 'em. Stay with them, Chene.

Business is fine in the harness and saddle departments, and good enough in the collar department.

Brother J. A. Hunter, or the Jasper, is back with us again and has racked his kit at the same old stand by the side of Chene. The Jasper quit us a short while ago to accept a position at the Walter Box Co. There being no U. B.'s down there, Jasper soon got lonesome and homesick, and his return was the result.

Brother O. C. Wright has taken his place at the Box Co.

David Porterfield has racked his kit with us in the saddle department. He is a dandy old kid in our ranks.

Well, our city is getting pretty well organized. The laundry workers organized a short while ago and are doing fine. One laundry signed up at the beginning and has been using the label ever since, and now they have prospects of others signing up. The bakers have organized recently and expect to have their agreement from headquarters by the first of May, and then we will have the pleasure of demanding the label in another direction, and don't think for a moment that we won't do it. Our label fever would burst the thermometer. This is something we all must practice, even to the end of time. Remember, when you go to purchase an article, and demand the label on it. The union making the article will find it out, and when they go to purchase an article in your line they will remember this kind deed and say, "I will do just as much for you as you did for me." Every deed has its reward, no matter how small. When I go to purchase an article, if I could get it entirely made of labels I

would buy it, as this is the nearest way to victory I can see.

Well, boys, the year has come for the leather workers to start. Local No. 36 is ready and waiting, and when the roll is called we will be there thirty-seven strong.

We sure admire No. 162's grit. Stay with them, brothers. Victory will be your reward.

Well, as this is my first attempt, I will ring off and try again next month. With love and respect to all sister locals,

R. P. CARROLL,
Correspondent.

LOCAL No. 39, JANESVILLE, WIS.

The following officers were elected at our last meeting: President, Fred Schroeder; vice-president, George Graham; secretary-treasurer, James McBeth; recording secretary, Barnie Steere; marshal, Carl Lenory; chaplain, Leo Zuaschka; correspondent, John Heesaker; organizer, Neil Brenner.

These officers are all well educated in unionism and are well qualified for their offices. We hope they will do all in their power to benefit this local.

Local No. 39 had a grand attendance at the last regular meeting, and I hope we will keep the good work up. They also initiated Ora Powers, James Hinten and Johnson into the ranks. Hope they will be true blues and wish them the best of luck.

The following named brothers are making their headquarters at Janesville: Alexander McManus, Carl Lenory, Joe Horak, Barney Steere, Earnest Bath, John Heesaker, J. A. Thomas, Jess Koffman and John Rust. Glad to have you with us, brothers, and hope you will remain.

Brothers Bath and Hinten have left us. Sorry to see you go. Brother Bath went to Milwaukee and Brother Hinten to St. Louis. We wish them the best of luck.

Business is good and all brothers wishing to visit us are welcome.

JOHN HEESAKER,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 44, WICHITA, KAN.

Business at this point is rushing, and the firm of L. Hays & Co. are badly in need of a machine operator. This firm recently installed two new machines, a Campbell and a Bosworth, and at present a job is open for an operator.

Local No. 44 is in excellent condition, and all members are wide awake and doing. And, say, you Pacific Coast brothers, get right; get the habit; organize; get the watchword—organize. Follow Baker. He is right.

All nominations that appeared in last issue have been elected for the ensuing year.

Say, fellow workers, since last issue a modern Nero has been proclaimed. The young Caesar of the assassination has thrown another spasmodic fit. "Johnus Kirbyus Juniorus". In reading history we find that

Nero was a butcher of human life, but though he was he was nevertheless an educated man, educated by the great philosopher, Seneca. But alas! judging from the outburst of hot air recently expelled by Kirbyus, his knowledge has undoubtedly been derived from the brains of a jackass. Unlike Nero, Kirbyus intends to plunder the slaves, whilst Nero directed his attention chiefly to the nobility, the masters. Recently the following article appeared in a local sheet. It can be taken for what it is worth:

LABOR TRUST AT FAULT.

"Raising wages and restricting output combined increase the cost of living, says Kirby.

"Springfield, Mass., Jan. 12, 1910.

"Larger responsibility for the higher cost of living was laid by John Kirby, president of the National Manufacturers, upon what he called the labor trust in an address here today.

"Mr. Kirby's address was largely a reply to a recent implied attack upon his organization in an article in the National Civic Federation Review. He said, 'There is a general complaint about high prices of the necessities of life, various reasons being assigned for the same, chief among which are the tariff and the capitalistic trusts, while as a matter of fact the primary cause of the constantly advancing prices of commodities of all kinds lies at the door of the labor trust, a cardinal principle of which is to raise wages and restrict production, neither of which can fail to diminish the purchasing power of the dollar, and when working together they doubly depreciate in value.'

Like Nero, Kirbyus no doubt fancies himself a philosopher, and judging from the above article he undoubtedly is. It is about as philosophic as could be expected from such a misfortune as he. But pray you, fellow workers, we have one advantage the Roman had not. We can dare openly to dispute Kirbyus. It is only they who fear to dare that are the victims of Kirbyus.

Oh, my dear Kirbyus, history repeats itself. But remember, my dear Kirbyus, first as tragedy, next as farce. Fools rush where angels fear to tread. And to cap the climax of this comedy Kirbyus has espoused the following article in the same sheet, same column, appears, as follows:

WHY NOT A RAISE?

Hutchinson, Kan., Jan. 12.

On account of the increased cost of living Judge Campbell of the Hutchinson police court has lifted the size of fines which he now assesses. Plain drunks are lifted from \$5 to \$10, disorderly drunks from \$10 to \$15, amateur bootleggers from \$50 to \$100, fancy bootleggers from \$100 to \$200, hard luck vags from \$5 to \$10, panhandlers from \$50 to \$100.

"Everything else costs more these days," said the judge. "Why not increase the cost accordingly to evildoers?"

Notice one raise in particular, "hard luck vags." Here again we may see perverted Roman history. Campbellus, an adherent to the principles of Kirbyus plunders the unfortunate victims of his capitalistic reign. And, no doubt, should Kirbyus contend in the arena for the prize in philosophy, Campbellus would not dare withhold from him the palm of victory. "What fools we mortals be."

Say, fellow workers, I admit that this article is rotten. But, gee, recognize what it is based on. Can you beat it? And whilst you read this bunch or rot, get on your thinking cap. If any of you be a modern Praetorian, revolt, organize, get together, fellow workers. Organize, and as for Kirbyus, the best thing he could do—the thing that would be most intelligent—would be to follow up the example of Nero. Whether he could find a slave to do the job for him is a question, but if he has the nerve to stand back of the above article he could well do the job without hesitation, and it would be needless for him to say, "What a loss to philosophy my death will be!"

With best wishes to the U. B. and our movement, headed by the general officers, I beg to remain,

Yours fraternally,
ARTHUR C. FREEMAN.

BRANCH No. 48, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Branch No. 48 meets first Thursday of each month at our new hall on Commercial alley. Owing to increase in membership we had to secure a large hall.

At our last meeting we elected the following officers for the coming term: President, Charles Lejeune; vice-president, Mike Kennedy; secretary-treasurer, Gordon Cruickshanks; recording secretary, J. Bersuder; chaplain, R. Nolan; organizer, E. Lerouge; correspondent, M. Kennedy; executive board, Miller, Nolan, Stelljes.

Our increase in membership has caused our meetings to be interesting. The newly elected are always present. At the last two meetings we initiated a large bunch, and particularly at our last meeting. Our president called upon our recording secretary, Brother Bersuder, to welcome the new initiate with a little music, Joe's classic music, such as "Bohemian Girl," "La Fille du Regiment," was a treat. This class of music is familiar to those who attend French opera. Just the same, the leather workers enjoyed it, thinking it was Alabama Bound. Two thousand dollars spent for six months' lessons in Paris should show class. Don't you think so, Joe?

The appointment of Brother Lerouge as organizer is giving justice where it belongs. Here is the right man in the right place. Brother Lerouge is a new initiate, but has served seven years with the local, until he was suspended. He was instrumental in increasing our membership, which placed

him in the office, for which he is fully qualified.

Brother Charles Miller is at present a member of the New Orleans fire department. I heard Charles say he would like to see New Orleans burn down so he could show those firemen what he could do.

Brother Q. D. Rogers and another collar maker have been here for the past two months. We have not seen them at a meeting, or did they get their books transferred? They came from Texas.

Business here is fair. Everybody working. All on the water wagon since the first of the year, some hanging on by their elbows; don't think they will last long, as this is a bad position.

Wishing all locals a prosperous new year,
Fraternally,
MIKE KENNEDY,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 49, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Local No. 49 held its semi-annual election and elected the following officers: President, Carl Geis; vice-president, George Overhaus; secretary-treasurer, F. Vonderheide; recording secretary, John Schnorbusch; chaplain, C. F. Ulrich; guard, George Neidhardt; marshal, Charles Noeller; correspondent, Geo. Overhaus; executive board, George Neidhardt and Al Teeters.

The members have extended their heartfelt sympathy to Brother William Jones on account of the death of his mother.

Brother Henry Bricking racked his kit at the Engelke Saddlery Co. He last worked at Montpelier, Ind., and states that is one of the best places he ever worked. The bosses and foremen are all number one people. He therefore recommends any brother to that place. We are all glad to have him with us again, as he is a great humorist. Good luck, Helne.

Business in this locality is about the same as previously mentioned.

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 54, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Is slavery an empty phrase?

Is the word slavery in our times and in this country void of meaning; in these times of enlightened civilization; in this country of much bragged about freedom; in this country of the liberty claiming and proclaiming stars and stripes?

I will not write on so-called "white slavery" nor about "wage slavery," but I will write about the term as it is generally understood. The state of the human being in which it stands in complete servitude to his master; the state of the human being, where it has no will nor voice about anything that rightly concerns itself; where even its life or death lie in the hands of those that assume power over it.

I hear some brothers of the old school say "that this does not concern us, that we are free men, and why should I write

about it?" I want to write about it because we stand on the eve of a battle, and because history proves that slaves will not fight as well as free men, and because I know from experience that a slave can become a free man if he wants to, and if he knows how "knowledge is power."

In the first place, who is free and who is a slave? He who obeys the bidding of another man without regard to his own wishes or inclinations is the slave of the other. I want it to be well understood that he who enters a contract to fill a certain place without compulsion cannot be considered a slave; if he obeys another man's directions of his own free will for the sake of discipline, without which man would not be able to perform work as it should be done; but it must be done willingly, for the least compulsory pressure would imply mastery, and mastery implies slavery.

Now, we have in all countries, in all times, way back to the period when the first brute of an ancestor of man conceived the inspiration after conquering one of his fellow creatures, instead of killing him to make him do his bidding. Why did we have, why have, and always will have those that command and those that obey—slave and master? It's because of a law of nature. Darwin calls it "the survival of the fittest." Now, as we know, that in order to be successful we must be fit, how can we become fit? The answer is by becoming strong. Strength of body will produce strength of mind, for both are closely related, and each dependent upon the other, and both strong, and they will conquer. Weakness implies fear; fear originates cowardice, and cowardice originates slavery.

If we know that we must be strong in order to be fit, how can we become strong? The answer is, put your body under influences and conditions that are natural. And here we strike the point that has kept the leather workers down for so long, and how low down is explained by a story related by our venerable local president. In the course of a conversation with a stranger, the brother mentioned the name of another harnessmaker, whereupon the stranger said, "Then you, too, must be a harnessmaker," and being answered in the affirmative, he turned around and left the brother without another word. Now then, has it come to this; must people be ashamed of us? If so, what is the reason? And as with "Postum," so with us, there is a reason. That is to say, we live unnatural lives, which degenerate us.

We spend too much time in stuffed rooms and foul air, with almost no open air exercise. Even what little time we have when not at home or in the shop we must spend in the saloon instead of taking a healthy, brisk walk. Most of us do not eat enough, nor eat the proper food. Food should not be selected because it contains much nourishment, but because of its wholesomeness. If we would live natural, eat coarse food, be frugal and instead of taking so much

liquor would take more fresh air and pure water, we would be strong, fit, successful and free. Put your stomach into good condition, instead of spoiling it; for your stomach is to you what the root is to the plant, and a healthy root will produce a healthy plant as sure as day follows night. Napoleon the First at one time said something to the effect "that soldiers fight with their stomachs," and Napoleon was a wise man.

And now back again to where I started. Who is free, who a slave? The Czar of Russia is free, and so is Taft of America. He who conquers is free, and he who succeeds, be it Uncle Joe Cannon or Bismarck, be it Napoleon or Roosevelt, and slaves are slaves whether they live in America or Russia; it does not matter what you call them.

PAUL BETZ,
Correspondent.

RESOLUTIONS.

At a regular meeting of Local Branch No. 54, U. B. of L. W. on H. G., the following resolutions were adopted to Brother Charles Betz:

Whereas, The members of Local Branch No. 54, U. B. of L. W. on H. G., have learned with deep regret of the great loss you have sustained through the death of your wife, and while we realize the inadequacy of any words of ours to convey to you the comfort and consolation you so much need in your bereavement, yet we desire to express to you, as far as we are able, the deep sympathy we feel for you and to commend you to God, who alone is able to comfort and sustain your sorrow; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent for publication in our Journal.

JOHN LAU,
J. LADD,
PAUL BETZ,
Committee.

BRANCH No. 55, MARIETTA, OHIO.

Organized labor in this city and vicinity has introduced a new feature in labor circles through the efforts of the Trades and Labor Assembly. They have instituted a library or reading room for the accommodation of members of organized labor and its friends, and from present indications it is meeting the approval of all patrons. This is a feature that should be considered by all organized labor wherever practical. It means more and better organization. Organization is indispensable in this age. We cannot get too much of it, and cannot go after it too soon. The manufacturers of this country can attribute their success to organization; the success of the workers must emanate from the same source. But, while the workers strive to organize, they have always lost sight of the most important feature necessary to their success, and that is uniting their forces. Too much diversity of opinion is responsible for their isolation.

As long as this condition prevails the other fellow will have no difficulty in keeping them divided. Just, economic conditions can only obtain by a united effort on the part of the workers. They should use their intellect in their own behalf rather than in the interest of those who seek to deceive them.

Now, in regard to the eight-hour proposition, which is receiving considerable consideration, I will state that it was not the intention of No. 55 to discourage the eight-hour movement, as is construed by some of the correspondents. But we did not consider it a proper move to make at this time, and are still of the same opinion, as conditions do not warrant it. We do not expect perfect conditions in consideration of this proposition. We know combinations are greater from a capitalistic standpoint than they were ever before. Is the U. B. greater than it ever was before? Are there any labor organizations greater than they ever were before? We realize the fact that they cannot be greater than those that make them. To combat great combinations of capital a great organization and combined effort on the part of the workers is necessary to accomplish a desired purpose. We are confident of the fact that the introduction of modern machinery necessitates shorter hours, to reduce competition to a minimum in the ranks of the workers, and will also be the means of removing many other objectionable features; it is a step towards a higher plane of civilization; a principle worth striving for, and deserving of unbounded support. But are we prepared to meet the requirements involved in this noble cause? A house divided against itself has nothing to its credit for the establishment of harmonious conditions. Whenever the workers espouse the principles embodied in class conscious economics, the division in their ranks will be at an end; solidarity from all standpoints will prevail. The watchword of the workers should be, "The world is my country, mankind my countrymen."

S. W. CUSTAR,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 56, PORTLAND, ORE.

Again I will have to report as being the unfortunate one to represent Local No. 56 in the Journal, so if my readers will bear with me for another term I will try and earn the large salary attached thereto.

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing term: President, John Yost; vice-president, B. A. Hesser; secretary-treasurer, W. O. Davis; recording secretary, P. A. Fulmer; marshal, Holger Peterson; chaplain, J. M. Davis; guard, Ed Inch; organizer, Pete Yost; executive board, Charles French, J. M. Davis and Pete Yost.

There are quite a number of changes in the list of officers this time, so let us all get in and help them make 1910 a success from beginning to end.

Just received a telegram from Brother Baker. He will be here tomorrow afternoon,

the 14th. Next month I will give a full report of what he accomplishes with this bunch of non-union men in Portland. We are sorry he didn't get here a day or two sooner, as the Oregon State Federation of Labor had their annual convention in this city, and also the retail harness manufacturers had their annual convention. Maybe he could have done some good for the eight-hour day. However, we had a delegate at the Oregon State Federation of Labor, and he succeeded in passing two resolutions for our benefit.

Our dance New Years night was a failure. We went about \$20 in the hole. This was the first dance we ever went back on. It was a bad night to give a dance, as everyone went broke New Years eve.

As I have been sick all day and not feeling very well this evening, I will ring off for this time.

PETE YOST,
Correspondent.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The following resolutions were adopted by the seventh annual convention of the Oregon State Federation of Labor:

RESOLUTION No. 1.

Whereas, The label of the leather workers on horse goods has been somewhat overlooked among the Granges and Farmers' Unions; and

Whereas, The farmer uses most of the harness, saddles, collars, etc., made by the leather workers on horse goods; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the O. S. F. of L., in the seventh annual convention assembled, use our best efforts to get this label before the different granges and unions of the state, asking them for their moral support in advancing the above mentioned label; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be on the minutes of this convention and a copy sent to the labor press for publication.

By Delegate J. P. Yost, No. 56, U. B. of L. W. on H. G.

RESOLUTION No. 2.

Whereas, Organized labor is striving for the shorter work day; and

Whereas, The U. B. of L. W. on H. G. of the United States and Canada are going after the eight-hour day in the spring of 1910; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Oregon State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, endorse the move of the above mentioned union.

By Delegate J. P. Yost, U. B. of L. W. on H. G. No. 56.

The undersigned delegate from No. 56 got in touch with the fraternal delegates of the granges, but could not do much, as time was short for the amount of work to be done.

The undersigned was a member of the laws and legislative committee, and passed on

many proposed amendments of the laws of the state of Oregon, the most important of which are the employers' liability law and proportional representation in state, county and city legislative bodies. As we already have the initiative and referendum and the workmen are determined to get the laws through we have more than hopes of victory.

I almost forgot to say that Brother E. J. Baker arrived in town Friday noon, and we have arranged for an open meeting and smoker for Monday evening, January 17th, and expect a large crowd. We have a fine program—music, boxing match, singing, cigars, refreshments, etc. We expect to get good results from Brother Baker's visit.

P. J. YOST,
Correspondent.

All leather workers will stay away from Fort Worth, Tex.; Chicago, Ill.; Pueblo, Colo., Victoria, B. C., and Ottawa, Canada, and not heed alluring advertisements. Strike is on.

BRANCH No. 57, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

General President Baker arrived here December 22. We have arranged for an open meeting, at which Mr. A. J. Gallagher, Secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council; Supervisor-elect J. Walsh, and his honor our Mayor-elect P. H. McCarthy, President of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, honored us by their presence and speeches.

Mr. Gallagher expressed himself as being ashamed to have to think that there are today in this country, on this coast and in this city, skilled mechanics that have not sense enough to join their respective labor unions, and if they do join do so only in a half-hearted way. They join and probably pay their dues, and let it go at that, while they are at all times ready to accept the benefits the unions have striven for. They do not, or seldom only, attend any meetings, as if they were ashamed to be workmen, ashamed to associate with members of their own craft.

Mr. Gallagher related the struggles of his own union, how a few men got together and organized, and how they in fourteen years have raised the minimum rate of pay from \$2 per day to \$4 without a single strike, how they used to have to work ten hours per day and overtime without extra pay, when now eight hours is a day's work and all overtime is paid for at one and one-half time, and no one has to work overtime unless he is personally willing to do so.

After explaining what can be accomplished he gave us his assurance that the San Francisco Labor Council will back us in any effort that we may make to better our conditions. But we must first get together, build up our union and show that we are at first willing and ready to do our own very best.

Our next speaker, Supervisor-elect J. Walsh, related how he helped to organize

all the gas workers of this city, reducing the working hours from ten and twelve hours per day to eight hours, at the same time increasing their pay from \$50 to \$75 per month, and most all of this was unskilled labor, work that most anyone could do, and still the thing was easily accomplished by the men simply sticking together. Mr. Walsh also helped to organize the laundry workers of San Francisco. This union also obtained a better rate of pay and a work day of eight hours instead of ten, with an established wage scale covering twenty-three departments of work done in that craft.

Mr. Walsh related how he has seen lately several hundred foreigners, Hindus, Filipinos, Greeks and others, come marching to the Labor Temple in this city, asking to be organized into a union, a lot of the lowest kind of foreigners that could not even talk English, but had sense enough to see that their only protection from unjust treatment was organization. The very men that are against labor unions are union men in their own way—the bankers, the lawyers, the ministers, the manufacturers, all have their associations, which are nothing more nor less than unions of their professions.

In the face of all this, I am sorry for humanity, for you, for your families, to have to ask you, a body of intelligent, skilled mechanics, here tonight, to get together and build up your union, and stay by it, attend to your meetings, and if you do not do anything else encourage those that have nerve enough and are willing to do something.

The wage workers of this city will be with you and assist you in anything you do, but you must do something yourselves, and it is up to you and you only to start the ball a rolling.

Our next speaker, his honor Mayor-elect P. H. McCarthy, related how a few years back a few carpenters in this city got together to form a carpenters' union, how they worked and persevered for a year and did get about 700 out of 7,000 carpenters to join, and how they raised the scale of pay from \$1.75 per day to \$3.50 per day, and how out of that very same carpenters' union others became organized, and later on founded the San Francisco Building Trades Council, covering all trades connected with any building whatsoever—today the strongest body of organized labor in this country.

Before coming here I have been informed that you had about seventy-five members in good standing in this union. While coming through this hall I counted only sixty-two present, and I am certain that not all those present are union men. Before going any further, therefore, I want to state that it is obvious that you have a lot of laggards among you, a lot of stay-at-homes that are no help to you, a lot of shirkers of their duty that are always ready to take what good comes to them, but never make an effort to obtain anything for their fellow men, a lot of dupes that are only apparently honest and have no more backbone than a pollywog. For such I have no excuse and no use,

and if you can not get those fellows to join and attend your meetings there are other means open to you. Use them, and I say you are doing nothing criminal. It is no crime to belong to and to work for a labor union. Other speakers have shown what the different crafts of this city have accomplished without any outside help. It should certainly be easy for you, a body of skilled mechanics, to do something for yourselves, with all of the organized labor of this city to help you.

As the mayor of San Francisco I can assure you that no non-union leather goods will be used by this city during my administration, and as President of the San Francisco Building Trades Council I can state that if we can call out every union man on any building because there is one non-union man employed there we certainly can and will refuse to handle any team with a non-union set of harness on them.

Our next speaker, President Baker, after stating the prospects of the trade in general in different parts of the country, made an earnest appeal to every non-union man present to join the union, and I am pleased to say that we received ten applications right there, with more in prospect.

Brother Baker also succeeded in organizing a new local in our neighboring city, Oakland, Cal.

During his presence here Brother Baker attended one of the meetings of the San Francisco Labor Council, where he delivered a speech which will do No. 57 a great deal of good.

While we had a good meeting, heard some good speeches and obtained some new members, I am far from satisfied. And why should I be, when I must think of how many of you would-be members never attend the meetings at all?

When such men as Mr. Gallagher, Mr. Walsh and the mayor of San Francisco found the time to attend to that meeting, you stay-at-homes have been too busy (lazy, I mean) to show yourselves. If it had been a meeting of some club or lodge where Bill, the saloon keeper on the corner, was a member, and the grocery man in the next block and others of like interest, you could not have failed of being there. But a lot of leather workers! Bah! It is not worth your while. They are no good, as you judge them all by your own self.

Most of you stay-aways have a good steady job. You are getting \$2.50 or \$3 per day, with the privilege of licking the bosses hand once in a while, so what more do you want anyway? Besides, your boss does not like these meetings of No. 57, and you certainly could not afford to attend to anything your boss has no use for. A dog always loves that master the most that whips him the hardest.

We have elected Brother R. Davis president of Local No. 57. Our former president, Brother J. D. Kanarr, has decided to locate in the Hawaiian islands. Fare thee well, Brother Kanarr. You are a true blue

union man and doing your duty as such all the time. We will miss you sorely and will hate to have you leave us. May boundless blessings in fortune and health be your share in your new home.

Fraternally yours,
J. C. EDWARDS,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 60, WHEELING, W. VA.

Another year has rolled around, and it was not one of the best, so here is hoping 1910 will be better.

Local No. 60 elected the following officers: President, Harry Wild; vice president, Joe Keppel; recording secretary, Chas. Habig; secretary-treasurer, E. B. Bach; chaplain, H. M. Thompson; marshal, A. A. Rodgers; guard, H. R. Dodd; executive board, H. R. Dodd, Chas. D. Ryan and A. A. Rodgers; delegates to the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly; Chas D. Ryan, John N. Reddall, Joe Keppel, Edw. Nolan and Chas. Habig.

Well, boys, what do you think of it, thirty-five locals not taking enough interest to vote on the question of raising the salary of our General President and General Secretary-Treasurer? What will such locals amount to when the general demand is made? My opinion is when the monthly reports of these locals are sent in, you will find a couple of suspensions each month until the locals are defunct.

As those members who took enough interest to vote on No. 55's proposition to make the demand say, "Let us stick together and make it the fight of our lives."

Brother H. R. Dodd returned from spending his vacation down in Georgia, and brought back with him a better half. Here's wishing you joy, and may all your troubles be little ones.

Yours fraternally,
CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 61, RICHMOND, VA.

Business has been good here for the last year and the prospects are good for the incoming year. No. 61 is about the only union in Virginia. We work about twenty-two men in our shop, and all but two are U. B. men. We expect to have them in a month or two. We have another shop in the city employing about forty or fifty men and have only six or seven U. B. men there, but we are working hard on them. It seems to me that a visit from one of our head officials would help the cause here very much. Mr. Wm. Brooks, a member of our local, had the misfortune to fall and break his collar-bone on December 27. I am glad to report him as improving very fast.

Another member of No. 61 became the victim of Cupid Christmas week. He has our best wishes.

Our local is making arrangements to have a smoker next month and will have several speakers to make addresses.

The members of our local are very anxious to increase its membership. The attendance at our meetings is not what it ought to be. We will make a special effort to make the meetings interesting. We wish all of the locals success.

Stand by our President and Secretary-Treasurer, as I think they are in a position to know more of the conditions than anyone else. No. 61 will stand by them. We would be glad to have them visit us.

This being my first attempt at correspondence, will close for this time. Will try to do better next time.

Respectfully yours,
W. H. DEAN,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 63, DULUTH, MINN.

Business is fair in Duluth. A few men might obtain jobs by writing the different firms.

Local No. 63 starts the new year with a few changes in local officers. We regret losing the services of our efficient secretary-treasurer, Brother Joseph Miller, he having gone into the insurance business, and being too busy to take proper care of the office.

J. Proctor Knott, representative from Kentucky in congress many years ago, in his speech on Duluth, "The Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas," asked: "What will become of Duluth when the timber crop is cut?"

Well, the timber has all been cut as far as the leather workers are concerned, for there are not over three or four non-union men in town. Our meetings are well attended, and all seem to be in favor of better conditions. As to how to gain those conditions, there are many different opinions, not so far apart but that all can get together.

Let us contrast the motives of the two opposing camps, labor and capital, when they violate the laws. When the leaders in the labor camp do wrong, such as violation of injunctions, they are working for better conditions, decent hours and wages, for concessions that will make us better citizens, better husbands and fathers and better workmen. They are seeking to make conditions square with the vaunted dignity of labor, which is often phrased from the tongues of hypocrites. But what does capital seek when it offends? To keep wages down, long hours, to save expense, and that often means bad ventilation, dangerous machinery and the treatment of working men as of less value than machinery. They seek to rob the worker to support them in a degree of ostentatious luxury that outdoes the corroding splendor of the Roman emperors, whose vicious and luxurious tastes brought Rome crashing to its fall, and to that end seek favoritism by corrupting public servants of all grades to get the utmost out of the laborer as producer and consumer, and give him no consideration as a man; these are the objects to gain when capital prostitutes democracy and defies its laws.

The writer at one time attended a picnic in old Kentucky at Guthrie. It was given under the auspices of the Tobacco Growers' Union, which at that time, and I believe still controls over 90 per cent of the farmers engaged in the raising of tobacco. They had a big time. Several hundred sheep were barbecued, and seventeen bands were in line. One banner read "Hill Billy (which means non-member) milks the cow through a crack in the fence." This last struck me as very appropriate, and applies to many of the fellows who cannot see their way to pay dues, yet are willing to share the benefits the same as the honest U. B. worker.

The shorter workday looks good to a number of the members here, while there are some who seem to think it would injure the firms.

The average street laborer in Duluth gets \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day of nine hours. He doesn't have to keep a lot of tools and his work is no harder than the average bonehead, or I should say leatherhead.

It may be that there is small profit in manufacturing leather goods, yet whose fault is it? Certainly not the workers', for a greater set of underpaid men cannot be found in any line of business.

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 64, ATLANTA, GA.

All brothers are cordially invited to come to our meetings, as we need your assistance. If you don't mind you will soon see where you have made a bad mistake, and you will be in the same condition you were in years ago, ten hours instead of nine as at present. Wages have been cut in one shop and the others will follow if you don't get busy. How many of you would like to have your wages cut? Not one of you, and yet you will not attend our meetings. I'll bet my wages if this thing happened to one of our negligent members, he would be the first to call for help, but as long as the other fellow gets his wages cut and the time comes for you to help you simply stay away from the meeting at which your presence was needed. Just stay at home and you may suffer as others have. The Journal is the only means to reach some of our own members, for they never attend any meeting to help do any local business. Wake up, sleepy brothers, for your time is coming sooner or later.

Brother F. H. Klingenberg is still all smiles; the stork visited his home and left him a Christmas present, a girl. At last report mother and baby were doing well.

Brother T. H. Reeder of Valdosta, writes the stork also visited him and left a boy at his home.

Brother Manley of Carrollton, paid us a short visit Christmas.

Brother Reeder of Valdosta also called to see us during the holidays.

Brother W. W. Thomas is reported having gone to some town in Tennessee to work

for a firm which says "no man who wears a union button can work."

The brothers who opposed granting the shop card to a certain firm until they specified the nine-hour day in their contract, should first get busy and regulate their own hours. Practice what you preach.

I would have liked to name our new officers, but we have not elected any yet.

Hoping all locals will prosper in 1910.

E. O. HAWKINS,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 78, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Branch No. 78 is in pretty good condition at present. All the boys are working, and things look good for a fine spring trade.

The Salt Lake Hardware Co. are moving their shops to another part of the building, and Mr. Kraft says that he will have plenty of room.

The automobile business is beginning to show effects in this city. The F. B. Platt & Co. have sold their lease on their building to an automobile company and retired. They have been in business since 1853, the oldest shop in town.

Studebaker's have installed a stitching machine and things are beginning to look good for another man or two there.

Now, brothers, do not look upon Salt Lake as a land of promise, for Salt Lake is the highest priced place in the United States to live in. Food, rent and everything else is very high, and if you come this way, be sure and bring a stepladder with you, or you will never reach the prices.

General President Baker was with us last month, and we did our best to make him feel at home, if telling stories and cracking jokes would do it. Brother Baker addressed the U. T. L. while here and everyone said it was the best speech for the cause of labor they ever heard. He made quite an impression on all, and we feel that we have the right man in the right place.

Wishing you all a prosperous year, I am

Yours fraternally,

L. T. F.,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 79, HARTFORD, CONN.

At the election held in December the officers were pleased to see so many members present. The contest for the different offices was very lively, and we are very proud to place before you the result of the election: President, Wm. Aldridge; vice president, Frank Ryan; secretary-treasurer, J. M. Morse; recording secretary, John B. Blake; chaplain, George Frazier; marshal, W. W. Timms; guard, S. Bagackrarove; organizers, Geo. Frazier, John Gill Martin; correspondent, A. O. Bloom; executive board, Wm. Hooper, Arthur Bifield and Mat Sullivan; delegates, John B. Blake, A. O. Bloom, Frank Ryan, Wm. Aldridge and Arthur Hooper; official measurer, Chas. Hines.

The members of the amusement commit-

tee have been doing good work of late. We pulled off two good whists and smokers and it was a credit to the committee, because we had some of the most prominent young people in the city present on those occasions; and the prizes were all of fancy leather, which were highly appreciated. We hope this is only a starter, because it put new life in the local, besides being a financial success. Now is the time to prepare, brothers, and I understand some of our brothers have quit smoking 10-cent cigars and are going to hit the pipe. Well, boys, if we go at a thing let us go at it right, and I am sure every member of the Brotherhood has confidence in our executive officers. It is up to us to put our shoulder to the wheel and there will be no question but that the outcome will be successful.

Our boys are all at work, with no apparent rush. We had a week as usual during the holidays for inventory. Started up again on full time the first Wednesday in the new year.

We elected a new business committee from three different departments: Geo. Frazier from the harness room; Nicholas Mitesser from the riding saddle room; Arthur Bifield from the collar room. Brother Frazier was the first man to sign the charter for Local No. 79, and we have unbounded confidence in our committee, as we feel that they will work for the interest of the local and the firm.

Brother Joe Fassett has taken out a retiring card and established a business for himself. We all wish him success.

Brother C. P. Moretti accepted a position as foreman with a firm in Leavenworth, Kans., in the manufacturing of leggings. He was a member of the amusement committee and always a hard worker for No. 79, and we will miss him very much, but we hope he will get along good in his new position.

We had a strike in what is called the Hartford Rubber Works here during the holidays, which I will write about in the next correspondence, and it may be of interest to some of the boys to learn how easy some go the wrong way. For various reasons I am unable to explain this at present, but will do so in the next issue.

Fraternally yours,

A. O. BLOOM,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 80, ROCKFORD, ILL.

Any member of this organization who may be laboring under the impression that the boss has the right to hire and discharge whom he pleases, regardless of reasons, please read and consider carefully the following questions: Has a boss the right to pay whatever price he pleases for the work you do? Can he suit his sanctimonious mind as to how many hours to work in a day? Has he the right to break up your home by separating you from your family? And has he the right to control your mind during working hours by only allowing you to say things

that may please him? Now, brother, if you contend that you have no right to dictate to the boss as to how he should run his business, and that he has a perfect right to hire and discharge whom he pleases, regardless of reasons, has he not the same right in regard to prices, hours, controlling the mind and breaking up the home? But you may say where does this controlling the mind and breaking up the home come in? Here's the answer: Say, for instance, you are talking to a fellow workman about the poor conditions you are working under, or what conditions might be if the men would only live up to the principles of organized labor and attend their meetings regularly; then suppose the almighty superintendent should get wind of what you were saying and give you strictly to understand that you were to cut out talking unionism in the shop or on the premises, at the same time calling your attention to a notice stuck up on the wall, which tells you very plainly that you are not supposed to think what you please, or to say what you please, which amounts to about the same thing. As to breaking up homes, well, there are a few homes being broken up right here in little old Rockford within the last six months, and it all came through men being discharged for no other reason than that of being true to the principles of organized labor. This argument about a man having the right to quit when he wants to, and the boss cannot hold him is mere chatter. Hasn't the boss the same right? He can quit business or go into some other business any time he wants to; who is going to hold him? If a man is morally fit and capable of doing his work right, no boss has the right to discharge him. Should a boss who is guilty of such an outrage be put on trial in any intelligent community, he would be branded as a criminal of the worst type.

Well, Brother Baker, 1910 is on the job; how about you? The busy season will soon be over, and our confidence may go with it; better say the word while the season is on, or it may be too late. The referendum for mine, and I think that there will be no such a thing as an eight-hour move or any other kind of a move until we use it.

The firm of Hess & Hopkins discovered a few more undesirables, while others are beginning to see the handwriting on the wall.

Names of newly elected officers will appear in the next Journal; couldn't get them in time to make connections.

PAT McDONOUGH,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 86, BURLINGTON, IA.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, E. Larson; vice president, E. Youngstrom; recording secretary, C. Langenberg; secretary-treasurer, Frank Hasselman; guard, H. Engler; marshal, H. Schwieger; chaplain, M. Ryden; organizer, Wm. Penton; correspondent, W. Schwieger; executive board, E. Youngstrom, H. Wiedemann and A. P. Messmer.

Business is fine in the harness line, but the saddle and collar business is rotten. The collar makers are only working a few days a week.

This local is wide awake to her best interests. We have good attendance at our meetings—everyone is interested in the work and especially the delegates to the central body. Three of our delegates were elected officers of the central body. One was elected president, one vice president and the other a member of the executive board. Our delegates are all faithful members, and always perform their duties to the best of their ability.

Brother A. P. Messmer is on the sick list.

Now for the eight hours; this is the year and Local No. 86 is heartily in favor of it. We are certainly working for a large treasury, and we are getting it with the present secretary-treasurer's help.

This being my first attempt at correspondence, I will close for this time.

Fraternally yours,
W. SCHWIEGER,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 99, GREEN BAY, WIS.

Business is good at this time, and we hope it will continue so.

Brother Barney Loher is with us at present; we are sorry he is not going to stay. We wish him good luck wherever he may go.

This being my first attempt at writing a few lines for the Journal for some time, I will not say much, although I could say quite a bit, and I intend to in the future, when I will have more time. I always like to see a few lines in the Journal from each local, but fail to see it in quite a number of instances. Now, Journal correspondents, wake up and say hello! if nothing else.

LENT STEPHENS,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 100, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

One of the very first opportunities that the new year will present will be the forthcoming demand, which will probably take place in early spring. This should and no doubt will be hailed as a splendid chance of winning the eight hours. According to the Journal the demand for leather workers is increasing, business seems very good, so let us advocate the eight hours, with a determination to win out. A good start means a great deal, so let us make a good start by placing the entire plan in the hands of the commanding officers and this done, it will be found that they will enter the struggle with fervid enthusiasm that will spell success from the very beginning, not only so, but the victory thus gained at the very threshold of 1910 will give tone to the entire year, and put courage into every heart for a year's unbroken success. There are few things that will equal a good start. Prepare in order to make a good start; prepare, give up extravagant living, save your money and be independent. For the benefit of those who

drink, I appeal to you to cut it out, and you will be surprised how fast your money will accumulate. Besides, a man who drinks does not place himself in the best position for the coming struggle; besides, it is harmful, impure and degenerating, neither does the assurance of the whiskey drinker prove that his parading the streets of a city is a mark of civilization or that it presents a picture that is good to look at. I am sure some of you have observed bar rooms where a lot of mechanics were drinking together, not only leather workers, but all kinds of trades are represented. Talk about hot air! When they get a few drinks they just think they are the whole show and their employers cannot get along without them. Is it not disgusting? Let us be steady, sober men and we shall win the respect of our employers, which will be a powerful weapon in our hands.

A few more remarks regarding shop-mates. Some of us are obliged to work with scabs or in the same room with them. Sometimes they irritate and worry us; we cannot get along with them. There is much the same antipathy between them and us as between dogs and cats; there is no need to rebuke ourselves for this; it is natural. But we may put their interests before our own; we may watch our opportunities and do them a good turn, and in time such a line of conduct will promote a real liking. In this way we can keep in touch with them. Always look on the kindest side of their conduct and words; never join in any unkind remarks; make yourself speak generously and nobly about them; if there is only one spot of blue in them, pick it out and tell others of it; take any opportunity that may present itself of doing them a kind turn and you will be surprised to find how much easier it will be to get them to come into the union.

The officers were elected for the ensuing term as follows: President, F. C. Duttlinger; vice president, L. H. Feldmann; recording secretary, Jas. B. McLellan; secretary-treasurer, J. J. Whelan; marshal, W. J. McVeety; chaplain, Max Lutzner; guard, Alex Calvin; organizer, J. B. McLellan; sick committee, J. B. McLellan, Alex. Calvin, A. O. Gorgani; executive board, Wm. R. Kline, Thomas Vizzard, Robt. Lawhead; Journal correspondent, Louis H. Feldmann.

L. H. FELDMANN,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 103, OSKALOOSA, IA.

We are still the same and doing business as usual. Our last meeting was a huge success; all brothers out but three. Brother Talbert fell asleep behind the stove and forgot to wake up, but promises to do better next time.

Brother Charlie Rohleder has gone into the poultry business.

Our last meeting was largely taken up with the election of officers.

We are sorry to state that Brother Mc-

Andrews departed from us and has accepted a position at Grinnell, Ia., in a buckeye, and we wish him every success.

Brother Blick has gone to Minneapolis to start the eight-hour movement at Minneapolis, so look out, boys, for he is there with the goods.

We have a new vaudeville in Oskaloosa. Brother Tony Eberly, better known as Uncle Dud, and Brother Wm. Wilcox are the star actors. All leather workers admitted free.

Now, in regard to the eight-hour day, will say that No. 103 is heartily in favor of it, and stands out with open arms to receive it.

Will state that business is good in all branches of the trade. News is scarce, so will have to cut it short.

Everybody working and happy. The waxies haven't got their football team fully organized as yet.

THOMPSON BOYS,
Correspondent.

All leather workers will stay away from Fort Worth, Tex.; Chicago, Ill.; Pueblo, Colo., Victoria, B. C., and Ottawa, Canada, and not heed alluring advertisements. Strike is on.

BRANCH No. 105, BOSTON, MASS.

Officers for the first term of 1910 are as follows: President and correspondent, Geo. Joscelyn; vice president, John McPherson; secretary-treasurer, David Gaddes; recording secretary, John Doran; chaplain, Chas. B. Hogg; marshal, James Daly; guard, M. Houlihan; executive board, Henry Cabana, E. F. Murphy and Thomas Burns.

Branch No. 105 did not vote on the salary question because of its unconstitutionality, and so informed President Baker and Vice President Shipman, neither of whom saw fit to acknowledge the letter sent them.

Mr. Editor, don't you think that it would have looked better in your report of votes cast to have stated the reason given by No. 105 for not voting?

I sincerely hope that some local or combination of locals, with the means to do so, will take necessary action to test the legality of this movement to override the constitution by officers pledged to maintain and support the same.

Brother James Flynn has been a patient at the city hospital for some time. Last reports were that he was improving and hoped to be out shortly.

Brother Reginald Chase is at home, quite sick for some weeks.

Brother John W. Fernands has taken out a retiring card and gone into the retail fish business. This local is sorry to lose such an active working member and wishes him well in his new business.

Business for the season appears to be a little better than usual, and all U. B. men are at work.

Because of the fact that there are four harness factories within practically an hour's ride of this city, employing in the neighborhood of two hundred men, nine-tenths of whom are non-union, any attempt to inaugurate an eight-hour day is considered futile.

There is six months' work here for an efficient organizer, one that would take work in one or more of these factories, study the men and the conditions in each place, so that when the time was ripe for an organization, it would not be a flash in the pan, as many locals have been that were started by a flying visit, but a movement of education and thought that would prove permanent.

A prosperous new year to all locals.

GEO. JOSCELYN,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 108, SHREVEPORT, LA.

At our regular meeting the following officers were installed for the ensuing term: President, A. E. Riels; vice president, J. S. Knight; recording secretary, R. E. Bartlett; secretary-treasurer, W. T. Knight; marshal, W. Ellsperman; chaplain, A. Yarbrough; guard, J. V. Rutledge; organizer, O. L. Seiber; correspondent, John Loebs; executive board, Eastwood, Bartlett and Seiber.

Local No. 108 now uses the union stamp on all the goods they make, even to the spur straps, and it has done 'us lots of good since the stamp has been in use. The firm has the shop card in their display window.

Business in Shreveport is still on the boom, seven or eight new faces have showed up since our last writing. Some of the brothers have spent the holidays among their friends and folks, Brother Finch visiting his uncle in Groesbeck, Tex., whom he had not seen in forty years. He reports having a fine time. Brother Seiber spent his time with his father and mother in Mineral Wells, Tex. While hunting he run on a bald eagle and shot it at a range of 150 yards with a rifle, through the head. Brother Seiber is somewhat of a marksman when one can bring down a bird of that kind. The eagle measures 12 feet from tip to tip. He sent it to Mr. Joe Mustachio, the superintendent of the Shreveport Saddlery Co., who had it mounted and would not take \$500 for it.

Brother W. J. Shutt of Meridian, Miss., paid us a visit on his way back. He is looking fine and says that he is feeling the same way.

Wanted, information as to the whereabouts of Samuel Collins, formerly a member of No. 108. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received. Address W. T. Knight, Secretary-Treasurer, Box 134, Shreveport, La.

The cotton crop for the year 1910 is going to be very good; it is due to the cold weather he had in the South; it put the boll weevil out of commission; the cotton cannot be planted profitably with the boll weevil in existence. Recent experiments

with a new kind of poison has not done as much good as the three weeks cold weather has done the large planters in Louisiana and in portions of Arkansas, Mississippi and Texas.

What are we going to do? They say that Shreveport is going dry and also the country is surrounded by water, but not one drop of rye; a man must buzz around for booze and not one drop can you find in sections that I have been through. The temperance wave now holds the fort and the policemen have little work to do and we find also that gambling must be stopped. Oh my! What are we going to do, and life is getting on the bum. I'll tell you. Let us go after the eight hours.

JOHN LOEBS,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 115, VANCOUVER, B. C.

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing term: President, W. Lennox; vice president, J. O. Donovan; secretary-treasurer, W. Glover; recording secretary, A. Grant; chaplain, Wm. Ward; marshal, C. Curtis; guard, P. Evans; organizer, C. Curtis; correspondent, A. Letroadec; executive board, Ward, Lennox and Letroadec.

One year ago the city of Vancouver decided by vote of the electors to establish an eight-hour day for the city employes, but the mayor and council decided on a technicality that the people did not know what they wanted, and stayed with the nine hours. At the city election just held, the proposition was again put to the electors, through the instrumentality of the central council, and was carried for the second time by a large majority. In order that the wishes of the people should be put into effect, the mayor and city council were defeated and men who favor eight hours work with nine hours pay were elected.

This local has not had yet the pleasure and benefit of the proposed visit of our General President, but I am sure he found a field for good work. The opportunities on the Pacific Coast, as well as in other sections of the jurisdiction, are great, and I have no doubt but that Brother Baker will have a good report to make when he gets through with his trip to the West.

The time is fast approaching when the demand for eight hours will be made. Promises of lifetime jobs and many other inducements will be made to the weaker members to break the ranks. It is up to the older members to show those with the cold feet and weak spines how easily those promises are broken, and to encourage them to be men. Whenever we find one who is scared, cheer him up instead of going to the other fellow and telling him that so and so won't stick. Let us all stand up like men and show that we want eight hours and mean to have it and keep it, then the bosses will have some respect for the leather workers, and not point to them with contempt, as they do now, because we work longer hours for

less pay and under worse conditions, not only of any other skilled trade, but also of the unskilled trades. There is only one way to be respected, and that is to command respect.

All men are working and prospects look good for plenty of business in the spring.

With best wishes to sister locals.

A. LETROADEC,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 128, DETROIT, MICH.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, John Green; vice president, E. Benlong; secretary-treasurer, M. P. Brady; recording secretary, H. Morse; chaplain, A. Green; marshal, S. Bloom; guard, P. Lock; correspondent, M. P. Brady; organizer, H. Morse; executive board, S. Hoffman, A. Bendon and John Green; delegates to Detroit Federation of Labor, M. P. Brady, John Green and S. Hoffman.

As this local has entered a protest against First Vice President Shipman in having him any longer upon the pay roll of the U. B., I believe it is my duty to give some reasons for doing so through the columns of the Journal. The manner in which he uses money, from our standpoint, leads us to believe his intentions are to deplete and not increase our general treasury. The claim is made by this local that he charges up amounts of money for incidentals, car fare, hall rent, cablegrams, stenographer, donations to buy diamonds for fraternal delegates from England, which are unwarranted. We contend that he is not conducting the strike at Ottawa in a sensible or business like manner, and inasmuch as it cost the Brotherhood \$412.95 in eight weeks for him going from Toronto to Quebec and nothing as we have heard accomplished, we believe it time to retrench. Again, why has he 59 men on strike benefits at Ottawa, and himself lying around there also? Why don't some of them go and seek work elsewhere or work at something else? Is it usual, if a strike is on, for the executive officer to remain on the job until it is finished?

In regard to the suit mentioned by No. 162 against the Hugh Carson Co., for importing alien labor. A decision was rendered in favor of the company by Judge O'Keefe, and the appeal will probably meet the same fate, with a cost to this U. B. of anywhere from \$500.00 to \$1,000.000. I would like to inform the members of No. 162 that in regard to the advertisement appearing in the English papers for men to come to Canada to work, the same are standing advertisements in the Irish Times, Freeman's Journal and all leading English papers for the past thirty-five years, and I am afraid you will have a hard time convincing the court that an Englishman coming to Canada can be classified as alien labor, he being a British subject. The harangue of a report of Vice President Ship-

man in reference to the communication sent out by the Carson Co., and his opinion is not doing the U. B. any benefit; I believe when men will work under such conditions and pay for so long a time, and after asking for an advance of 10 per cent and being refused, it would be well for them to quit their trade altogether or go elsewhere.

Here is an article which appears in the October 8th, 1909, issue of the Michigan Union Advocate, Detroit, Mich., and headed:

PARTING OF THE WAYS.

There has been a growing tendency among the Canadian unions to form a national federation of their own, and pull away from the great International; many organizations have felt compelled to maintain this relation, although it is certain that in many cases the Canadian unions have cost the International more than they ever contributed.

The Toronto Star, commenting on the secession tendency of the times in Canada, is interesting. A resolution passed this week by the Provincial Workmen's Association, and practically endorsed by the official reports and resolutions of the Canadian Federation of Labor, contains a paragraph which in a few words presents the vital issue. The paragraph reads as follows:

Resolved Also, That this grand council immediately join the Canadian Federation of Labor, and endeavor with our best will to have our brother workers of all trades and crafts in Canada do likewise that we may present a solid front to a common enemy and maintain our independence, thus showing the world that the Canadian workmen are second to none in patriotism, and in our national aspirations, "Canada for Canadians under the good old Union Jack."

It is conclusive in my mind, after reading the above article, that the Canadians should be encouraged in their independence, and their craven desires approved of by every member of the U. B.

What is the matter with the correspondent of No. 115? The General President don't seem to satisfy you, in the manner business is done. You would like to have another organizer up there, would you? Kindly in the next issue select one, or perhaps you would like to get in the game yourself, or to be more plain, why don't you offer an amendment to have the General Office moved over there, and then you could run it to suit yourself. I hope the brothers will excuse me for issuing this repartee, but when I hear reflections cast on our General President by an element that is reaping dollars for pennies out of the U. B. and then not satisfied, I believe it is time to retort.

I consider I have taken up too much of your space, yet I wish I would be allowed to go deeper into this matter.

In conclusion, however, let me say I am speaking from experience, that I consider an assistant organizer can do business on the \$5.50 per day allowed him by the Brotherhood without creating any further expenses. I have never expended a penny outside the

amount allowed me, and I claim others should do likewise.

The General President and General Secretary are fairly and squarely entitled to their raise of salary, notwithstanding the claims of No. 115 to the contrary. The dignity of the office alone demands it to place him in a position where he will come in contact with other officers holding similar positions, and if I was in his position I would expect it.

I will avail myself of this opportunity in thanking the officers and members of Local No. 128 for their kind remembrance of me in offering me a cash present for fulfilling the office of secretary-treasurer for the past five years. In refusing the present it was not because I did not appreciate it, but I, myself, consider the past kind and brotherly treatment accorded me by the officers and members of Local No. 128, and the trust and confidence placed in me fully covers the services rendered.

M. P. BRADY,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 131, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

We installed our new officers at our last meeting with nearly all of the members in attendance. We elected all new officers except president and secretary-treasurer. We have added another new member since our last letter to the Journal. This makes all working at B. S. Green & Co.

This will be my first attempt as Journal correspondent, so look out for mistakes.

Business is good, but prices are low. We want more than just a bare living wage. We demand that we be given sufficient wages to enable us to enjoy the necessities of life. Why is it that we leather workers are the poorest paid of any other class of mechanics? Is it that we lack the intellect or what is it? We are men that to a great extent supply the means that feed the millions of hungry mouths all over the world. We are to a great extent what we make ourselves. We must have men, and the more manly the men the more headway we will make. Lose sight of our own little selfish aims, and make every member feel that there is something in unionism besides paying dues. Don't think, well I am doing well enough; I don't care what the other fellow does. When a new member comes into the union make him feel at home. Give him a helping hand; don't let him struggle along at starvation wages. It don't look good for a thinking man to come into a place and go to work where hardly any of the boys own their homes. That is what every creature on God's earth is working for—a home, not a rented one at so much a month, but one of their own. It seems that it would be a source of pride for a firm to say: "Why, all of our men, or nearly all, own their own homes, and they and their families are contented and happy." That is what unionism should mean, a home for every union man, and

wages enough to keep his family in the necessities of life at least. We don't want lapdogs to feed and blanket, but we do want to see our children dressed warm and have a good meal at least once or twice a week. So, brothers, get into the traces and pull. Don't look back, for it is a dark picture in the rear. Look ahead and keep going. If you see a chance to help a brother, do it; don't leave it to the other fellow; he may forget it.

We have made headway and are going to make more. What we need to do is never lose sight of the fact that we are men and are just as good, have just as much right here on earth as anyone, and let us fight for these rights. If it means go hungry, let us go; if it means no fire to warm by, go cold; but never give up fighting until we have gained the aim of every man that is worthy of the name, a home, and one he can call his own. Keep the interest of all union men in mind all the time.

The following officers were installed: President, Edward Bartels; secretary-treasurer, F. Heottles; recording secretary, John Baird; chaplain, Chas. Reiger; marshal, G. W. Dotson; correspondent, John Baird; organizer, Herman Martin; executive board, Martin, Holmes and Thompson.

JOHN BAIRD,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 150, SOUTH BEND, IND.

As the ghost has disappeared from No. 150 and no correspondent elected for the next term, I will take it upon myself to write a few items for the Journal.

We have elected and installed the following officers for the ensuing term: President, Frank Allen; secretary treasurer, Alec Tanvas; recording secretary, Ray Norris; vice president, Chas. Stone; chaplain, Fred Garrison; marshal, Gus Johnson; guard, Samuel Fingold; organizer, John Hobson.

It looks like No. 150 has been doing a little organizing from the following list of new members. Maybe it is a good thing to have a ghost appear once in a while. Machine operators Ernest Brown, Harold Payne, R. C. Seibert, Andy Niespodzany and R. Pszbylinski; cutters, T. W. Ammons and William Hansel; harness makers, Albert Stevens, Jake Krasnovski, E. Kauffman, Herman Karnoff, Milton Perrin, S. Schmee and B. H. Minor; collar makers, H. Christholm and A. Kauffman. We have six more applications pending.

Received by transfer from No. 54, William Fingold; glad to have such U. B. men with us.

Brother Watton has deposited his retiring card and is back at the bench again.

Brother John Hasler, after a few weeks' rest from the cutting room, is back at the bench making harness.

We have lost to No. 80, Brothers Paul Fortsch, Jane Krasnovski, Harry Braden and Frank Allen, and to No. 15, Brother

Nutschler, all the kind of U. B. men we hate to lose.

Brother Carl Pressnall has been promoted to head machine operator, and Brother Leming to general repair man for the harness and trimming departments at Studebaker's.

The report that the Dickow Harness Co. had suspended business is not well founded, as they are still in business.

Brother Hawkins has been on the sick list for two weeks, but is improving. Hope he will be back at work before long.

All U. B. members knowing themselves to be behind in weekly and semi-annual dues should read the constitution and by-laws, and note the penalty for same.

Brother Ray Norris took a trip during the holidays to Logansport, Peru, Terre Haute and Chicago.

Brother Bernard Murphy visited Detroit and other points.

Brother Al Lamont visited home folks at Ypsilanti, Mich.

We were pleased to see the smiling face of Brother Chas. Walker on a visit to his parents during the holidays. Charles says he is satisfied with No. 39, as are a number of other brothers from No. 150.

In the December number of the Journal, Brother Schultz of No. 17 wanted some expressions as to the organization of travelers' goods and leather novelties, and the U. B. of L. W. on H. G., coming together in one international organization. I think it would be just the thing to do; it would strengthen both organizations, as the brother says, the work in some respects is similar. "In union there is strength."

The ghost promised some time ago he would send in a list of the donations from the different locals to Brother Palich, but I suppose he forgot it. I secured a list from the recording secretary and herewith present it:

Locals that donated for the benefit of Brother H. Palich:

| Local | Amount | Local | Amount |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| 54..... | \$10.00 | 99..... | \$ 3.00 |
| 168..... | 2.00 | 56..... | 2.00 |
| 34..... | 2.00 | 60..... | 2.00 |
| 15..... | 1.00 | 24..... | 2.00 |
| 17..... | 5.00 | 39..... | 5.00 |
| 2..... | 5.00 | 97..... | 2.00 |
| 131..... | 2.00 | 35..... | 2.00 |
| 14..... | 10.00 | 64..... | 2.00 |
| 18..... | 2.00 | 80..... | 10.00 |
| 86..... | 4.80 | 128..... | 2.00 |
| 165..... | 2.00 | 4..... | 2.00 |
| 55..... | 6.00 | 29..... | 3.10 |
| 57..... | 5.00 | 12..... | 7.00 |
| 169..... | 5.50 | 63..... | 13.00 |
| 32..... | 4.75 | 19..... | 5.00 |
| 105..... | 2.00 | 3..... | 18.45 |
| 36..... | 3.70 | 93..... | 2.00 |
| 115..... | 2.00 | 150..... | 31.00 |

Brother Palich reports his health is improving and thinks he will be able to go to work before a great while.

The ghost may be back here at any time and look after you brothers that never at-

tend the meetings, so if you do not want the life scared out of you, you had better attend the meetings and help boost a little and these men that do not belong to the U. B. had better look out for the ghost too, so come on boys and join us.

Yours fraternally,

THE VILLAIN,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 156, SEATTLE, WASH.

At our last regular meeting we installed the following officers: President, Robert Inch; vice president, Pat Acres; secretary-treasurer, Wm. Bunce; recording secretary, E. T. Eberhardt; marshal, Andy Johnson; chaplain, Hans Nelson; guard, Hubert Smith; organizer, Pat Acres; Journal correspondent, E. T. Eberhardt; executive board, W. Little, Hubert Smith and S. Jostrom; sick committee, Hans Nelson and Andy Johnson; delegates to the Central Labor Council, E. T. Eberhardt, Wm. Bunce and Herbert Smith; shop collectors, Hans Nelson and Pat Acres.

Business in Seattle is very dull. Would advise all brothers to communicate with our secretary-treasurer before coming here to secure employment. This will be to your advantage.

With best wishes to all sister locals, and for the eight hours in the Spring, I am,

Fraternally yours,
CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 159, WINONA, MINN.

The following brothers were elected at our last meeting: President, F. T. Fellows; vice president, Frank Krava; secretary-treasurer, G. C. Heyman; recording secretary, Wm. Schultz; chaplain, Fred Thees; marshal, F. A. Atthous; guard, Frank Lawrence; organizer, J. F. McCartney; correspondent, Fred Thees; executive board, F. Krava, R. Webb and F. Thees; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, R. Webb, F. Althaus and W. M. Imhoff.

If all brothers were like those of Local No. 159, there would be no doubt about the outcome of the eight hour demand, for the interest taken in this local is shown by the attendance of the meetings. You would think it was the only place to go that night, for everyone is there and not only for a few minutes, but to spend the entire evening. When we go home we have that eight hour smile we hope will never come off.

A ten pound son arrived at the home of Brother McCartney. We congratulate the proud father, and hope the little one will be as good a U. B. man as his father.

This being my first attempt at correspondence, I will close with best wishes, and hope to do better next time.

FRED THEES,
Correspondent.

Let the Slogan be 8 hours in 1910.

BRANCH No. 162, OTTAWA, CAN.

Another month has rolled around and we are still battling with our enemies. Our face is still toward the foe, and we are very confident of success in the end. Our men deserve great credit for the way they have stuck it out. I cannot say too much in praise of our good first vice-president, Shipman. He has been untiring in his efforts to bring about a settlement and devising means of defense. We have held a very successful benefit lecture, the speaker being the Rev. Stitt Wilson. His talk was very helpful and instructive. We also conducted a raffle of a set of harness made at the union shop of our worthy president, A. W. Chester. These two netted the boys quite a sum, and we were also helped very liberally by our fellow workmen in other crafts. In all we have much to be thankful for, and I am sure that when we come to the end, no man will have any regrets, except those who have turned traitors. A traitor's life must be most unbearable. These men have left a stain on their lives they can never live down, and will regret it to their last day, if I am not very badly mistaken. I am enclosing a very good likeness of one of the



JAMES WOODALL.

nest. No doubt a goodly number will recognize their one time friend, Jas Woodall. One whom most of us took to be a man of honor, but alas, how are we to know who to trust?

Some of our good brothers have left us for different parts. Brother Fred Lafrance has gone to Toronto, Brother Wm. Kennedy to Kingston. No he did not get time in the "pen."

I think this is about all the news of in-

terest for the present. I will wish all locals a busy season and better working conditions.

Fraternally yours,
CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 164, CAIRO, ILL.

Well, I am glad to say for this little local that we don't have the trouble most locals have about not getting their members out on meeting nights. At our last meeting only one brother was absent. I agree with No. 19's correspondent—too much hot air and hard feelings will keep members away quicker than anything.

Business is good on harness and collars, but is on the bum on saddles.

Brother Eddie Maynad, better known as screwtop of Paducah, has gone to work drawing tacks for the H. S. Co.

Brother Billie Faust dropped down from St. Louis and is making gear for the Harris Saddlery Co. These are both fine fellows, the kind we need.

Applications are coming in pretty nice for a small local; three applications last meeting night and prospects for two more next meeting. Things are looking brighter for No. 164 and everybody is enthusiastic for eight hours in 1910.

The following officers were installed last meeting: President, Chas. A. Noack; vice-president, W. M. Faust; recording secretary, W. C. Noack; marshal, W. E. Fondow; organizer, Horace Arnold; correspondent, J. Noack, executive committee, Faust, Fondow and J. Noack.

With best wishes to all sister locals,

Fraternally yours,
J. NOACK,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 168, CHAMPAIGN AND URBANA, ILL.

We are still alive and was very much so Christmas Eve when several of the boys met for a good time, and I assure you we had it. Mulligan stew and all that makes a feast for the hungry waxies. Yes, we are in a prohibition town; the liquid drink had foam on top. Some of the boys liked it so well that it was past peeping daylight when they thought it time to adjourn, but Oh, what a head on Christmas day; but it is all over now never to return; Oh, yes, the old old story, I never will again.

As to No. 168 we are still enlisting new ones. As fast as the boys spread their kits, we spread unionism until they sign the card. Election and installation is over, ready now for the fray. Let it come just as soon as the executive council think best. In speaking of the slogan the branches have given their edict; now, boys, you have said the word, how much better off are you with the two hours of idleness and the two hours pay than you are with ten hours work and an added per cent for the day's work? It gives those with families more time with them; that is true, but all harness makers

are not blessed with families, so the majority will have time to loaf the streets and spend the difference in wages earned. As for the other fellow getting work that is all buncomb; self preservation is the first law of man. I have noticed in the past eighteen months that the average man on the road is the fellow who only wants a stake job; at least as soon as they get a bench they soon get the rolling foot and away they go. This locality has wanted men all winter, but no, they won't show up; if they do it is the class I speak of above, here today, gone tomorrow. Then to ask men to give up ten hours per week, it does not seem to be consistent to the men who want and are willing to work. I voted for this move and shall do all I can for the betterment of the craft, but hope that each craftsman will use the extra time he gets to the best possible advantage to himself and those dependent on him. For many of us the days, weeks and hours are short enough to accumulate a little cash, for the days will soon come when we cannot earn our bread and butter.

With best wishes to all U. B's.

W. E. B.

BRANCH No. 169, GALESBURG, ILL.

At our last regular meeting the following officers were installed: President, W. H. Morganstein; vice president, W. H. Schliefer; secretary-treasurer, Max Goslin; recording secretary, B. J. Coomes; marshal, Roy Johnson; chaplain, J. T. Barge; guard, F. H. Hein; correspondent, J. T. Barge; executive board, W. H. Schliefer.

Brother Walter Smith has gone to Chicago.

Brother Philip Cohen has been received by transfer from No. 1.

Brother Geo. Huddleston received by transfer from No. 164.

Brother F. A. Peterson has returned from Portland, Ore. We are glad to have you with us, and always glad to see good U. B men come into the shop.

Brother M. Kelly, has gone into the harness business; we wish you every success.

Brother August Yecker who left us a short time ago for Des Moines, Ia., writes us that he has joined the 2nd U. S. cavalry and in a few weeks expects to sail for Manila. Good luck to you Brother Yecker.

Brother Joe Selk had the misfortune to lose his father by death. Brother Isa Smith also lost a baby. No. 169 extends to the brothers their deepest sympathy.

You will notice in last month's Journal that we did not get credit for any votes on the salary proposition for general president and general secretary. This was caused by an error in sending in the report. We voted unanimous for the proposition.

I notice one correspondent says that his local is in favor of the eight hour movement with both feet. We will go him two better and say that No. 169 is in favor of it with both arms also. Our arms sometimes

get very tired pulling out the cords for ten hours.

Brother Geo. Huddleston has left for his home in Decatur, Ills. We are sorry to lose him. We wish you good luck, Brother Huddleston.

Business here is good, our meetings are well attended; we have three of four that have not been attending very regular. Now boys, come out to the meetings, so that I will be able to say in my next letter that every member was at the meeting. We expect to initiate three more next meeting night.

Fraternally yours,
J. T. BARGE,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 170, HOUSTON, TEX.

I see under our last correspondence where Joe S. Graves claimed that he had been requested to write "why old Joe Graves came a tearing out of Wichita." According to my way of thinking it would sound some better to the members of Local No. 170 if he would write a piece, "why old Joe Graves did not come a tearing into the union." If a man knows what a union man should do it is his duty to come into the fold, and teach us the right way to go instead of going around the corner and handing it out to some individual. This same man was there on the spot when it came to talking about organizing this local, but when it came to black and white he was nowhere to be seen. I for one would be glad to have someone show me my failures, so that I could correct them, and I think I can say the same for Local No. 170.

We have elected a full set of new officers, and we expect every brother to come out and help them out. It makes every member feel better to go up to the hall and see every brother at his place with a smile on his face. The officers need your help; the union at large needs your help; we all need one another's help; in fact each one of us is a part of the Brotherhood, and if every one should stand back and let someone else take the burden on his own back, it would be sixteen hours a day instead of eight, and \$1.50 a day instead of \$3.00. Brothers, take this home and think about it, and resolve that whenever the union meets that all other dates are cancelled and take your stand by the wheel and push for eight hours for that is our aim. If you have something on your mind, come up and unload it; it will do you good and we can help you out.

We have three to ride the goat at our next meeting, and it will be our first initiation, and old Billy is in good condition and bucks hard.

Brother Jim Donohew has again racked his tools with the Strauss Bodenheimer Saddlery Co. Glad to see you back, Jim; they do say that whenever you get a drink of this Buvo water you will always come back.

Brother J. Stafford and Brother Rogers, both collar makers, are at the same firm;

Stafford from New Orleans and Rogers from San Antonio. Glad to see you, brothers, but do not let the mosquitoes carry you off when it gets warm.

Brother T. Wilson has charge of the saddle shop at the factory; hope he will be able to stay with it, for there seems to be something under the rug over there, they cannot keep men.

The almighty dollar is what we are working for, and the firms that pay the most get our services, providing conditions are fair.

Well, brothers, I have handed out enough of this dope, so I will give you a list of our new members and will bid you a farewell, as this is my last time to write to you through the Journal, as No. 170 has found a new scribe that can hand it out to you by the dipperful where I have to use a spoon.

Our new officers are as follows: President, James M. Donohew; vice president, W. L. Rogers; secretary-treasurer, C. E. Robinson; recording secretary, Joe P. Bova; marshal, H. Jenecke; chaplain, F. Stephenson; guard, Ben Lopaz; organizer, Carl Steinhagen; executive board, Fred Stephenson, Henry Etfurth and Will Johnson.

Business is good here and all U. B. men are working.

Hoping all sister locals are the same.

C. E. ROBINSON,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 173, STOCKTON, CAL.

No. 173 meets the second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Labor Temple on Hunter, between Main street and Weber avenue. All visiting brothers welcome.

This being my first offense kindly bear with me while I tell you what Brother Baker, our general president, did while at Stockton. He was most successful in rounding up all but two of the leather workers here, who said they will either join or hot foot. We have every apprentice who is eligible, making seventeen members in all. If the finish is as enthusiastic as the beginning, long will live No. 173.

Stockton has for a long time avoided the clutches of our general president and the U. B. of L. W. on H. G. It is therefore all the more important that they should work in harmony and show the jurisdiction at large that it was not because there was not the right kind of material here for a local. It seems as though all it needed was someone to come here and say, "I am going to organize the Stockton leather workers." Stop and think, brothers, what can be done when we say we will do a thing and put our shoulder to the wheel which turns one way to success, the other way to failure. Success being our aim brothers, there is only one way, and that is harmony. Brothers, come to the meetings so that if a motion is made and carried, you cannot say, "If I had been there they would not have done so and so."

No. 173 hopes to see in February Journal

where Brother Baker was successful in increasing the membership at Sacramento.

Business is good, and all working.

With best wishes to all sister locals, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
C. W. ANDRUS,
Correspondent.

HOW TO CULTIVATE TACT.

It is generally conceded that tact is a quality which serves us well at all times and in all circumstances. And while all regard it as a thing to be desired, many fail to recognize that it may be conscientiously cultivated. If we analyze tact we find that it is made up of certain elements.

A sympathetic knowledge of human nature, its fears, weakness, expectations and inclinations.

The ability to put yourself in the other person's place and to consider the matter as it appears to him.

The magnanimity to deny expression to such of your thoughts as might unnecessarily offend another.

The ability to perceive quickly what is the expedient thing, and the willingness to make the necessary concessions.

The recognition that there are millions of different human opinions of which your own is but one.

A spirit of unfeigned kindness such as makes even an enemy a debtor to your innate good will.

A patience that supplants accusation with the opportunity for self-discovery.

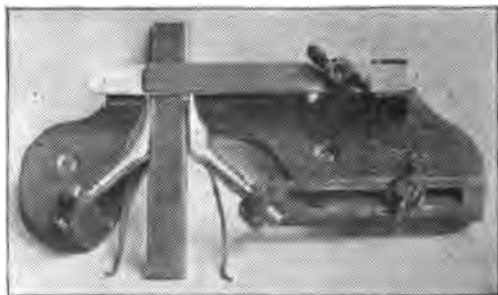
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139 Bathurst st., Toronto, Can.
- P. A. MALONEY, 2d Vice-President,
190 W. Santa Clara st., San Jose, Cal.
- C. C. ZEIGLER, 3d Vice-President,
15 N. Russell st., Oklahoma City, Okla.
- HERBERT MARTYN, 4th Vice-President,
49 Whiting st., West Hartford, Conn.
- JOHN J. PFRIFFER, General Sec'y-Treas.,
209 Postal Building, Kansas City, Mo.

OFFICERS OF LOCAL BRANCHES.

Secretary-Treasurers of Local Branches are hereby instructed to at once notify headquarters of any changes or vacancies occurring in this list.

Local Branch No. 1, Kansas City, Mo.
President—C. W. Krumm, 1212 Monroe st.
Sec'y-Treas.—J. P. Cosgrove, 1107 Monroe st.
Rec. Sec'y—Peter Hanat, 3740 Brooklyn ave.
1st and 3d Fridays, Labor H'dq'rs, 1112 Locust st.

Local Branch No. 2, Paducah, Ky.
President—D. P. Martin, 6th and Broadway.
Sec'y-Treas.—W. H. Gregory, 1806 Harrison st.
Rec. Sec'y—O. Allen, 617 S. 11th st.
2d and 4th Wednesdays, C. L. U. Hall.

Local Branch No. 3, St. Joseph, Mo.
President—Mat Biek, 1309 Main st.
Sec'y-Treas.—F. M. Caster, 1517 Francis st.
Rec. Sec'y—Crate Murphy, 720 Main st.
1st and 3d Fridays, 7th and Edmond st.

Local Branch No. 4, Memphis, Tenn.
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Sec'y-Treas.—O. I. Kruger, 60 S. 2d st.
Rec. Sec'y—Geo. Bowers, 60 S. 2d st.
2d and 4th Fridays, K. P. Temple.

Local Branch No. 9, San Antonio, Texas.
President—M. Collins, 1101 N. Flores st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Hugo Clauss, 220 S. Presa st.
Rec. Sec'y—L. Meles
2d and 4th Fridays, Trades Council Hall, 114 S. Alamo st., up stairs.

Local Branch No. 10, Atehison, Kas.
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Sec'y-Treas.—Guy L. Sines, 523 T st.
Rec. Sec'y—A. B. Koucour, 413 Mound st.
1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Hall, 7th and Commercial sts.

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Sec'y-Treas.—J. A. Humberger, 1451 W. Locust st.
Rec. Sec'y—Nels Anderson, Gen'l Delivery.
2d and 4th Mondays, Danish Bros. Hall, W. 4th st., near Western ave.

Local Branch No. 12, Omaha, Neb.
President—E. J. Blessing, 735 N. 12th st., South Omaha.
Sec'y-Treas.—T. H. Williamson, 809 S. 18th st.
Rec. Sec'y—John Harrigan, 3412 Maple st.
2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Local Branch No. 14, Louisville, Ky.
President—J. L. Benson, 2507 Duncan st.
Sec'y-Treas.—C. L. Lowery, 1411 De Barr ave.
Rec. Sec'y—W. L. Miller, 1820 W. Chestnut st.
2d and 4th Wednesdays, Germania Hall, Jefferson st., ear 1st st.

- Local Branch No. 15, Lincoln, Ill.**
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Sec'y-Treas.—W. L. Tumlin, 529 E. Decatur st.
Rec. Sec'y—L. Schapholst, 727 E. Decatur st.
2d and 4th Fridays, Jacob Jaggi's Hall, S. Chicago st.
- Local Branch No. 17, Chicago, Ill.**
President—G. W. Clouse, 855 W. Chicago ave.
Sec'y-Treas.—E. A. Schultz, 1511 Clybourne ave.
Rec. Sec'y—Fred Angst, 124 S. Halstead st.
2d and 4th Tuesdays, Horan's Hall, 524 S. Halstead st.
- Local Branch No. 18, Minneapolis, Minn.**
President—H. E. Self.
Sec'y-Treas.—C. A. Earle, 508 E. 14th st.
Rec. Sec'y—F. T. Speck, 1003 20th ave., N.
2d and 4th Wednesdays, Union Temple, Washington ave., bet Nicollet and First ave.
- Local Branch No. 19, St. Paul, Minn.**
President—B. F. Morledge, cor. Kent and South sts.
Sec'y-Treas.—P. J. Peterson, 1143 Payne ave.
Rec. Sec'y—W. C. Hovey, 309 Olmstead st.
1st and 3d Tuesdays, Federation Hall.
- Local Branch No. 24, Sioux City, Ia.**
President—J. L. Cooper, 3234 Jones st.
Sec'y-Treas.—W. D. Everett, 720 W. 3d st.
Rec. Sec'y—Harry Mathews, 207 7th st.
2d and 4th Wednesdays at Trades Assembly Hall, 210 5th st.
- Local Branch No. 25, Denver, Colo.**
President—Wm. Baggett.
Sec'y-Treas.—D. K. Armstrong, P. O. Box 73, Edgewater, Colo.
Rec. Sec'y—Robert Cunningham
1st and 3d Mondays, 1509 California st., Howe Bldg.
- Local Branch No. 28, Quincy, Ill.**
President—John J. Kearney, 1015 Jersey st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Wm. Lehbrink, 909 Madison st.
Rec. Sec'y—Fred Bartelt, 919 S. 10th st.
2d and 4th Thursdays, Trades and Labor Hall.
- Local Branch No. 27, Pueblo, Colo.**
President—
Sec'y-Treas.—C. B. Kretschnner, Box 139.
Rec. Sec'y—Edw. J. Smith.
2d and 4th Tuesdays, Trades and Labor Assembly.
- Local Branch No. 28, Dallas, Texas.**
President—S. E. Berry, 248 Commerce st.
Sec'y-Treas.—A. K. Rampenthal, 602 N. Haskell av.
Rec. Sec'y—John Boyer.
2d and 4th Wednesday nights, room 401, 3d floor Main st., Labor Temple.
- Local Branch No. 29, Lincoln, Neb.**
President—Louis Messars, 1087 N. st.
Sec'y-Treas.—E. B. Cummings, Box 324.
Rec. Sec'y—
1st and 3d Tuesdays, New Labor Temple, 217 N. 11th st.
- Local Branch No. 30, St. Louis, Mo.**
President—Thos. Halliburton.
Sec'y-Treas.—J. P. Olivari, 3805 Sullivan ave.
Rec. Sec'y—Chas. J. McDermott, 2728 Washington ave.
2d and 4th Wednesdays, Haurigari Hall, 10th and Carr.
- Local Branch No. 32, Fremont, Neb.**
President—H. Roy Kenneth, 348 E. 3d st.
Sec'y-Treas.—D. F. Manter, 75 S. Logan st.
Rec. Sec'y—W. H. Oest, 740 E. 1st st.
2d and 4th Mondays, G. A. R. Hall, 6th and Broad sts.
- Local Branch No. 34, Columbus, O.**
President—Chas. L. Needles, 150 S. Princeton ave.
Sec'y-Treas.—T. E. Hall, 1441 Kent st.
Rec. Sec'y—B. F. Ollom, 350 E. State st.
2d and 4th Fridays, 121½ E. Town st.
- Local Branch No. 35, Indianapolis, Ind.**
President—Jos. R. Lumley, 1121 S. State ave.
Sec'y-Treas.—J. E. Weigl, 1955 Hazel st.
Rec. Sec'y—David F. Newman, 623 S. Missouri st.
2d and 4th Fridays, Morrison Hall, Monument Place.
- Local Branch No. 36, Waco, Texas.**
President—T. B. Hyatt, 735 N. 11th st.
Sec'y-Treas.—W. R. Hepler, 1712 N. 7th st.
Rec. Sec'y—W. A. Rohr, 1008 N. 4th st.
2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Hall, 7th and Austin ave.
- Local Branch No. 39, Janesville, Wis.**
President—Fred Schroeder.
Sec'y-Treas.—J. A. McBeth, 438 S. Main st.
Rec. Sec'y—Barnie Steere.
2d and 4th Tuesdays.
- Local Branch No. 40, Macon, Ga.**
President—J. C. Vann, 1424 4th st.
Sec'y-Treas.—F. A. Rousseau, 388 Morgan ave.
Rec. Sec'y—R. G. Burge, 621 Pine st.
1st and 3d Wednesdays, Odd Fellows' Hall, bet. Cotton ave. and 2d st.
- Local Branch No. 43, Montreal, Can.**
President—J. W. Benjamin, 1115 Clarke st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Harry Maldeie, 1139 Simard st.
Rec. Sec'y—Jas. Frampton, 202 Iberville st.
2d and 4th Thursdays at Labor Temple Hall.
- Local Branch No. 44, Wichita, Kas.**
President—Dan Cummings, care Topeka Avenue Hotel.
Sec'y-Treas.—H. E. Kohn, 212 E. Waterman st.
Rec. Sec'y—J. J. Donlevy, 4415 N. Washington st.
2d and 4th Thursdays, F. A. A. Hall, N. Emporia ave.
- Local Branch No. 46, Waterloo, Iowa.**
President—S. D. Scoville, 315 Quincy st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Grover Weise, 707 W. 7th st.
Rec. Sec'y—E. H. York, 722 W. 2d st.
3d Monday, Central Labor Hall, E. 4th st.
- Local Branch No. 48, New Orleans, La.**
President—Charles Lejeune, 1922 St. Louis st.
Sec'y-Treas.—G. Cruickshanks, 129 N. Roman st.
Rec. Sec'y—J. Bersuder, 608 Louisa st.
1st Thursday, New Hall, Commercial alley.
- Local Branch No. 49, Cincinnati, O.**
President—Carl Gels, 2307 Merten st., Fairmount, Cincinnati.
Sec'y-Treas.—F. Vonderheide, 846 Laurel st.
Rec. Sec'y—John Schnoorbusch, 1556 Barton st.
1st and 3d Mondays, Richelleu Hall, 9th and Plum
- Local Branch No. 52, Austin, Texas.**
President—D. M. Quinn.
Sec'y-Treas.—M. L. Speir, 4506 ave. C.
Rec. Sec'y—E. E. Petry, 610 E. 3d st.
1st and 3d Tuesdays, Silver King Hall, E. 6th st.
- Local Branch No. 54, Milwaukee, Wis.**
President—Dan Ronecker, 74 7th st.
Sec'y-Treas.—W. A. Schwamb, 903 21st st.
Rec. Sec'y—Jas. R. Ladd, 100 6th st.
2d and 4th Fridays, Pashen's Hall, Chestnut st., between 3d and 4th sts.
- Local Branch No. 55, Marietta, Ohio.**
President—Jas. Brogan, 508 Trout st.
Sec'y-Treas.—J. M. McKinley, 219 Virginia st.
Rec. Sec'y—H. Clinton Miller, 323 6th st.
1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Hall, Front st.
- Local Branch No. 56, Portland, Ore.**
President—John Yost, 973 Montana ave.
Sec'y-Treas.—W. O. Davis, 412 Everett st.
Rec. Sec'y—P. B. Fulmer, 208½ 3d st.
2d and 4th Wednesdays, Bartenders' Hall, 1st st. near Taylor.
- Local Branch No. 57, San Francisco, Cal.**
President—R. T. Davis, 3965 18th st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Patrick Lamb, 489 Noe st.
Rec. Sec'y—W. A. Togalsang, 32 Mason st.
1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero st.
- Local Branch No. 58, Leavenworth, Kas.**
President—O. McKeever, St. Elmo Hotel.
Sec'y-Treas.—B. M. Heimlich, 104 S. 5th st.
Rec. Sec'y—W. S. Hook, Elmo Hotel.
1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 425 Shawnee st.
- Local Branch No. 59, Evansville, Ind.**
President—Wm. Doerr, 408 Jefferson ave.
Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Weber, 400 Mary st.
Rec. Sec'y—Eugene Fabry, 1134 S. Governor st.
- Local Branch No. 60, Wheeling, W. Va.**
President—Harry Wild, 2353 Wilson st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Edw. Bach, 1304 McCulloch st.
Rec. Sec'y—Chas. Habig, 24 24th st.
2d and 4th Mondays, O. V. T. & L. A. Hall.
- Local Branch No. 61, Richmond, Va.**
President—T. E. Brooks, 421½ S. Laurel st.
Sec'y-Treas.—A. R. Cass, 808 Hull st., Manchester, Va.
Rec. Sec'y—Henry W. Stockman, 1807 Ashland av.

Local Branch No. 63, Des Moines, Iowa.

President—J. B. Sivard, 923 13th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Frank Fiesel, 1033 14th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Frank G. Hall, 31st and Terrace Drive.
 3d and 4th Mondays, Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 8th and Locust st.

Local Branch No. 63, Duluth, Minn.

President—Ed. O'Connor, 819 6th ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—F. B. Wise, 10 W. 1st st., Flat B.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jake Gelb, 108 W. 1st st.
 1st and 3d Fridays, Kalamazoo Hall, 30 W. Superior st.

Local Branch No. 64, Atlanta, Ga.

President—T. H. Reeder.
 Sec'y-Treas.—P. Murray, 104 S. Forsythe st.
 Rec. Sec'y—
 3d and 4th Thursdays, Federation Hall, 14½ S. Forsythe st.

Local Branch No. 67, Oklahoma City, Okla.

President—A. M. Rice, 1613 W. 5th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—John Von Elm, 10 N. Russell st.
 Rec. Sec'y—
 1st and 3d Fridays, Union Labor Hall, corner Grand and Robinson sts.

Local Branch No. 68, Sacramento, Cal.

President—
 Sec'y-Treas.—John Morrill, 1022 O st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Herman Kern, 3418 Magnolia ave., Oak Park.
 3d and 4th Thursdays, Federated Trades Hall, bet. 10th and 11th on J st.

Local Branch No. 69, Buford, Ga.

President—J. A. Blankenship, Box 165.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. W. Silvey, Box 217.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. E. Johnson, Box 165.
 Wednesday evenings, Rusha Hall.

Local Branch No. 70, Springfield, Mo.

President—A. O. Snavely, 703 N. Grant st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—A. Dumaw, 223 E. Chestnut st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Lewis Likens, 851 N. Campbell st.
 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Local Branch No. 72, Los Angeles, Cal.

President—Wm. Josse, Box 63, Willowbrook, Cal.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Wm. Dye, 735 W. 49th Place.
 Rec. Sec'y—H. B. Kindberg, 1701 New England av.
 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Local Branch No. 73, Salt Lake City, Utah.

President—O. Toy, 628 S. Main st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Geo. H. Hardy, 665 E. 7th South st.
 Rec. Sec'y—T. C. Wright, 236 W. 2d South st.
 1st Wednesday, Federation of Labor Hall, cor. 4th and State sts.

Local Branch No. 79, Hartford, Conn.

President—Wm. Oldridge, 79 Hamilton st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. M. Morse, 243 Capen st.
 Rec. Sec'y—John B. Blake, 599 Capitol st.
 1st and 3d Mondays, Bethoven Odd Fellows Hall.

Local Branch No. 80, Rockford, Ill.

President—J. T. Peterson, 709 A corn st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Jas. A. McClean, 1010 Peach st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jos. W. Kriger, 1023 Rockton ave.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, I. O. O. F. Hall, 107 S. Main st.

Local Branch No. 82, Ft. Worth, Texas.

President—Frank Boggeman, 115 Elm st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Frank Hoggerman, 115 Elm st.
 Rec. Sec'y—
 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Local Branch No. 83, Fairburn, Ga.

President—Lloyd Haines, General Delivery.
 Sec'y-Treas.—R. W. Barrow, General Delivery.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jim Jones.
 Tuesday nights, McCurry Bldg., corner Main and Pumpkintown sts.

Local Branch No. 85, Ft. Smith, Ark.

President—John Dorsey.
 Sec'y-Treas.—M. J. Finnigan, 200 Page ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Charles Austerman.
 1st Thursday, Labor Temple, 5th and Garrison ave.

Local Branch No. 86, Burlington, Iowa.

President—Elmer Larson, 906 Star ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Frank Hasseiman, 121 S. 6th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Walter Schwieger, 21 S. Garfield.
 1st and 3d Fridays, Odd Fellow's Bldg., cor. Main and Valley.

Local Branch No. 88, Baltimore, Md.

President—Robt. Smith, 1302 Hillman ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. L. Miller, 1102 E. Preston st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Thos. W. Brown, Jr., 918 Columbia ave.
 4th Friday, Wurtzburger's Hall, cor. Exeter and Gay sts.

Local Branch No. 90, Ft. Scott, Kas.

President—C. C. Scott, 402 Hill st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. C. Cuthbertson.
 Rec. Sec'y—Chas. Lassman, 424 Burke st.
 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Socialists' Hall.

Local Branch No. 91, Newark, N. J.

President—Isaac E. Dodd, 64 Morton st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Joseph G. Sugermeyer, Hendrick's Place, Bloomfield, N. J.
 Rec. Sec'y—Lawrence P. O'Rourke, 48 11th ave.
 1st Tuesday, Michel's Hall, 66 S. Osage ave.

Local Branch No. 93, Toronto, Can.

President—J. Palmer, 90 Curyon st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—C. Coulter, 673 Spadina ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. Webster, 453 King st., E.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple Bldg.

Local Branch No. 95, New York, N. Y.

President—John C. O'Brien, 319 E. 144th st., Borough of Bronx.
 Sec'y-Treas.—L. M. Byrnes, 324 E. 34th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—A. Schwelkert, 132 E. 123d st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at 3d ave. and 54th st.
 Entrance 165 E. 54th st.

Local Branch No. 96, Saginaw, Mich.

President—C. E. Slight, 902 Tuscola st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Wm. Haug, 621 N. Michigan ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—J. G. Leuthjohann, 433 S. 12th st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Federation of Labor Hall, N. Jefferson ave.

Local Branch No. 97, Calgary, Alta, Canada.

President—E. Simper.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Geo. Vice, 428 15th ave., E.
 Rec. Sec'y—P. Burrell, 203 1st st., E.
 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Hall, Barbour Block, 8th ave., E.

Local Branch No. 98, Fargo, N. D.

President—E. B. Lewis, care Bristol & Sweet.
 Sec'y-Treas.—B. F. Lathrope, 803 7th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Arthur Radd, 4th st., North.
 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Union Hall, cor. Broadway and 1st ave., N.

Local Branch No. 99, Green Bay, Wis.

President—Lent Stephens, 433 Cedar st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Lorberblatt, 909 Elm st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Antone Van Boxel, 1206 Day st.
 1st and 3d Mondays, 221 Washington st.

Local Branch No. 100, Philadelphia, Pa.

President—Thos. Rubsaman, 880 N. 9th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Jas. J. Whelan, 1744 N. Howard st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jas. B. McLellan, 407 S. Croskey st.
 2d and 4th Saturdays, Dental Hall, 13th and Arch sts., 3d floor, front.

Local Branch No. 101, Elgin, Ill.

President—William Ubinger, 5 Chicago st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—F. Lehman, 54 River st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Henry Cedervall, 31 Jefferson ave.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 54 River st.

Local Branch No. 103, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

President—H. B. Thompson, 115 W. 3d st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—H. H. Sprinkle, 309 E. High ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Wm. Wilcox, care Oskaloosa Sad. Co.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Turner Hall.

Local Branch No. 105, Boston, Mass.

President—John Fernands, 22 Wescott st., [New Dorchester.
 Sec'y-Treas.—David Gaddis, 9 Mountain ave., Somerville, Mass.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Doran, 480 Fremont st., Boston.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 724 Washington st.

Local Branch No. 106, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

President—Jos. Morrow, Room 7, Foster Bldg.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Moses Horn, 1230 Wefie st.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Oberle, 330 W. Main st.
 1st and 3d Fridays, 207 W. Main st.

Local Branch No. 108, Shreveport, La.

President—A. E. Reils, Box 124.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. T. Knight, Box 134.
 Rec. Sec'y—Earl Bartlett, Box 134.
 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Simon Building, 405½ Texas st.

- Local Branch No. 109, Concord Junction, Mass.**
President—Raymond Perrin, 4 Central st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Hogan.
Rec. Sec'y—
- Local Branch No. 110, San Jose, Cal.**
President—H. T. Beu, 131 Santa Teresa st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. R. Gibbons, 70 Delmas st.
Rec. Sec'y—Chas. R. Gibbons, 70 Delmas st.
1st and 3d Tuesdays, Bellolis Hall.
- Local Branch No. 115, Vancouver, B. C.**
President—Robert Smith, 534 Georgia st.
Sec'y-Treas.—G. W. Glover, 1937 3d ave.
Rec. Sec'y—W. Slade, 844 Dunlevey ave.
2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Hall, Horer and Dunbar sts.
- Local Branch No. 116, Scranton, Pa.**
President—Frank L. Knapp, 1909 Ridge Row.
Sec'y-Treas.—H. J. Asperschlager, 620 Cedar st.
Rec. Sec'y—G. R. Stiles, 2112 Myrtle st.
- Local Branch No. 118, Victoria, B. C.**
President—Frank Billingsby, 745 Pandora ave.
Sec'y-Treas.—John McKenzie, 1449 Vining st.
Rec. Sec'y—Nelson C. Brown, 830 Caladonian ave.
1st Monday of each month.
- Local Branch No. 123, Clinton, Iowa.**
President—F. J. Kramer, 915 11th ave.
Sec'y-Treas.—Bert McDermott, 431 1st ave.
Rec. Sec'y—Bert McDermott, 431 1st ave.
1st and 3d Fridays, W. C. R. Hall, 6th ave. and 3d st.
- Local Branch No. 127, Charleston, W. Va.**
President—S. H. Perry, 701 Morris st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Jos. A. Stephens, 1816 McClung st.
Rec. Sec'y—Jacob Miller, 114 Bibby st.
3d Thursday of the month.
- Local Branch No. 128, Detroit, Mich.**
President—J. H. Green, 933 Beaufelt st.
Sec'y-Treas.—M. P. Brady, 769 Porter st.
Rec. Sec'y—Herbert Morse, 660 Bagg st.
2d and 4th Fridays, Union Hall, 233 Gratiott ave.
- Local Branch No. 131, Bloomington, Ill.**
President—Ed. J. Bartels, 915 N. Oak st.
Sec'y-Treas.—F. W. Hoettles, 1508 W. Locust st.
Rec. Sec'y—John Baird, 411 E. Jackson st.
2d and 4th Tuesdays, Heineman Hall, 401 W. Main st.
- Local Branch No. 132, Providence, R. I.**
President—John C. Scollard, 9 Church st.
Sec'y-Treas.—John C. Scollard, 9 Church st.
Rec. Sec'y—J. Hinds.
1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, cor. Washington and Matthewson sts.
- Local Branch No. 135, Concord, N. H.**
President—James F. Callahan.
Sec'y-Treas.—John Barrett, 18 Lyndon st.
Rec. Sec'y—Fred W. Keeler, 360 N. Main st.
2d and 4th Wednesdays.
- Local Branch No. 136, Portland, Me.**
President—John P. Griffin, 55 Preble st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Patrick Lytle, 55 Preble st.
Rec. Sec'y—Chas. M. Godfrey, 34 Free st.
1st and 3d Wednesdays, room 33 Farrington Block, 439 Congress st.
- Local Branch No. 137, Toledo, Ohio.**
President—Frank B. Adams, 1131 Champlain st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Christ Reinwald, 2108 Chestnut st.
Rec. Sec'y—H. E. Groves, 763 Willard st.
1st and 3d Tuesdays, Central Labor Union Hall, 314 Cherry st.
- Local Branch No. 142, Little Rock, Ark.**
President—J. W. Johnston, 920 Rice st.
Sec'y-Treas.—D. E. Stearns, 522 E. 6th st.
Rec. Sec'y—Curtis R. Jones, 708 E. 6th st.
1st and 3d Wednesdays.
- Local Branch No. 145, Nashville, Tenn.**
President—E. B. Millwaine, 147 Forest ave., E.
Sec'y-Treas.—S. E. Freeman, 314 Howerton ave.
Rec. Sec'y—C. M. Fagin, 222 Fatherland st.
2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Advocate office, on the square.
- Local Branch No. 149, London, Ontario, Can.**
President—Jas. Dewar, 9 Argyle st., W.
Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Nixon, 161 Ridout st., S.
Rec. Sec'y—Archie Edgeler, 197 Bathurst st.
2d and 4th Wednesdays, Richmond st., N.
- Local Branch No. 150, South Bend, Ind.**
President—Frank C. Allen, 1116 S. Lafayette st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Alex Tanvas, 1121 S. Franklin st.
Rec. Sec'y—Ray Norris, 945 E. Sample st.
2d and 4th Wednesdays, C. L. U. Hall.
- Local Branch No. 155, Benton, Ill.**
President—Wm. H. Weaver, Box 46.
Sec'y-Treas.—Herman Schwering, Box 143.
Rec. Sec'y—Herman Schwering, Box 143.
2d and 4th Mondays, Levi Browning Bldg., S. W. cor. Square.
- Local Branch No. 156, Seattle, Wash.**
President—J. B. George, 1115 1st ave.
Sec'y-Treas.—W. F. Bunce, 617 James st.
Rec. Sec'y—E. T. Eberhardt, Monmouth Apartments, 20th and Yesler.
1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Hall, 6th and University st.
- Local Branch No. 159, Winona, Minn.**
President—F. T. Fallows, 302 E. Broadway.
Sec'y-Treas.—Geo. C. Heyman, Box 128.
Rec. Sec'y—Wm. L. Schultz, 464 E. 3d st.
2d and 4th Thursdays, 112 W. 2d st.
- Local Branch No. 160, Springfield, Mass.**
President—C. J. Hunter, 22 Bridge st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Joseph Mercier, 69 High st., Holyoke, Mass.
Rec. Sec'y—John B. Brassard, 365 High st., Holyoke, Mass.
2d Sunday, C. L. U. Hall, Sanford st.
- Local Branch No. 161, Owensboro, Ky.**
President—Sam Gabbert, 422 E. 2d st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Everett E. Evans, 723 Triplet st.
Rec. Sec'y—Ernest Priest, 428 Critigen st.
1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mosley's Hall, Main st., between Frederica and Elizabeth.
- Local Branch No. 162, Ottawa, Can.**
President—A. W. Chester, Lyon st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Arthur Upton, 111 Queen st., W.
Rec. Sec'y—John R. Ross, 198 Albert st.
1st and 3d Tuesdays, Allen's Hall.
- Local Branch No. 163, Meridian, Miss.**
President—F. S. Hancock, Box 640.
Sec'y-Treas.—J. E. Shurger, Box 504.
Rec. Sec'y—Nelson Scheub, Box 640.
2d Monday.
- Local Branch No. 164, Cairo, Ill.**
President—Horace Ornaid, 34th st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. W. Durham, 815 23d st.
Rec. Sec'y—Mervin Crowell, Cross st.
2d and 4th Thursdays, Peter Day's Hall, 12th and Washington ave.
- Local Branch No. 165, Hastings, Neb.**
President—Henry Hoppe, 919 W. 10th st.
Sec'y-Treas.—M. Martinson, 405 St. Joe ave.
Rec. Sec'y—Will O'Malley, N. Burlington ave.
1st and 3d Fridays, G. A. R. Hall.
- Local Branch No. 166, Madison, Wis.**
President—Lawrence Cahill, 5 S. Blair st.
Sec'y-Treas.—M. D. Hickox, 9 N. Blair st.
Rec. Sec'y—A. C. Dals, 130 Hancock st.
1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Labor Hall.
- Local Branch No. 168, Urbana and Champaign, Ill.**
President—E. W. Brown, care Miller Harness Co., Champaign, Ill.
Sec'y-Treas.—Elmo A. Hammon, 701 Clark st., Urbana, Ill.
Rec. Sec'y—Lee Allen, 307 High st., Urbana, Ill.
2d and 4th Wednesdays.
- Local Branch No. 169, Galesburg, Ill.**
President—W. H. Morgenstern, 498 W. Brooks st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Max M. Goslin, 317 W. South st.
Rec. Sec'y—Bernard Coomes, 85 W. North st.
- Local Branch No. 170, Houston, Tex.**
President—Jas. Donohew, 808 Milom st.
Sec'y-Treas.—C. E. Robinson, 1513 Gano st.
Rec. Sec'y—Jos. P. Bova, 414 Louisiana st.
1st and 3d Tuesdays, Business College, Travis and Texas st.
- Local Branch No. 171, Miles City, Mont.**
President—Geo. G. Cook, Furstonow.
Sec'y-Treas.—C. F. Harter, Box 261.
Rec. Sec'y—Sam Stauffer, 918 Atlantic ave.
- Local Branch No. 172, Oakland, Cal.**
President—I. Arth, 1022 San Pablo ave.
Sec'y-Treas.—F. G. Gerichten, 1215 Poplar st.
Rec. Sec'y—N. W. McNamee, 1011 14th st.
- Local Branch No. 173, Stockton, Cal.**
President—T. C. Dooley, 236 S. Grant st.
Sec'y-Treas.—W. F. Noble, 127 N. Hunter st.
Rec. Sec'y—J. M. Murray, 523 N. Grant st.
2d and 4th Thursdays, at Labor Temple, Hunter, between Main and Weber aves.

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CIRCULATION.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF JACKSON, } ss. We, Edward J. Baker and John J. Pfeiffer, respectively general president and general secretary-treasurer of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods (a trade organization of saddlery workmen) with members located in all parts of the United States and in Canada, do hereby certify that the Leather Workers' Journal is the official publication of the aforementioned organization; that every member of the said organization receives a copy of every issue of the said Journal; that the said Leather Workers' Journal thus has a total circulation of over 6,500; that the actual average monthly circulation for the past year (1907) was 7,275; that to the best of our knowledge, we have reason to conclude that the readers of each issue of the said Leather Workers' Journal aggregate 30,000; and that no issue of the said Leather Workers' Journal within the past two years has contained less than 56 pages of reading matter.

[SEAL]

EDWARD J. BAKER.
JOHN J. PFEIFFER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of February, 1908.

EUGENE J. BALSIGER,
Notary Public.

My commission expires December 12, 1908.

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D. J. Hayes, Broadway, South Boston.
Thomas Gearty, Decatur and Liverpool sts., E. Boston.
Owen Dougherty, 96 Bridge st.
Thos. Cottler, Rutherford ave.
Jos. Ryan, Rutherford ave.
Frank McCall, Rutherford ave.
F. B. Fitzgerald, 128 Staniford st.
Patrick Hogg, 40 New Heath st.
J. A. Tambo, 946 Columbia ave.
Jas. Farrell, Columbus ave.
Michael Smyth, 99 E. Dedham st.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

W. S. Burns, 144 Atlantic ave.
J. Trainor, 94 Borum Place.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Owen Doherty, 96 E. Bridge st., E. Cambridge.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

Thomas Cottler.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Theo. Meyers, 1166 W. 12th st.
John Hepp, Halstead and Archer ave.
Chas. E. Cable, 63 Wells st.
J. McKewen, 207 S. Desplaines st.
A. A. Natchway, 789 S. Halstead st.
Henry Bash, 499 S. Canal st.
John Banholzer & Son, 116 W. Wash.
Joe Weiler, 1296 N. Clark st.
Stock Yards Harness Co.
Paul Kublitz, 178 Milwaukee ave.
James Ryan, 718 Grand ave.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

C. Asimus, 1904 Elm st.
Max Kurzynski, 1608 Central ave.
Thos. Keniff, 1993 Central ave.
R. G. Mackzum, 4917 Main ave.
Geo. Reben, 2320 Colerain ave.
A. J. Ritzer, 2133 Central ave.
Fred Schell Harness Co., 919 Race st.
Fred Schell Harness Co., 740 State ave.
Jacob Weiner, 1564 Elm st.
Albert Holtz, 828 W. 5th st.
John Scherz Sons, 1006 Freeman ave.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Geo. Mead, 954 N. High st.

DALLAS, TEX.

Edward Lehman.

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H. H. Heiser, 1530 Blake st.
Fred Mueller, 1413 Larimer st.
The Colorado Saddlery Co., Lawrence st.

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G. R. Jacobs, 1398 Gratiot ave.
Fred A. Christie, 685 Gratiot ave.
Chas. L. Stevens & Co., 139 Beaubien st.
J. H. Neu, 837 Michigan ave.
August Kade, 1501 Jefferson ave.
Joseph Gabler, 489 Gratiot ave.
Arthur Schrage, 501 Gratiot ave.
C. Sabine, 137 Grand River ave.
Theo. Wagoner, 916 Gratiot ave.

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Ben Thompson.

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E. Weber & Son.
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Fred L. Timmig, 5th and Washington sts.
Chas. G. Smith, 538 S. W. Boulevard.

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Enterprise Harness Co.
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L. C. Johnson, 629 N. Main st.
H. Breer, 400 Aliso st.

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John C. Ditzenbach.
A. F. Hemphling.
Chas. Stanfenbell, 628 26th st.
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Bluff City Saddlery Co.
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Kraus & Friedrick.

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George Reubaud, 202 Market st.
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Emanuel Abelee.
Fred W. Heydecke.

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 Leo Reisman, 2415 1st ave.
 C. M. Moseman & Bro., 126 Chambers st.
 F. Dahlke, 532 West Broadway.
 John Staub, 75th st., bet. Lexington and Park.
 Burke & McDermott, 52d st. and Broadway.
 Robert Mayer, 1373 Vyse ave.
 John H. Kerr, 9 E. 30th st.
 Henry Solomon, 554 W. Broadway.
 Borough Harness Co., 2561 3d ave., Borough of Bronx.

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Fred H. Fuchs, 9th and Monmouth sts.

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 J. Muth Saddlery Co.
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OMAHA, NEB.

Richard Burnell, 1210 S. 13th st.

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A. W. Chester, Gladstone ave.

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 Paducah Harness and Saddlery Co., 208 Kentucky ave.
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G. W. Kuhn.

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 Kassebaum & Held, 409 Hawthorne ave.
 W. D. O'Reagen, 245 Front st.
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Joseph Williams.

QUINCY, ILL.

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 Phil B. Koch.
 Wm. H. Konantz.
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 Michael Ruhlman, 352 E. 7th st.
 W. M. Sass, 371 Earlst.
 Julius C. Hergert, 112 S. Wabasha st.
 Frank Einck, 165 W. 3d st.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Albert G. Beyer, 712 Summit st.
 Wm. Carming, 802 Monroe st.
 J. B. Bruggeman, 40 Superior st.

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W. G. Wootton, 1548 Dundas st.

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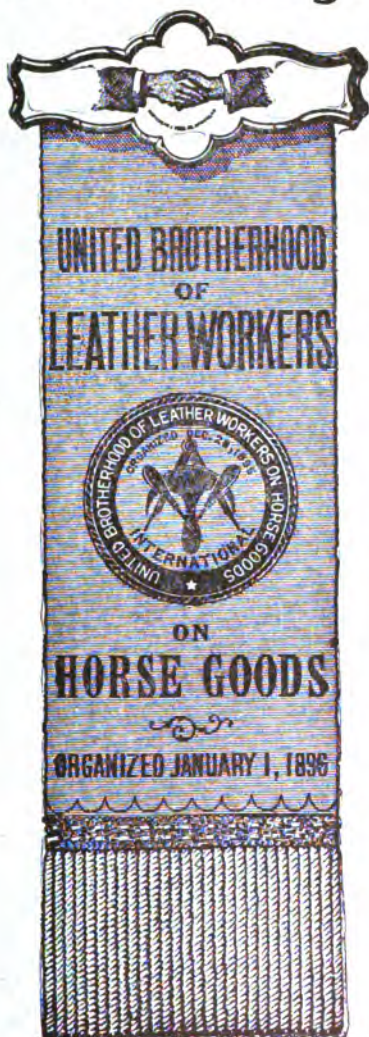
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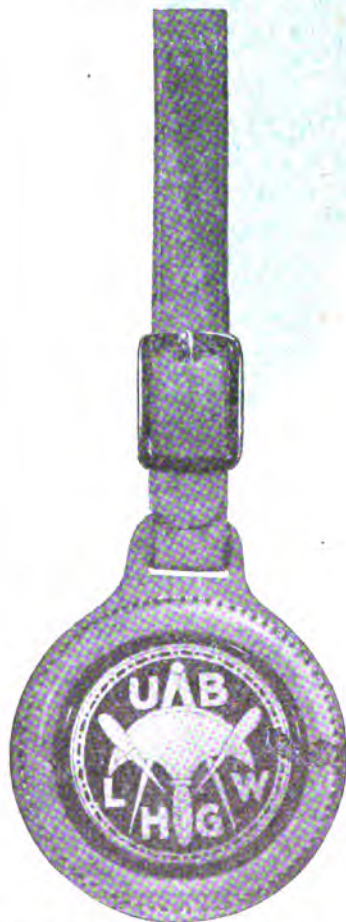
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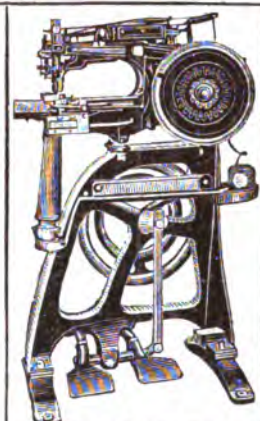
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upon having the stamp. Help yourself by
helping us. THIS MEANS YOU.



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OUR UNION STAMP STANDS FOR FAIR
WAGES AND GOOD WORKING CONDI-
TIONS. THESE MEAN GOOD WORK AND
HAPPY HOMES. It rests with you to say
how the other fellow shall work.



The LEATHER WORKER'S JOURNAL

March, 1910.



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL
UNITED BROTHERHOOD *of* LEATHER
WORKERS *on* HORSE GOODS

NOTICE.

Secretary-Treasurers Who Will Carefully Observe These Instructions Will Save Themselves a Great Deal of Worry and Time.

In ordering due books for new members, please use the regular Order Blanks furnished all local branches. In all cases give the member's full name, occupation, and exact date of election. Also use the Order Blanks when ordering supplies, etc. Do not mix orders for supplies, etc., in communications, if you wish to receive same without delay.

When reporting members suspended, expelled, retired, transferred, sick or deceased, please give the member's full name, his book number and all necessary information pertaining to said member, such as dates, etc.

After accepting a member by transfer, immediately notify the secretary-treasurer of the local where the member last held membership, on "Post Card" furnished you by headquarters.

Demand a clearance card from all members transferring to your local branch.

Be sure to report all members received by transfer, retired, expelled, suspended or deceased, in the proper space on monthly reports.

See to it that all stamps sold are cancelled by placing the date of sale on each stamp, and instruct shop collectors accordingly.

The secretary-treasurer is the only person allowed to handle Out-of-Work stamps, and members are only entitled to same after they have complied with the provisions of the Constitution. At the meeting of the local branch is the proper place to secure you Out-of-Work stamps, as per Article XIII, Section 3.

The stamp account is the most important part of your work. You should not allow any stamps to go out of your possession unless you receive cash or a receipt from shop collectors, who are in turn responsible to you for all stamps placed in their possession. Keep a strict account with your shop collectors. When reporting to headquarters the number of stamps on hand of the different kinds, be sure that the report is correct.

Close your books on the last day of the month. You will then have plenty of time to make out your monthly report properly and get it to headquarters on time. Do not get into the habit of waiting for members to pay up.

Dues of new members begin the Saturday following their election to membership, regardless of date initiated.

Members cannot become members-at-large until they have had their due books signed by the General Secretary-Treasurer, and their names properly recorded at headquarters.

Accept no dues from members until they have been properly transferred.

Members entitled to retiring cards should make written application to the local union for same. After same is granted the member's due book must be properly signed, in addition to issuing card.

When a due book is lost, a new one will be issued by headquarters upon payment of ten cents by the member losing same.

Always be prompt and businesslike, and read carefully all instructions sent out from headquarters.

Send all communications of a financial nature and make all drafts and money orders payable to John J. Pfeiffer. Do not send your personal checks, but make all remittances with draft, postal or express money order. Always remit when the per capita tax is due, not failing to send with same the detailed monthly report as per Constitution.

Members are requested to note the above instructions to local secretary-treasurers, and to cordially co-operate with them in carrying out these rules.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,

General Secretary-Treasurer.

THE LEATHER WORKERS' JOURNAL

Official Publication of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.

VOL. XII—No. 7.

KANSAS CITY, MO., MARCH, 1910.

\$1.00 PER YEAR



FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.

DEFENDS GOMPERS' POSITION ON INJUNCTIONS.

Address Delivered Before the Kansas City Association of International Labor Officials by John J. Pfeiffer.

I realize, gentlemen, in defending Mr. Gompers in his position as regards the violation of Justice Gould's injunction, that I have quite a delicate proposition on my hands, in the face of recent court decisions, which declare that we must obey the court whether right or wrong. It has always appealed to me, however, that right is might, and so long as we are possessed of the moral courage to defend our rights, let the consequences be as they may, we will triumph in the end.

It will be remembered that the injunction in this instance was sought primarily to restrain the people in their right to quit buying Buck's stoves and ranges. It overreached itself so far, however, that the right to freedom of speech and press became involved.

The boycott, as you are aware, is by no means a weapon used by organized labor alone—other citizens have used it for reasons of their own. The one most recently placed was against the beef trust to resist the high price of meats, which continued to increase without the slightest regard for the public welfare. All classes of citizens took part in this boycott. I also understand that an organization was recently formed in the city of Washington for the express purpose of resisting, through the boycott, the high prices of living necessities. Many of our most prominent citizens attended the preliminary meeting and participated in the debate and were favorable to the proposition.

Organized labor has always held and still holds, that the workers or any of the people have the right to withhold or to bestow their patronage as they choose; that they have the right to advise friends and sympathizers of this action and of the reasons. Therefore it is hardly necessary to state that in the case of the workers, the unfair attitude of the dealer in question has always been the reason for the withdrawal of patronage. We must admit that the boycott is an extreme measure of defense, which has been forced by unjust conditions upon the workers. We fully realize that the boycott, as well as the strike, are means to be used to maintain our rights, and promote our welfare when seriously threatened by hostile, greedy and unfair employers, when no other remedy seems available. Therefore, we must insist on the recognition of our rights to employ either or both when necessary.

The boycott, or the right to withhold or withdraw patronage, in my opinion, is one of the things which can neither be enjoined, forbidden nor punished. However, the attempt has been made by the courts to have the boycott declared unlawful and a conspiracy, and hence subject to a judicial de-

cree and punishment. In this they succeeded to the extent of making those responsible for the boycott liable to three-fold damages under the Sherman Act. Refer to the Danbury Hatters' Boycotting Case, with which you are all familiar.

The "Public" in a recent issue has this to say.

"By the way, is it commendable to boycott meat, and criminal to boycott stoves? Or is it only commendable to boycott certain wicked packers, and criminal to boycott certain virtuous stove manufacturers? Or is it criminal for wicked undesirables—like Gompers, Mitchell and the rest—to advise a boycott of anything or anybody, and commendable for the patriotic Republican 'Alameda citizens' to preach a boycott against defiers of the Administration? A little light, please, from the jurists! These matters involve fine distinctions, and we don't wish to go astray."

In considering this case it is well to understand that it was not a fight between Mr. Gompers, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Morrison against Mr. Van Cleave and the Buck's Stove and Range Co., but a conflict between the American Federation of Labor on the one side with the National Manufacturers' Association on the other. When this case began, there began a struggle which is to make history. There were on the one side the great forces of labor, numbering something like two million with Mr. Gompers and other men as our generals; and on the other side was the great force known as the Manufacturers' Association, of which Mr. Van Cleave is the head, the general, the leader of that great army of manufacturers, which has back of it the wealth that is as necessary on one side as the labor on the other.

The time came when there was a disagreement, then Mr. Van Cleave, the general, the president of his corporation, brought this action.

It is true that the labor organizations, of which Mr. Gompers and the others stand at the head, refused longer to buy stoves of the Buck's Stove and Range Co., and it is further true that they advised their friends not to buy them, and that they advised them not to buy them for the reason that the Buck's Stove and Range Co., and its general, who was the leader of these forces, were their enemies, and were attempting to injure them.

The result was an injunction forbidding them from doing that which they contended they had a perfect right to do. Let us see what the nature of this injunction was; it forbid them in any way to publish, print, write, verbally or orally communicate the fact that the Buck's Stove and Range Co. was unfair to or had any dispute with organized labor, or that it was "boycotted" by organized labor. It prohibited the publication of the company's name upon the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor, directly or indirectly, and all were forbidden to state, declare or say

that there existed or had been any dispute or difference of any kind between the company, the American Federation of Labor or any of its affiliated organizations in any manner whatsoever.

But it was not so much the order that seemed to labor a most serious injury, although of course its purpose was to contest that in the courts; it was the feature of the order abridging the right of free speech and free press which aroused the indignation of the labor leaders throughout the country.

I want to read to you what Judge Parker said in his argument to the court in reference to this special feature of the injunction:

"I am here to say that I believe that if the question has ever been presented to the judge, that particular feature of the order, and discussed before the judge, I believe it never would have been entered, and it will be my contention here today in part that so much of the order—if that is the meaning of it—and I am afraid it is—that so much of the order as lays upon anyone, Mr. Gompers or anyone else, a command that they shall not discuss that decision, that there shall be no longer freedom of speech, that they shall not tell their organizations about it, about what has happened and what the court has decided, practically that they shall not go to Congress and ask for legislation relieving them from what they regard as an improper law, that they shall not write editorials about it, I shall contend before your honor before I finish that that part of the order is absolutely void. It offends against the constitution of the United States, that section of the constitution which attempts to prevent the abridgment of the liberty of the press and of free speech. If an act of Congress attempted to establish by statute the result which has been attempted here by order and the question were presented to the court, the court would say, you need pay no attention to it, it is wholly void; and so a decree of court which offends against the constitution is likewise wholly void, and need not be obeyed, for when the question of its enforcement comes up it would be precisely the same thing as an attempt to enforce a law of Congress which was declared unconstitutional, and both would be void. Each represents separate and distinct departments of the Government, and neither has any power not conferred by the constitution, or as against the rights given by the constitution."

Our forefathers fought for freedom. They had suffered under the yoke of oppression, and knew too well the tactics employed by bigoted rulers to frustrate laws and continue oppression.

They proposed to end it once and for all. They adopted a constitution for the United States that was clear and comprehensive, and that if correctly interpreted would insure liberty, independence and happiness for all the people for all time, but to make assurance doubly sure, and to prevent the

possibility of misinterpretation, ten special amendments were proposed at the first session of Congress, explicitly specifying certain rights that the people should not be denied, the very first of which was as follows:

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

But it seems to me that in their widest stretch of imagination did they ever look for individual judges to assume powers positively denied to Congress, the law making power of the country.

I have every respect for the judiciary of our country, but I can never reconcile myself to the condition that they have the right to go beyond the constitution, and make laws which Congress is forbidden to make.

This contention is upheld by Chief Justice Shepard, who dissented from the decision and opinion of the Court of Appeals, and declared that Justice Wright's decision and sentence should be reversed, on the ground that he issued an order entirely beyond the power vested in him, and that the order was therefore void.

The decision of the court, however, declared that no matter whether the injunction of Justice Gould was right or wrong, valid or void, he was compelled to obey. Against that concept I desire with Mr. Gompers to enter a most emphatic protest. When a judge so far transcends his authority, and assumes function entirely beyond his power and jurisdiction, when a judge will set himself up as the highest authority in the land, invading constitutionally guaranteed rights of citizens, when a judge will go so far in opinion, decision, and action, that even judges of the Court of Appeals have felt called upon to characterize his action "unwarranted" and "foolish," under such circumstances, it is the duty of the citizen to refuse obedience and to take whatever consequences may ensue.

As you are no doubt aware, Mr. Gompers complied with the injunction in so far as removing the Buck's Stove and Range Co. from the "We Don't Patronize" list in the American Federationist. In so doing he complied with the order in so far as it was possible without giving up his rights as an American citizen, guaranteed by the constitution.

It is a different proposition when the order is not justified by the facts, then you must obey the order of the court until you appear before the court and have it set aside; but it is another thing where the order absolutely offends against the constitution, as is contended in this case.

Judge Alton B. Parker in addressing the court in defense of Mr. Gompers used the following argument to bring out this point:

"Now, Congress has jurisdiction to pass

laws and it passes them, and it passes one, as it happens very often, in which there may be a single provision that is unconstitutional, and all the rest of the statute valid and constitutional. Quite frequently, as your honor knows, for the purpose of saving a statute, the court will look to see whether or not an unconstitutional provision may be eliminated and the statute allowed to stand. And in all the courts I know the rule is that you can expunge it and yet leave a perfectly harmonious working scheme which was apparently within the intent of the legislature, you may expunge it and leave the rest of it stand.

"But it happens all the while that this may be stricken out just because it offends against the constitution of the United States.

"Here is an analogous case. It must be so, it seems to me. The court sits down to make an order which it understands will cover this entire scheme. It has no greater powers in its department than Congress has in its. The court must be equally obedient to the constitution with the Congress, and must be as quick to respond to and recognize its obligations in that respect, or more quickly. And it makes a long order, and in that order, as a part of the scheme it thought would be helpful, it put in a provision that attempts to take away from the citizen a right which the constitution gives him. The court had no power to put that in. We know how it comes in; it comes in by mistake or gets in because it did not receive careful thought on the part of its author. It might get in by accident some way, you may say, just as blunders do get into legislative acts in various states sometimes. But, nevertheless, it is there, offending against the constitution of the United States. The court had no power to put it there, and it has no power to punish anybody because he does something that this absolutely void provision says he must not do."

To further substantiate our contention that the courts are not higher than Congress, I will call your attention to the action of the United States Senate a few days ago, when they gave positive instructions to a certain committee of that branch of Congress not to respond to an order issued by the same Justice Wright, directing them to appear before him.

The refusal of the Senate was based on the plea of the constitutional prerogatives of members of Congress. Mr. Gompers's reason for disobeying the injunction was practically the same, the constitutional right of free speech and free press.

The Senate took the position that as it was a co-ordinate branch of the Government, the court had no right to interfere with its business affairs. We hold that if Congress is prohibited from passing certain laws, they being the law-making power, no other branch of the Government can assume such power.

I therefore contend that Mr. Gompers was absolutely right in the position he took. He knew very well that in disobeying the in-

junction he was not violating the law, but an infringement on the constitutional right of free speech and free press. Therefore, had he not the right to challenge the highest court? This I am sure cannot be denied. Courts have been wrong many times in history.

Mr. Gompers is not a criminal, he has just as much respect for the law as any other man in the community. He does demand, however, that we be permitted to exercise the inalienable rights guaranteed by the constitution; until these rights are abrogated, not by judicial decision, but by the voice of the sovereign people, speaking through their representatives.

We shall ever maintain in the words of Lowell, that "Discussion is the very life of free institutions."

In conclusion I will repeat that if this country wants loyal, true and tried citizens. Give them the constitution in all its strength and purity and protective force. Make it too sacred for even the Supreme Court to attack, or political parties to change. Free speech and free press must be placed safely out of reach of all designing men.

THE ENEMIES OF LABOR.

Who are the greatest enemies of organized labor? The first impulse would be to answer, the corporations, the trusts or the employing class generally. But is this so? Is it not rather the non-union workmen? Who is it defeats every movement of organized workmen for better conditions? It is not the employer that the union need fear when entering into a conflict, but those who are of the same condition of life and who would be equally benefited by the success of the union as the members thereof.

Of the millions of workmen in the land, how small the portion of them that are in the ranks of organized labor. Yet every improvement in present over past conditions of labor is due to the efforts and sacrifices of the brave men and women that compose the trades unions of the land and who are still struggling to further improve the lot of the worker and are daily making progress to a higher and better life for the toiling masses of the earth.

Every advance made and every advantage gained through the efforts of organized labor is shared by the unorganized, who have been the greatest obstacle in the progress of the movement.

Every improvement made in the general conditions of labor today over that of past years can be directly attributed to the organizations of labor. Behind every legislative enactment in the interest of labor will be found the influence of the trades union. In every state legislature, in every congress and lawmaking body in the world measures are being proposed to ameliorate the conditions of the toiler—to lighten the burdens of labor—and behind them all will be found the trades union, and the non-

unionists shares the benefits of those whom he has ever antagonized.

What a mighty power for good would organized labor be could all workmen be brought to realize it and join hands in a common cause. There is nothing that could not be attained by united effort. Legislatures would then bow in submission to that mighty force and instead of being willing servants of corporate wealth they would be the servants of the people. The power of the people that made them would be the power that could unmake.

How can men with the least spark of manly self respect bear to watch the struggle of their union fellow workmen and accept the results and benefits accruing from such struggles, without lending a helping hand? Every workman owes it to his self respect; he owes it to his fellow workman, to everything he holds near and dear, to join hands with the union of his craft and do his share in the movement that means so much to all who toil.

With what manly pride that trade unionist meets his fellow workman, conscious of duty alone; of having done his part and of still doing it; he looks every one straight in the eye, knowing that he is not enjoying benefits that some others gained for him; with his union card in his pocket—his certificate of honor—he knows he will meet with true and loyal friends wherever he may go. Should he be in search of employment he finds on every hand those eager to assist him, and, should injustice be done him, just as eager to defend.

Come what will or what may, it is much better to feel that one is doing his part along with fellow workmen to make the world better than to, craven like, accept the benefit of the others' efforts without doing anything to aid.—The Amalgamated Journal.

DEFENSE OF THE ORGANIZED FARMER.

If, Under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, Farmers and Laborers Cannot Organize, the Law Should Be Repealed.

On the floor of the House of Representatives at Washington on the afternoon of January 17, Hon. James Campbell Cantrill, of the Seventh Congressional District of Kentucky, vigorously protested against the contemplated action of the Government against the farmers' organization of his state.

He denounced certain statements describing conditions in Kentucky, and, continuing, said:

"I say that the peace and happiness that prevades our country today is there because the farmers of Kentucky have exercised a God-given and legal right by co-operating, the farmers acting together, to wrest from a great trust of this country that return that the growers of a product of the country have a right to demand.

"So, when those engaged in the tobacco business, the greatest industry in our com-

monwealth, have whipped the trust to a standstill, there is an outcry against that.

"Let me say to the gentlemen here who represent agricultural constituents, that it is not necessary to come to Congress praying for legislation to protect the farmers.

"I recollect well that at the very beginning of this Congress the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Payne, said there was too much demagoguery for the farmers of this country.

"I agree with him. If you gentlemen here will go back home and tell the farmers of your districts to organize, to get together and co-operate and stand together, they will have it in their power, when they have learned the lesson like the farmers of Kentucky, to be more prosperous, as our farmers are.

"And when we have organized, when we have increased the price of our tobacco from six to seventeen or eighteen cents per pound, which means an annual increased income in our state of millions of dollars, then this great Government proposes to step in and say that the farmers of Kentucky shall not have the right to organize and protect themselves from the greatest trust in all the history of this nation, the American Tobacco Company.

"I have not had an opportunity to take it up with the attorney general. But I want to say that the officials of the Burley Tobacco Society in Kentucky, with the officials of the Society of Equity in Kentucky, are the peers of any class of men in this nation for morality, honesty and integrity. I say it is a shame and an outrage, if this statement is true, to bring the power of the Federal Government to say to the farmers of Kentucky, 'You shall not organize.'

"There is no politics whatever in the statement that I am making. We will not allow politics in Kentucky to creep into this matter.

"The head of the Burley Tobacco Society, Mr. Le Bus, has always been a stalwart Republican, and I, the president of the Society of Equity, have always been and am now a straight Democrat, and so, gentlemen, I want to say to you that all I ask is a fair hearing before the bar of public opinion of this nation.

"I have made the statement from time to time in Kentucky, and standing here I reiterate it, that whenever the product of the farmers of Kentucky is absolutely at the mercy of one buyer, the only way the farmer can protect himself is to put his products in the hands of one seller and let it be one seller against one buyer.

"But there is a vast difference between that statement and the charge that the trust and our societies are now allies.

"For ten years before the farmers' organization the price of burly tobacco did not exceed six cents per pound, but since the farmers organized we have sold millions of dollars' worth of this tobacco through the organization at an average price of 17 cents per pound.

"Six cents a pound meant want and woe and misery. Seventeen cents means plenty, prosperity, education of the poor boys and girls in Kentucky.

"I desire to call attention to the fact that what the people of Kentucky have done is strongly in accordance with the recommendation sent to this Congress a year or so ago by President Roosevelt, because we have worked upon the plan of co-operation by the country life commission, and President Roosevelt, in his message, said that the only chance that the farmers of this nation have to protect themselves is by co-operation.

"We Kentucky farmers have taken him at his word. We have co-operated and will stand together, unless the power of this Federal Government is brought upon us to crush us down and to drive us back into the dust wherefrom we have raised ourselves.

"I appeal to the President, to the Department of Justice, to this House and to the Senate to see to it that we farmers in Kentucky are not crushed.

"If we are in violation of the law, if the Sherman anti-trust law, which I believe, was designed to protect the weak and not to oppress them, prevents the fruit growers and the wheat growers and the tobacco growers and the farmers of the country generally from protecting themselves; if under that law we are denied the right to organize for a reasonable price upon our products, then, in the name of justice, in the name of the American laborer and the American farmer, I ask this Congress to repeal the Sherman anti-trust law so that the farmers and laborers may exercise the right of the country.

"I called upon the attorney general and said to him that if we are operating in opposition to the law, if we are doing an act which is illegal, then let our attorney come before the Department of Justice and have pointed out to him wherein we are wrong, and I stated to him that I would give him my pledge that if we were violating the law, we will get right and obey the law in letter and in spirit."

EFFECTS THE LABOR PRESS.

New Postal Order Stirs the Editors of Trade Journals to Action.

Third Assistant Postmaster General A. M. Travers has promulgated an order which, if carried into effect, will put out of business all of the trade journals and magazines which receive subscriptions from their organizations in a body and carry outside commercial advertising. This ruling will also kill all the fraternal papers, the organs of the various mutual benefit and insurance organizations.

From every quarter of the country letters are pouring in to the legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor asking that action, quick and decisive, be taken to protect the labor press from financial destruction. Out of this mass of correspondence it is sufficient to quote from one

signed jointly by six of the best known labor editors in America, whose headquarters are located in Kansas City, Mo.:

"To Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor:

"Dear Sir and Brother:—The local post-office authorities here for some time past have been causing the official publications of the several international organizations located in Kansas City, especially the Railway Carmen's Journal, considerable annoyance by insisting that they should make entry as second class matter under Act of Congress of July 16, 1894, that according to ruling of the Third Assistant Postmaster General debars them from carrying advertising originating from sources outside the organization or foreign to the nature of the contents of such publication. Endeavor to have the act amended.

"In this connection we desire to call your attention to the action taken by the Toronto convention, in Resolutions Nos. 61 and 71. Fraternally,

"Signed: J. E. Bray, editor Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Journal; J. A. Cable, editor the Coopers' International Journal; E. J. Baker, editor Leather Workers' Journal; J. A. Franklin, editor the Journal of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America; W. J. Adames, editor Railway Carmen's Journal; Wilbur Braggins, editor the Railway Clerk."

Realizing the gravity of the situation provoked by Travers' interpretation of the existing postal laws, the legislative committee of the A. F. of L. united with the National Fraternal Press Association, which was endeavoring to defend the rights of the 7,000,000 men and women in this country belonging to fraternal and beneficiary organizations, whose press was also threatened with extinction, and drew up House Bill No. 17543, which has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Dodds of Minnesota.

That the passage of this bill, which contains a clause stating specifically "that nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to prevent such periodical publications from containing or carrying advertising matter, whether such matter pertains to such benevolent and fraternal societies and trade unions," is to be bitterly fought by the same powers that caused Third Assistant Postmaster General Travers to commence his attack, is but too clearly apparent.

The grip of the Supreme Court upon Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell, the stupendous fine of a quarter of a million dollars levied upon the hatters, and lastly this body blow at the printed means of communication between the members of organized labor, all go to show that the great corporate interests of America think that they have found the means whereby the wage workers may be crushed by the interpretations of the laws of the land.—Pan-American Press.

—K. C. Labor Herald.

THE CHURCH'S DEMANDS IN BEHALF OF LABOR.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, representing the united Protestant churches in this country with a membership of 18,000,000 and a constituency of 40,000,000, unanimously adopted, among other specific principles for which it asserts the church must stand:

First: The gradual and reasonable reduction of the hours of labor to the lowest practicable point, and for that degree of leisure for all which is a condition of the highest human life.

Second: A release from employment one day in seven.

Third: A living wage as a minimum in every industry, and the highest wage that each industry can afford.

The Federal Council's Commission on the Church and Social Service accepts as the basis of its belief and action the entire program adopted by the Federal Council in its report on The Church and Social Service. For the concentration of attention upon concrete conditions, and because of the present keen interest in the three closely related propositions above set forth, it submits at this time to the churches the following statement and recommendations, and urges that favorable action be taken upon them by individual churches, synods, assemblies, conferences, conventions, brotherhoods and other representative bodies, in the many communions which compose the Federal Council.

The Pittsburgh Survey revealed to all interested in industrial conditions a state of affairs in many respects surprising. In the steel mills, according to the report of the survey, 20 per cent of the employees, or about 14,000 men in Allegheny country, worked 12 hours a day 7 days in the week, at the rate of 16½ cents an hour. Such employees, therefore, by working 12 hours a day every day in the week were enabled to earn \$1.98 per day, any reduction in time involving a proportionate loss in wages. The high wages paid to a relatively small number of men in positions of responsibility—3 or 4 per cent getting over \$5 a day—had heretofore misled the public as to the general scale of wages in this particular industry. An investigation of the living conditions showed that the wage actually paid to unskilled laborers in the steel mills, was not a living wage; that is, not a wage on which a man with an average family could live respectably, under decent sanitary conditions and with a reasonable degree of comfort. The investigations of the survey showed furthermore that, in precisely the regions where these low paid workmen were housed, the drink evil was at its worst and the general morality at its lowest. Saloons found this the most profitable region financially. While a fair proposition of workmen and their families were found resisting these influences, it was plain that the drink evil and the tendency of the population to immorality

were connected with the prevailing industrial and housing conditions. For most men working 12 hours a day 7 days in the week, little is left except lethargy or stimulants. There was little enjoyment of life possible for them except the enjoyment of the senses. What the survey revealed in Pittsburgh is true we are advised, to a greater or less extent—often to the same extent—in other industrial centers.

The illustration is taken from one industry and one center. The range of the propositions, however, is far wider. For while it may be proper to omit from consideration the workers engaged in the professions and in agriculture, those should be included who are engaged in domestic and personal service, trade and transportation, and in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.

Moreover, with the increasing complications of the industrial situation, there has come the necessity of conducting many industries seven days in the week, and as a rule those industries conducted seven days in the week require the service of the individual employee seven days in the week, and the rate of wages is set not for a six day, but a seven day scale.

One Day's Rest in Seven.

The Commission on the Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America calls the attention of the churches of Christ everywhere to this condition and the menace involved in it, and urges upon all Christian churches officially, through their pulpits, their brotherhoods and various other organizations to emphasize and bring home to their members their Christian obligation in these premises, namely, that it is the right of every man to have one day out of the seven for rest and recreation of body, soul and mind, and that it is the obligation of every Christian employer so to arrange his business that each of the employees may have one day holiday in seven, without diminution of wages. The normal holiday is the Christian Sabbath, the Lord's Day, but where the conditions of industry or service require continuance of work seven days and the consequent employment of some part of the employees on the Lord's Day, then those so employed are entitled to receive a holiday on some other day in the week; and furthermore that it is the obligation of every Christian employer so to arrange his scale of wages that the living wage of his employees is calculated, not on a seven day, but on a six day basis.

A Living Wage.

It is the obligation of every Christian employer, a part of the essential Christian teaching of the brotherhood of man, to pay every employee a living wage, that is, a wage on which not only the worker but the average family can live under proper sanitary conditions and with reasonable comfort. Normally the great bulk of the industrial work of our country should be done by the heads of families, and wages should be ad

justed not to the cost of living of the unmarried boarder but to the family life in the home. The living wage differs from time to time and from place to place. The obligation remains unvaried, and no industry can be counted as properly conducted from the standpoint of Christian ethics which is not so conducted that all employees shall receive a living wage.

Reasonable Hours of Labor.

It is manifest that that industry which, employing its laborers six days in the week, compels them to work twelve hours out of the twenty-four, does not give to those employees a proper opportunity for sane and healthy living. Family life, intelligent social intercourse with one's fellows, are impossible under such conditions, and the laborer not only is not encouraged to develop upward, but by the conditions of his labor, is held in an inferior and degraded condition, with no chance of development. Such a condition is, we believe, contrary to the dictates of the religion of Christ and a menace to the well-being of the state. It is an obligation resting upon Christian employers so to organize their industry that the employee may have reasonable hours of labor.

In view of present discussions, and in view of the existing diversities of opinion, this commission is not prepared to state, for all industrial conditions, what is a reasonable working day. The movement for the standardization of reasonable hours at eight for all industries has not reached such a stage that, in spite of its own opinion that eight hours for labor is reasonable, this commission is prepared to call upon members of Christian churches to adopt that standard as a part of their Christian obligation; but it is the conviction of this commission that anything over ten hours in any business or employment is an abuse which should not be tolerated in a Christian community nor exacted by a Christian employer. This commission recommends to the official bodies of Christian churches, in order to standardize, as it were, the simplest Christian obligations in the industrial field, and to secure their recognition, the adoption of resolutions calling upon employers of labor within those churches to conform, in their industrial operations to these three simple rules:

One day's rest in each seven.

Reasonable hours of labor.

A living wage based on reasonable hours of labor.

F. M. NORTH, Chairman.

CHARLES STELZLE, Secretary.

EDISON SEES LABOR RISING.

Thomas A. Edison is one of the men with a remarkable genius for seeing things with his mind's eye that experiment later proves to be possible and real. His achievements in the field of invention have amazed the world, and were it not for the fact that they are proven to be realities by actual demonstration that can be confirmed by everybody

then a mere description would sound like the far-fetched vagaries of a dreamer. But Edison saw the forces of nature by which a realization of these inventions were made possible long before he reduced them to practical realities that could be understood by all.

In the same way in which Edison has viewed the secrets lying hidden in the forces of nature that were playing about him on every hand he has also turned his eye to the social and industrial forces that are at work in society today and which are shaping the future. When Edison looks into this field he also sees things, and he sees them with the same vividness with which he has seen the possibilities of his inventions. Writing in a recent issue of the Independent he says:

"In 200 years, by the cheapening of commodities, the ordinary laborer will live as well as a man now does with \$200,000 annual income. Automatic machinery and scientific agriculture will bring about this result.

"Not individualism, but social labor will dominate the future. You can't have individual machines and every man working by himself. Industry will constantly become more social and interdependent. There will be no manual labor in the factories of the future. The men in them will be merely superintendents, watching the machinery to see that it works right.

"The work day, I believe, will be eight hours. Every man needs that much work to keep him out of mischief and to keep him happy, but it will be work with the brain—something that men will be interested in—and it will be done amid wholesome, pleasant surroundings. Less and less man will be used as an engine or a horse, and his brain will be employed to benefit himself and his fellows.

"The clothes of the future will be so cheap that every young woman will be able to follow the fashions promptly, and there will be plenty of fashions.

"Communication with other worlds has been suggested. I think we had better stick to this world and find out something about it before we call up our neighbors. They might make us ashamed of ourselves."

TEMPER YOUR UTTERANCES.

"I sincerely believe that the interest of our people are best protected and promoted by being temperate in our utterances. You have to confess your differences, but do it in a friendly spirit, for I think it is commonly easier to compose your industrial differences with an employer if you have not wounded his feelings personally. We are all human, and when a man wounds my personal feelings I am not quite as agreeable to deal with afterward as I would be if he had not wounded me personally, and employers and you and I are just the same. So be sympathetic, broad-minded and temperate in all things."—John Mitchell.

ASK FOR FAVORABLE LEGISLATION.

Interview of Trades and Labor Congress of Canada with Dominion Government.

A delegation representing the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada held an interview at Ottawa, Ont., with the Dominion government for the purpose of presenting a number of resolutions passed at the recent annual convention of the congress. The prime minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, accompanied by the Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King, minister of labor, received the deputation, and an extended discussion of the various topics brought up by the representatives of the congress ensued. The deputation was made up of Mr. William Glockling, president of the congress; Mr. James Simpson, vice-president; Mr. P. M. Draper, secretary; Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, parliamentary solicitor; Mr. Alphonse Verville, M. P.; Mr. George Shipman of Toronto, and Messrs. Joseph Ainey and Gustave Francq of Montreal.

In introducing the deputation Mr. Glockling expressed the thanks of the congress for the creation of a separate portfolio of labor, and presented a resolution requesting the restoration of lights on switches on the Intercolonial Railway System.

Mr. Simpson discussed at some length the proposed creation of a Canadian navy and the subject of technical education. Thanks were extended for the increase granted last year to the letter carriers. Mr. Simpson also discussed the calling out of the militia in connection with the Glace Bay strike. The resolutions brought forward by Mr. Simpson were as follows: Expressing disapproval of aggressive warfare, requesting the submission of the defence proposals to a referendum vote of the people and advocating the holding of a demonstration in memory of the centenary of peace between the United States and Canada; thanking the government for the increased grant to letter carriers, and asking that they be granted one holiday per week, and requesting the appointment of a royal commission to investigate the calling out of the militia at Glace Bay and the conduct of the militia while there.

Mr. Gustave Francq thanked the government, on behalf of the congress, for its adoption of the co-operation bill of 1908, and requested that the government submit the bill again to parliament with the restrictive banking clause removed.

Mr. Joseph Ainey requested the abolition of the \$200 deposit required of candidates for election to parliament; the enactment of compulsory voting, and the making of election day a public holiday.

Mr. P. M. Draper discussed the fair wages question, and presented a resolution requesting the appointing of fair wages officers for

each province, with power to see that all fair wages conditions were adhered to.

Mr. George Shipman presented a resolution advocating the establishment of a manufactory by the government for the manufacture of leather goods used by the department of militia and defence.

Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue discussed the alien labor act, the eight-hour day bill, certain amendments of the railway act, and legislation with reference to the inspection of vessels. The appointment of a commission on old age pensions was also requested, and proportional representation endorsed. The granting of immigration bonuses was opposed by Mr. O'Donoghue.

Mr. Alphonse Verville, M. P., expressed the appreciation of labor for the creation of a separate portfolio of labor, and dealt with legislation now before parliament, and in a general way with the work of the Trades and Labor Congress.

At the request of the prime minister the honorable the minister of labor replied to the various petitions presented. On behalf of the government Mr. King thanked the congress for its very carefully thought-out resolutions, and assured the delegation of the sympathetic attitude of the government towards many of the suggestions. The resolution with regard to the restoration of lights on switches on the Intercolonial Railway System he undertook to discuss with the minister of railways and canals. As to technical education the minister stated that the government would do all that it could do under the federal laws to meet the wishes of the congress. The minister also promised that no action in connection with the Glace Bay strike would be taken until the report of the deputy minister of labor was laid before parliament. The questions dealt with by Messrs. Francq, Ainey and O'Donoghue, the minister stated, were of importance and worthy of consideration at the hands of the government. With regard to alleged violations of fair wages schedules every complaint received, the minister pointed out, had been fully investigated with satisfactory results. The minister promised that all future complaints will be similarly investigated. The matter of the establishment of a manufactory for leather goods will be taken up by the minister with the department of militia and defence.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier discussed briefly the resolution with regard to peace, and outlined the policy of the government in connection with naval defence. The proposed festival of peace was cordially endorsed. Sir Wilfrid explained that the Canadian navy would not disturb the peace of the world, but would be for defence. The prime minister also referred to co-operation, expressing his appreciation for the thanks of the congress for the government's past action, and stated that further efforts would be made to comply with the requests of the congress.

A brief discussion on the extension of the industrial disputes investigation constituted the closing proceedings of the interview.

TRADE NOTES

J. D. STRAUS DEAD.

J. D. Straus, president of the J. D. Straus Saddlery Co., St. Louis, Mo., passed away January 13. The deceased was 53 years of age, and is survived by his wife. Mr. Straus was also connected with the L. Frank Saddlery Co. of San Antonio, Texas, as president, and his loss will be deeply felt by his friends and business associates.—Harness World.

BIG FIRE DESTROYS GEORGIA FACTORY.

The Bona Allen harness plant and box factory at Buford, Ga., was completely destroyed by fire on the morning of February 4, entailing a loss of between \$75,000 and \$100,000, partially covered by insurance.—Harness Herald.

TO DOUBLE CAPACITY.

The Dodson, Fisher & Brockman Co., wholesale harness and saddlery manufacturers, have purchased a large factory site at Minneapolis, Minn., and expect in the near future to erect an eight-story building for factory and store purposes. The land was bought at about \$25,000, and has a frontage of 66 feet by 162 feet. The building, for which plans have not been drawn as yet, will cover the entire site.

The Dodson, Fisher & Brockman Co. has been doing business twenty-six years in Minneapolis. "We have outgrown our present quarters," said President E. E. Fisher, "and we need a place to double our capacity."—Harness Herald.

WE WOULD GLADLY DO OUR SHARE.

The Harness Herald publishes the following letter from President Hebel of the Western Retail Harness Manufacturers' Association. In connection therewith we wish to say there are three forces powerful enough to remedy this evil—the wholesale and retail manufacturers, and the Leather Workers Union. We are willing to do our share. Are you? Let us get together.—Editor.

"A REMONSTRANCE.

"Kansas City, January 10, 1910.

"My Dear Brother Jackson:—On page 18 of the January 7 issue of the Harness Herald you state the fact that the state of Maine is erecting new fire-proof buildings in which it presumes to conduct the harness manu-

facturing business in opposition to legitimate harness manufacturers.

"How, in the name of God, can the citizens of Maine allow the name of their fair state to be connected with an enterprise so manifestly unjust as to tax its citizens to raise money which can only be used to rob honest capital and labor engaged in the harness business throughout the United States?

"Many years ago the state of Illinois brought disgrace upon its fair name by starting in the harness business, but its citizens, realizing the unfairness of inflicting punishment on citizens who were too honest to go to the penitentiary, made short work of its abolishment.

"President John P. Griffin of Local No 136 Leather Workers' Union, 55 Preble street, Portland, Me., should be interested in seeing that a bill is passed through the legislature to withdraw this unfair competition from honest labor and capital.

"JACOB HEBEL."

WHEN WILL THE HARNESS BUSINESS BE DEAD?

(The following poem was recited by Mr. Fred Shore of Bluffs, Ill., at the Hannibal convention of the Tri-State National Harness Makers' Association:)

When the lion eats grass like an ox
And the fishworm swallows the whale,
When terrapins knit woolen socks
And the hare is outrun by the snail;

When serpents walk upright like a man,
And doodlebugs travel like frogs;
When the grasshopper feeds on the hen,
And feathers are found upon hogs;

When tomcats swim in the air,
And elephants roost upon trees;
When insects in summer are rare,
And snuff never makes people sneeze;

When fish creep over dry land,
And mules for want of work upon bicycles ride;
When foxes lay eggs in the sand,
And women in dress take no pride;

When Dutchmen no longer drink beer,
And their girls take to preaching in time;
When the billygoat butts from the rear,
And treason's no longer a crime;

When the humming bird brays like an ass,
And limburger smells like cologne;
When plowshares are made out of glass,
And the heart of these harness makers is stone;

When ideas grow in jackasses' heads,
And the wool in our collars on the hydraulic ram;
Then the harness business will be dead,
And the country won't be worth a d—m.
—Harness Herald.

A Change of Scene

Good for Evil.

"I trust you try to return good for evil," said the high-minded man.

"I not only try," said Mr. Sirius Barker, "but I succeed. Bliggens gave me one of his cigars yesterday, and I gave him one of mine this morning."—Washington Star.

Wedding Horses.

An old-fashioned man who wanted to hire a team for the afternoon saw a nice pair of bays which he thought he would like to drive.

"Can't let you have them," said the liveryman. "They're wedding horses."

"What's that?" asked the innocent pleasure-seeker.

"Horses that won't shy at old shoes and showers of rice. Some horses seem prejudiced against matrimony. Anyhow they lose their temper if they happen to be hit by any of the good luck emblems that are fired after a bridal couple, and run away if they get half a chance. Every livery stable, however, keeps two or more horses who take a more cheerful view of the wedded state. They may be literally pelted with old shoes without resenting it. Those bays are that kind. They are slated to head a wedding procession tonight, and are resting up for the job."—New York Sun.

The Anxious Swain.

Oh, woman, in your hours of ease,
I know that you are hard to please.

Just now my faculties are bent
Upon the Christmas gift I sent.

I haven't had a line as yet
To tell me of the fate it met.

And so at home I sadly sit
And wonder if it made a hit.
—Pittsburg Post.

The Last Straw.

An attendant at a Kansas institute for the deaf and dumb was undergoing a pointless rapid-fire inquisition at the hands of a female visitor.

"But how do you summon these poor mutes to church?" she asked finally, with what was meant to be a pitying glance at the inmates near by.

"By ringing the dumb-bells, madam," retorted the exasperated attendant.—Judge.

His Condition Improving.

It was a case of jimjams.

"Is he dangerously ill, doctor?" asked the nurse.

"Not now," answered the doctor, straightening out his cuffs. "I have strapped him securely to the bed, and he can move neither hand nor foot. You can go in now and watch him with perfect safety."—Chicago Tribune.

Only Keeping It Lit.

An Irish soldier on sentry duty had orders to allow no one to smoke near his post. An officer with a lighted cigar approached, whereupon Pat boldly challenged him and ordered him to put it out at once.

The officer, with a gesture of disgust, threw away his cigar, but no sooner was his back turned than Pat picked it up and quietly retired to the sentry box.

The officer, happening to look around, observed a beautiful cloud of smoke issuing from the box. He at once challenged Pat for smoking on duty.

"Smoking is it, sor? Bedad, and I'm only keeping it lit to show to the corporal when he comes, as evidence agin you."

An Exception to the Rule.

A happily married woman, who had enjoyed thirty-three years of wedlock, and who was the grandmother of four beautiful little children, had an amusing old colored woman for a cook.

One day when a box of especially beautiful flowers was left for the mistress the cook happened to be present, and she said: "Yo' husband send you all the pretty flowers you gits, missy?"

"Certainly, my husband, mammy," proudly answered the lady.

"Glory!" exclaimed the cook, "he suttently am holdin' out well."

Something Must Have Happened.

A witness in a railroad case at Fort Worth, asked to tell in his own way how the accident happened, said:

"Well, Ole and I was walking down the track, and I heard a whistle, and I got off the track, and the train went by, and I got back on the track, and I didn't see Ole; but I walked along, and pretty soon I seen Ole's hat, and I walked on, and seen one of Ole's legs, and then I seen one of Ole's arms, and then another leg, and then over one side Ole's head, and I says: 'My God! Something muster happen to Ole!'"—Everybody's.



UNIONIZING PEANUTVILLE.

Post's Home City Being Captured by Unionists.

Two more unions were formed in Battle Creek in the organized labor war on the open shop. The painters and boilermakers organized locals, with a membership of every employe in their line in the city except those at the Postum cereal works.

In addition to the formation of the new unions, bringing the local number of new organizations up to fourteen, two hundred men from the Grand Trunk railway shops have joined the Machinists' Union.

Employees of the Nichols & Shephard works and the Advance Thresher Co. also are about to join this organization.

The strike which was threatened at the Advance Thresher works as a result of a lockout threat against the organized workmen will probably be avoided. The management of the works has agreed to permit the organization of employes, provided the unions attempt no dictation as to how the establishment shall be run.

No attention has been paid by the Grand Trunk employes to the threat of the railroad to remove the shops from Battle Creek unless it remains "open." The labor organizers, whose ranks were swelled by the arrival of William B. McFarland, organizer of the Carpenters' Union, say they will have every one of the six hundred employes of the railway an organization member before the end of the week.

Local charters have been asked for by clerks, metal workers, teamsters, bookbinders, pressmen and cement workers employed in Battle Creek. The union men declare that Post's employes in these classes of labor have expressed their determination to join the organizations should charters be granted.

GOMPERS AT BETHLEHEM.

Takes Personal Charge of the Strike in Big Steel Plant.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, will take charge of the strike in the Bethlehem steel plant, giving weight to the report that the strike is the beginning of the fight to force the unionization of the steel industry.

Five hundred strikers have left here to take positions elsewhere, and it is said by the strike leaders they are doing so in order that they may turn a portion of their earnings into the strike fund. The federation is preparing to assist the strikers financially.

An official statement was issued by the union officials, claiming that 3,500 men are out. This is denied by the company officials, who say the number will not exceed nine hundred. At a mass meeting of the strikers it was announced that the four hundred men still working have promised to join the strikers.

MEET TO FIX WAGE SCALE.

The International Brotherhoods of Steam Shovelers and Dredgemen and Dredge Workers, the Licensed Tugmen's Protective Association, the Tug Firemen and Linemen's Association and the Rock Drill Workers of America met in conference in Detroit with the owners to discuss the wage scale for the coming year. The conference will continue throughout the week.

MOVING TOWARD SHORT DAY.

According to a plan now developing, the International Association of Machinists expects to obtain the eight-hour day within the next eighteen months. The scale now calls for nine hours. The plan outlined consists in taking twenty minutes off each work day for the first six months, repeating the process for the second and third six-month periods, the result being a reduction of the full hour at the end of eighteen months. Such a plan is now in operation on the Pacific coast. It is believed that the scheme will act as a preventive of strikes in that employers will have an opportunity to adjust by degrees their business to meet the conditions brought about by the shortened working days.

St. Paul Carpenters Union recently celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization. The event was a memorable one in union history, as the union decided at that time to purchase a building site upon which will be erected a building to be used as a permanent home for the union.

A general strike was declared on the Brandeis theater building, Omaha, Neb., now in course of erection, three hundred men stopping work. The contractor for the sheet metal work insisted upon employing non-union men. Union leaders objected and the strike resulted.

The Central Labor Council of Stockton, Cal., has entered upon a new scheme for the purpose of raising funds for the building of a new labor temple in that city. It has leased a theater and will run a moving picture show there, the profits to be used for the purpose named.

New York society women, who some time ago took up actively the cause of the shirt-waist strikers, have now organized a campaign for the establishment of trades unions in several lines of work thus far unorganized.

The Women's Page.

This page will be open to the wives, daughters and sweethearts of our members. Short letters will be published each month. Let us hear from you, as you are as much interested in the struggle for improved conditions as we are.

WOMANLY WISDOM.

A cheap economy can give to us but a dear experience.

The greatest blessing in the world is a cheerful, sunny heart.

To mend a granite kettle put a rivet in the hole and pound it flat.

After peeling apples drop them into cold water. This will prevent their becoming discolored.

For a sauerkraut weight take a gallon jug, fill it with dry sand, cork tight, and you will have a weight for life.

My kitchen stove is kept bright and clean by rubbing it briskly after each meal with old newspapers. This saves many polishings.

Don't be too much impressed with what "everybody" says. Sometimes this "everybody" is nothing more than some neighborhood gossip.

Do not keep the baby and other children in a room where anyone is smoking. The fumes of tobacco are bad for the eyes, and injurious when breathed.

Cut up the old, worn bedspread into bath towels. Hem as usual. Make bibs or wash-rags of the smaller pieces. Attach a piece of tape to hang them up by.

When bathing a baby or invalid it is well to have the towels heated. They dry the skin more quickly, without the moist, sticky feeling that sometimes follows a bath.

When folks are sick an old-fashioned candle is a nice thing to have in the room. It gives a nice, soft light, and will not smoke as a lamp does when turned down.

Put a stick of wood between the lower part of the boiler and the wall when you hang it up, and any water that is left will drain out nicely. This is dad's idea, and he knows.

In freezing weather it is impossible to clean windows with water, but they may be made shining thus: Make a thick solution of scouring soap and water. Rub it over the panes evenly, and when it is dry rub it off with a dry cloth.

the facing by the edges, with the folded side projecting just a fraction below the skirt, and it will look and wear better than when put on with a single edge below the skirt.

To bake cabbage so that everyone in the family will like it: First cook it tender in salted water, changing the water twice. Then chop it, put it into a buttered baking dish, turn a cupful of white sauce mixed with grated cheese over it, cover the top with buttered bread crumbs, and bake until the top is a delicate brown.

GOTHAM GIRLS WIN AT LAST.

Miss Pauline Newman, a representative of the New York shirtwaist makers, now in Rochester, N. Y., received the following letter last week from headquarters:

"The strike in Philadelphia has been settled by arbitration, and in New York we are settling up with the last ten or fifteen manufacturers who are still holding out. I expect that by the end of the week all who are still out will return to work. Naturally there is no need for collecting any more money from labor organizations. Of course there is still some distress, but I think we are now able to take care of them ourselves. Please extend to the labor organizations and others who have contributed to our cause our sincere thanks.

"Fraternally yours,

"JOHN A. DYCHE,

"General Secretary-Treasurer International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union."

The members of the Shirtwaist Makers' Union of New York City are to be congratulated on the exceptionally good fight they made against the manufacturers, especially as they have won the following demands:

The closed shop.

Fifty-four hours to constitute a week's work.

Twenty per cent increase for the piece workers.

Two dollars per week increase for the time workers.

Time and one-half to be paid for overtime, and if any work is performed on Sunday double time will be paid for same.

And last, but not least, they demanded better sanitary conditions in the workshops.

Let it be known that before any of the New York strikers returned to work the manufacturers had to sign the above agreement, which is one of the best in many a day.

TO MAKE GOOD TEA.

Fill the tea kettle with freshly drawn cold water; bring it quickly to a bubbling boil. Put a teaspoonful of tea for each cup desired into a porcelain pot which has been warmed. Pour the hard-boiling water over the tea leaves and let it steep for three or four minutes—no longer; then pour off the tea into another heated china pot. Do not

When putting braid on the bottom of a dress first stitch it double, then hem it onto use the tea leaves again.



THE SHORTER WORKDAY.

By the time this issue is in the hands of our members we will be close to the time when we expect to have achieved the long looked for goal, "THE SHORTER WORKDAY." This means that every U. B. brother must be ready to answer roll call on the 21st and answer with no faint voice, "Here," and at once step into the ranks and be ready to act at the word of command.

Have you stopped to think what the shorter work day means to you in these days when corporations say that 45 years is the limit of a man's usefulness? It means that you will be able to preserve your bodily strength so that when you have reached 45 years, you will not be cast upon the scrap pile; you will have time to enjoy the home which you have strived so hard to secure; you will have time to read and study, so that you may become better educated and thereby fit yourself for a better position in life, and enjoy some of the things that are only appreciated by those that have time to read and study; you will have time to enjoy the company of your wife and little ones, and help to make life more pleasant and enjoyable for the helpmate, who has stood by you in all your trials: you will have time to make yourself a better citizen and be able to look around and see what is going on in the country, and be in a position to do your duty as an American citizen, and you will be better fitted both physically and morally to perform your duties as a true union man.

It is not to be expected that we will be all of the one mind, but we must recognize the rule, "The greatest good for the greatest number," must prevail. Great stress has been laid on the fact, by some, that the shorter work day would be a detriment to business. But it seems that conditions in our business do not warrant this statement. We have factories working 60 hours; we have others working 53 hours. and still those that work the shorter hours continue in business. If the shorter workday is a detriment, why do some firms voluntarily give their men nine hours in place of ten hours to keep them from joining the union? Why do they, as soon as an organizer arrives in the city, shorten hours or raise wages voluntarily? Is it because they want to hurt their business, or is it because they love you so much? I say neither. It is because they know they can dictate to you individually, and in time, by adding work on jobs or pushing you to the limit, they can get back the little they gave you. On the other hand they know if you join the union that they must reckon with all, and not the individual, and they cannot so easily get back the sop they gave.

Now, brothers and non-members, can you after a short while spent in communion with yourself, find any clear and logical reason why you should not be an active part of that great organization, whose aim is the betterment of your conditions, morally and physically? Can you sit back and see others do the work and you reap the benefits without giving a helping hand?

The fact must be borne in mind that the die has been cast and there is no such word as retreat. We are going ahead. Not in a blind, unthinking way, but with our eyes open and with a full consciousness of what we are doing. So let every leather worker rally to the banner of the U. B. and we will see it set high upon the ramparts, and on it will be "EIGHT HOURS FOR 1910."

A WORD TO THE WISE.

A certain prominent saddlery manufacturer was heard to remark: "We realize that our workmen are entitled to some consideration in their demand for shorter hours and increase in wages proportionately, but we are now selling our goods at a very small margin of profit, and can't afford to do anything for them. Of course, if the demand is universally acceded to, none of us will get hurt and it will simply mean a general increase in the price of the manufactured article." But again he says: "Why should we fear a general strike, they haven't got enough money in their treasury to last them more than a few weeks at the best, and you know they will all insist on receiving their benefits promptly."

I fear that this good gentleman has been sadly misinformed. He seems to forget that the saddlery workmen only a few months ago passed through one of the most severe panics ever experienced in our history. That men walked the streets for months without a sign of work and are still alive. The hardships endured by our members during these troublous times were terrible, and horrible to relate. Notwithstanding this trying experience, the men remained loyal to their organization, knowing full well where to look to in time of adversity. Now, my good friends, don't you believe that these men can afford and will make a few sacrifices for the improvement of their conditions.

Don't you believe that they are possessed of good foresight in providing for the future in trying to eliminate conditions that make idleness. Eight hours will do it, and you can bet your life that they are ready to accept from the union a small portion of sacrifices for their future welfare. But never mind, the A. F. of L. is back of us and we will all be taken care of.

This gentleman makes little of the staying powers of the union man. Does he forget Cincinnati, St. Louis, and the Pacific Coast? Does he forget the powers of endurance shown by the Leather Workers at those times, when the whole force of the Manufacturers Association and the Citizens Alliance was centered at each point. Does he stop to consider that the Leather Workers are being driven from the trade by the conditions that are forced upon them? And still this same manufacturer is one of those that cry: "We can't get men enough." Let him sit down and figure. Let him go over the past two years and count how many men he has forced to walk the streets while waiting for him to give them work, and then let him wake up and realize that these men managed to exist then, and are willing to again walk the streets, if necessary, to secure that which they know is going to be of lasting benefit to them.

Wake up, Mr. Manufacturer, don't you see that if you wish to keep good, efficient men in the business, you must offer them better conditions. You have got to stop making the working man bear the brunt of all your price cutting and competition. Your first act, when figuring to make a price lower than that of your competitor, is to start at the labor end and take off the big slice there, overlooking the other items of cost in manufacture. You do not consider the amount of deadwood there is in the office or other parts of the factory. Oh,

no; they must be paid as you cannot replace them so easily. But, Mr. Man, the day is gone when as one manufacturer said, "All I have to do is to go to the door and whistle and I get all the leather workers I want." You need a siren that can be heard all over the land and then you don't get them. Under the existing conditions you should be careful, or you will find that when you are in need of leather workers they will all be crowded out of the business.

"Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn."

THE WOMAN'S PAGE.

In setting apart a page in our Journal for the women relations and friends of our members, we are giving a late recognition to the most valuable friends the unionist has. It is a self-evident fact to those that study the labor movement, that the women wield a mighty power, which if brought into play in the right direction would remedy the majority of our troubles. The wife of the union man spends the greater part of his wages, and if she can be brought to understand how to use it, and at all times to patronize the Union Label and Shop Card, she would soon bring the labor movement before the public so that it would be looked up to and its patronage more eagerly sought. Now, sisters, we ask you to take an interest in this page and write such articles as will be of interest to others, as you can give good advice to the men as well as the women. So let us hear from you for the April issue.

If you don't think we are going some, look at the list of new members. Keep the ball rolling, brothers, now you have learned how to do it.

And still another star. Welcome No. 120, Peoria, Ill.

OUR ARTIST.



WORKING GIRLS MAKE THE BEST WIVES.

It is the working women who make the best wives—and the best mothers, too.

"Woman is in the industrial struggle and she is in it to stay until she wins, what she is fighting for—her right to food, shelter and a home. We can not be defeated. We are at one with the great purpose of life.

"It is the working woman every time who, first of all, starts out with a wise marriage. She marries for love and for friendship and for respect—not just for the sake of a man—any man who will bestow the light of his countenance upon her.

"The working woman is delivered from the two great errors that women have been making since the institution of marriage was founded. One of these is marrying for a home. The other is marrying for an emotion. It would be hard to say which one of these mistakes has caused the more unhappiness.

"In the past, if a woman did not have a sufficient income to provide for her, aside from her own exertions, it was up to her to marry a 'provider.' What is this but decently legitimatized prostitution? Remember, Mr. Bernard Shaw's brutally direct epigram, 'The only way any woman can get along is to be good to some man who'll be good to her!' Before the day of the working woman far too many girls thought and lived that gospel.

"The women of the past have been helpless, if unconscious, parasites. Financial parasites or emotional parasites—but always 'sponges' of one sort or another.

"The woman—the working woman of today—stands on her own feet. She has at last gained the masculine privilege of selection. She can discriminate in her destiny.

"When she marries she chooses a man who can be both her sweetheart and her chum. It is so absolutely hopeless to think of being happy unless one's husband is both. He must love passionately, intensely, unwaveringly. But — he must understand keenly, finely.

"The working woman has the opportunity to make such a choice wisely, as well as the power. It is not merely that she is no longer forced to be beggar maid to the first King Cophtau handy—poor and starving for life interests, if not for money. But in the natural comradeship she finds with men workers through her own position as a worker she learns to know men in the chum relation—not just in the Sunday-night-best-suited-curl'd-hair sentimentally devoted relation.

"Then after the marriage, all her training in her work makes her so much better fitted to become a wife. That is, of course, if she has been working sensibly, according to trade union rules. She has acquired the habits of industry, of precision, of speed, and trustworthiness. If she has held a position of any

responsibility she has learned initiative. Every one of these qualities she is going to find constant use for in the managing of her household.

"If she has supported herself for some time she has learned the value of money. She knows better than to run up long bills on a short income. She very often may have 'boarded herself,' as well as bought her own clothes, during her days of service in the industrial world — then she knows how to market economically. And in every domestic crisis she must inevitably show the effects of what work always teaches—the perfect accomplishment of one thing." — Mary R. Macarthur, in *Machinists' Journal*.

SOME PRINCIPLES OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

It is now generally admitted by all really educated and honest men that a thorough organization of the entire working class, to render employment and the means of subsistence less precarious, by securing an equitable share of the fruits of their toil, is the most vital necessity of the present day.

A principle in the economy of our lives must be established, and that is a living wage; below which the wage-workers should not permit themselves to be driven. The living wage must be the first consideration, either in the cost or sale of an article, the product of labor.

The world's thinkers are now beginning to appreciate the fact that the demand for work is not alone one for the preservation of life in the individual, but is a human, innate right; the movement to reduce the hours of labor is not sought to shirk the duty of toil, but as the humane means by which the workless workers may find the road to employment.

The strength of a chain is its weakest link, and the Federation, therefore, endeavors to organize all labor, recognizing that while many non-unionists may be sympathetic with unionism, yet the unorganized are far more exposed to the pressure of unjust conditions and are the source of constant danger to the organized as well as to themselves.

We unite because we must. It is not a matter of sentiment, or charity, it is one of business. We are trade unionists because there is no other agency that will secure for us good wages, a short work day, partial independence in the present, and some time, we hope, complete.

We assert that it is the duty, as it is also the plain interest, of all working people to organize as such and take practical steps to effect the unity of the working class, as an indispensable preliminary to any successful attempt to eliminate the evils of which we, as a class, complain.

Within the lines of the Federation will be fought to the bitter end the fast-moving struggle, involving the perpetuation of the civilization we have so laboriously evolved.

The Leather Workers' Journal.

Published Monthly by the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, at
209-210 Postal Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
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E. J. BAKER, Editor.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Short communications each month upon matters of labor and interest to our friends and readers would be greatly appreciated by the management of the JOURNAL. Mail your copy so it will reach us not later than the 18th of each month.

We desire the following news: Election and installation of officers; any action proposed by your local as to wages, boycotts, hours, etc.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by Correspondents.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

E. J. BAKER, General President.....Kansas City, Mo.
GEO. SHIPMAN, First V. President.....Toronto, Can.
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C. C. ZEIGLER, Third V. President.....Oklahoma, Ok.



Address all FINANCIAL communications and make all drafts and money orders payable to
JOHN J. PFEIFFER, Gen'l Sec'y-Treas.,
209 Postal Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

The strike at the several shops in Ottawa, Canada, has been settled, the men returning to work with full recognition of the union and the wage question to be adjusted at once.

No. 17 has succeeded in taking nine more men out of Hanisch Bros.' shop, Chicago, leaving them with only one man.

The Los Angeles Finding Company, Los Angeles, Cal., locked out twenty-three union and non-union men for signing and presenting the general demand. Keep away from there.

Strikes are still on at the following places, and members are cautioned to keep away:

R. T. Frazier, Pueblo, Colo.

T. R. James Co., Ft. Worth, Texas.

Hanisch Bros., and Kronauer Saddlery Company, Chicago, Ill.

F. Norris & Sons and Wm. Duncan, Victoria, B. C.

All leather workers on horse goods are hereby notified to stay away from all cities where trouble is pending or strikes are on. We have advised members in every case to white the secretary-treasurer of a local branch before communicating with firms or accepting positions in various cities where price lists are pending or trouble is on. Local branches will rigidly enforce Article 16, Section 13, General Constitution, and all members will be governed accordingly.

RESULT OF VOTE

On Application of Local No. 162 for Extension of Benefits.

Result of votes cast on the application of local No. 162 for an extension of strike benefits:

| Local. | Yes. | No. | Local. | Yes. | No. |
|---------|------|-----|------------|------|-----|
| 1..... | 48 | 2 | 72..... | 19 | 1 |
| 2..... | 31 | 3 | 78..... | 15 | 0 |
| 3..... | 86 | 0 | 80..... | 29 | 1 |
| 9..... | 13 | 12 | 86..... | 18 | 0 |
| 10..... | 15 | 2 | 90..... | 7 | 0 |
| 14..... | 26 | 0 | 93..... | 16 | 0 |
| 15..... | 15 | 1 | 97..... | 27 | 0 |
| 17..... | 18 | 0 | 98..... | 22 | 1 |
| 18..... | 83 | 5 | 99..... | 9 | 0 |
| 19..... | 75 | 0 | 101..... | 5 | 0 |
| 26..... | 16 | 0 | 105..... | 12 | 5 |
| 29..... | 11 | 6 | 108..... | 17 | 0 |
| 30..... | 32 | 1 | 110..... | 0 | 10 |
| 32..... | 18 | 1 | 115..... | 8 | 9 |
| 34..... | 10 | 0 | 116..... | 6 | 0 |
| 36..... | 35 | 0 | 126..... | 7 | 0 |
| 39..... | 28 | 1 | 127..... | 6 | 1 |
| 40..... | 10 | 0 | 128..... | 0 | 41 |
| 43..... | 11 | 0 | 131..... | 10 | 1 |
| 44..... | 6 | 1 | 132..... | 6 | 0 |
| 46..... | 11 | 0 | 136..... | 7 | 0 |
| 48..... | 13 | 0 | 150..... | 22 | 3 |
| 49..... | 9 | 0 | 155..... | 9 | 0 |
| 52..... | 0 | 6 | 158..... | 6 | 0 |
| 54..... | 69 | 0 | 159..... | 9 | 1 |
| 55..... | 27 | 0 | 160..... | 8 | 0 |
| 57..... | 19 | 7 | 162..... | 65 | 0 |
| 58..... | 7 | 0 | 164..... | 12 | 0 |
| 59..... | 9 | 1 | 166..... | 1 | 10 |
| 60..... | 12 | 0 | 168..... | 19 | 0 |
| 62..... | 21 | 0 | 169..... | 20 | 0 |
| 63..... | 46 | 5 | 170..... | 3 | 14 |
| 64..... | 5 | 6 | 171..... | 8 | 0 |
| 67..... | 13 | 0 | | | |
| 70..... | 13 | 0 | Total..... | 1294 | 157 |

Locals not voting: Nos. 4, 11, 12, 24, 25, 27, 28, 35, 56, 61, 68, 69, 79, 82, 83, 85, 88, 91, 95, 96, 100, 103, 106, 109, 118, 135, 137, 142, 145, 149, 161, 163 and 165.

The application having received the constitutional two-thirds majority, the extension of strike benefits is granted.

E. J. BAKER,
General President.

DEATH BENEFIT.

In making claims for Death Benefit you must use the form provided by the General Secretary-Treasurer. Should the claim be allowed, the G. S.-T. will forward a draft for the amount.

To be eligible to death benefits the deceased must have been in good standing three months prior to his death.

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,

LOCAL SECRETARY-TREASURERS.

Local Secretary-Treasurers will be governed by the following extract of Article IV, Section 4, Constitution of Local Branches:

"It shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer of Local Branches of the U. B., upon sending money for any purpose whatsoever to a sister Local, to notify by letter the Recording Secretary of the receiving Local the amount of money sent and for what purpose."

THE No. 6 HARNESS MACHINE.

A point of great interest in the John O'Flaherty Co.'s No. 6 harness machine advertisement, which you will see on another page, is the way the machine draws off exactly the amount of top thread required for each stitch, the amount varying automatically according to the thickness of the work being done. When sufficient top thread is drawn off for the next stitch it is absolutely locked so firmly that to attempt to draw off more must break the thread. This machine absolutely locks the thread while some others have a tension which, though heavy, varies with the thickness and quality of the work being sewn.

IN MAKING REMITTANCES.

Members will, in forwarding payments for buttons, badges, dues, etc., please send post office money orders or drafts, and not postage stamps, as the present system of vouchers at headquarters will not admit of the receipt of same without a double entry.

All leather workers will stay away from Fort Worth, Tex.; Chicago, Ill.; Pueblo, Colo., and Victoria, B. C., and not heed alluring advertisements. Strike is on.

OFFICIAL RULES GOVERNING THE PAYMENT OF SICK BENEFITS.

Members making claim for sick benefits must have been in good standing and good health for the first six months of their membership. After that a member must be in good standing three months prior to making claim.

No benefits are allowed for one week's sickness, but if a member is sick two weeks or over, continuously, to draw the full amount, providing, that a member who becomes sick or disabled reports either in writing or verbally to the local or sick committee. Sickness or disability to be dated from the date on which he reports himself sick or disabled.

Any member failing to comply with this section shall not be entitled to benefits.

A JOURNAL FOR EACH MEMBER.

Local Branches who fail to receive a sufficient number of Journals to supply each member with a copy will please report the exact number of Journals needed, and we will increase the quantity when the next issue is mailed.

OPPORTUNITY.

Increase Your Wages by Increasing Your Ability.

Many make from fifty cents to one dollar per hour, during idle times, stamping novelties. This work is ever increasing, is the nicest of leather work, is right in your line, and you can learn it.

We teach designing, carving, flowering, lettering, etc., my mail. Write us.

BUCKLEY & EDGAR,
Box 363, Lander, Wyoming.

NEW LOCALS CHARTERED.

Since Last Report.

Local Branch No. 120, Peoria, Ill., reorganized February 23, 1910.

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|
| 120 H Eisenbach..... | 22377 | 120 F C Manska..... | 22385 |
| 120 John Nolrot..... | 22378 | 120 E VanIsseghan..... | 22386 |
| 120 J Dellert, Jr..... | 22379 | 120 N Schnur..... | 22387 |
| 120 Cliff Fields..... | 22380 | 120 L E Jayne..... | 22388 |
| 120 E Mendenhall..... | 22381 | 120 L B Maxwell..... | 22389 |
| 120 Frank Heine..... | 22382 | 120 G H Bryant..... | 22390 |
| 120 John Cobeau..... | 22383 | 120 D C McIntosh..... | 22391 |
| 120 F Schoenl..... | 22384 | 120 Otto Deppler..... | 22392 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|----------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
| Jan. 31, 1910. | | Feb. 1, 1910. | |
| ML O Schwitek..... | 22197 | 166 C Burroughs..... | 22248 |
| ML Wm McClure..... | 22198 | Jan. 27, 1910. | |
| ML A J McCoole..... | 22199 | 164 Carl Grasty..... | 22249 |
| Jan. 25, 1910. | | 164 Wm. Nance..... | 22250 |
| 17 F Vlandowsky..... | 22200 | 43 Jos Levesque..... | 22251 |
| Jan. 21, 1910. | | 43 M Legare..... | 22252 |
| 3 I C Escobar..... | 22201 | 43 S Leclerc..... | 22253 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|-----------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
| Jan. 24, 1910. | | Feb. 4, 1910. | |
| 155 R C Taylor..... | 22202 | 1 C M McGrew..... | 22254 |
| Jan. 19, 1910. | | 1 Geo Winn..... | 22255 |
| 98 Nels Jacobson..... | 22203 | 1 F M Phillery..... | 22256 |
| 98 Frank Miller..... | 22204 | 1 Jas Murray..... | 22257 |
| Jan. 24, 1910. | | 1 C F Henderson..... | 22258 |
| 12 Fred Wagner..... | 22205 | 1 Harry Iles..... | 22259 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|-----------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
| Jan. 26, 1910. | | Feb. 3, 1910. | |
| 150 C Schluhauf..... | 22206 | 36 Bart De Bord..... | 22261 |
| 150 Leo Thrams..... | 22207 | 36 J B Moore..... | 22262 |
| 150 Guy Kershner..... | 22208 | 36 J W Blevins..... | 22263 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|------------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
| Jan. 26, 1910. | | Feb. 4, 1910. | |
| 150 Emil Polensky..... | 22209 | 3 Henry La. ole..... | 22264 |
| 18 W R Caldwell..... | 22210 | 3 E W Hendreu..... | 22265 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|----------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|
| Jan. 26, 1910. | | Feb. 3, 1910. | |
| 18 J H Krumholz..... | 22211 | 55 C A Schumard..... | 22266 |
| 18 Al Quirk..... | 22212 | 55 H C Neuberger..... | 22267 |
| 18 G H Bianchi..... | 22213 | 55 A B Close..... | 22268 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|---------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
| Jan. 26, 1910. | | Feb. 3, 1910. | |
| 18 O F Koehler..... | 22214 | 57 J Esola..... | 22269 |
| 18 J Jorgenson..... | 22216 | 57 Thomas Flège..... | 22270 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|---------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| Jan. 26, 1910. | | Feb. 3, 1910. | |
| 2 C McClanahan..... | 22217 | 57 J F Viner..... | 22271 |
| Feb. 1, 1910. | | 57 Jas Maguire..... | 22272 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|----------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
| Feb. 1, 1910. | | Feb. 1, 1910. | |
| 169 John A Reed..... | 22218 | 93 Sidney Jones..... | 22273 |
| Jan. 27, 1910. | | Feb. 2, 1910. | |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|-----------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
| Jan. 26, 1910. | | Feb. 2, 1910. | |
| 56 Arthur Coates..... | 22220 | 98 A M Thompson..... | 22274 |
| 56 H Landenber..... | 22221 | 98 E Geer..... | 22275 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|-----------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| Jan. 26, 1910. | | Feb. 2, 1910. | |
| 56 J F Johnson..... | 22222 | 98 F Strathdee..... | 22276 |
| 56 Oscar Budwell..... | 22223 | Feb. 5, 1910. | |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|
| Jan. 26, 1910. | | Feb. 5, 1910. | |
| 56 A Willey..... | 22224 | 90 Paul C Haines..... | 22277 |
| Jan. 28, 1910. | | Feb. 9, 1910. | |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|--------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|
| Jan. 28, 1910. | | Feb. 9, 1910. | |
| 15 J W Brooks..... | 22225 | ML Geo Glass..... | 22278 |
| 35 H Frietsch..... | 22226 | Feb. 2, 1910. | |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|--------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| Jan. 28, 1910. | | Feb. 2, 1910. | |
| 35 D Saborrow..... | 22227 | 70 N J Gee..... | 22279 |
| Jan. 12, 1910. | | Jan. 26, 1910. | |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|-----------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
| Jan. 12, 1910. | | Jan. 26, 1910. | |
| 68 F J Bisinger..... | 22228 | 4 Wm Panky..... | 22283 |
| 68 L H Loveridge..... | 22229 | 4 Levin Wheeler..... | 22284 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|----------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
| Feb. 5, 1910. | | Feb. 5, 1910. | |
| 101 C Cedervall..... | 22230 | 78 H Goodfellow..... | 22285 |
| Jan. 19, 1910. | | Feb. 14, 1910. | |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|--------------------|----------|------------------|----------|
| Jan. 19, 1910. | | Feb. 14, 1910. | |
| 70 A E Skoog..... | 22231 | ML L G Gunn..... | 22286 |
| 70 O N Carsen..... | 22232 | Feb. 3, 1910. | |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|-----------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| Jan. 19, 1910. | | Feb. 3, 1910. | |
| 70 John Schaffer..... | 22234 | 72 L F Hubbard..... | 22287 |
| 70 W Englekling..... | 22235 | Feb. 7, 1910. | |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|--------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|
| Jan. 27, 1910. | | Feb. 7, 1910. | |
| 36 R W Burney..... | 22236 | 61 J C Seward..... | 22288 |
| Jan. 21, 1910. | | Feb. 8, 1910. | |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|---------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|
| Jan. 21, 1910. | | Feb. 8, 1910. | |
| 67 Geo. E Paas..... | 22237 | 17 S Engerman..... | 22289 |
| Feb. 2, 1910. | | Feb. 2, 1910. | |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|----------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| Feb. 2, 1910. | | Feb. 2, 1910. | |
| ML S W Williams..... | 22238 | 150 J F Walker..... | 22290 |
| Feb. 1, 1910. | | Feb. 9, 1910. | |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|----------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|
| Feb. 1, 1910. | | Feb. 9, 1910. | |
| 39 Jas O'Rourke..... | 22239 | 108 JMBiankeshp..... | 22291 |
| 39 C J Pire..... | 22240 | 108 H C Talmadge..... | 22292 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|-------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
| Feb. 1, 1910. | | Feb. 9, 1910. | |
| 39 A Krobelt..... | 22241 | 18 Frank Jendra..... | 22293 |
| 39 H G Kruse..... | 22242 | 18 Jas F Knott..... | 22294 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|-------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| Feb. 1, 1910. | | Feb. 9, 1910. | |
| 39 B P Jarke..... | 22243 | 18 A Gaulke..... | 22295 |
| 19 John Ryan..... | 22244 | 18 Geo J Gales..... | 22296 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|----------------------|----------|------------------|----------|
| Feb. 10, 1910. | | Feb. 15, 1910. | |
| 80 M Jacobl, Jr..... | 22301 | 35 A Reibel..... | 22373 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|--------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| Feb. 10, 1910. | | Feb. 15, 1910. | |
| 80 A T Jensen..... | 22302 | 35 Jessle Gale..... | 22374 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|--------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
| Feb. 10, 1910. | | Feb. 15, 1910. | |
| 10 Frank Frye..... | 22303 | 35 T B Mitchell..... | 22375 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|-----------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|
| Feb. 12, 1910. | | Feb. 15, 1910. | |
| 10 E Frankenjoht..... | 22304 | 35 Ira Miller..... | 22376 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|---------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|
| Feb. 12, 1910. | | Feb. 15, 1910. | |
| 169 L J Kibbay..... | 22305 | 52 Will Volz..... | 22393 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|---------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| Jan. 28, 1910. | | Feb. 18, 1910. | |
| 171 Wm R Kelly..... | 22306 | 52 R E Hubbard..... | 22394 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|----------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|
| Feb. 11, 1910. | | Feb. 21, 1910. | |
| 131 Andy Seguin..... | 22307 | 67 Clarence Shaw..... | 22395 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|--------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| Feb. 11, 1910. | | Feb. 21, 1910. | |
| 56 J P Cullen..... | 22308 | 36 Jno Cummins..... | 22396 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|
| Feb. 11, 1910. | | Feb. 21, 1910. | |
| 56 S C Fritz..... | 22309 | 36 F Roscher..... | 22397 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|-------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
| Feb. 11, 1910. | | Feb. 22, 1910. | |
| 56 J J Davis..... | 22310 | 17 J Garerlechl..... | 22398 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|-------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
| Feb. 11, 1910. | | Feb. 22, 1910. | |
| 56 H G Hamel..... | 22311 | 17 S Gruschozhs..... | 22399 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|-------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|
| Feb. 11, 1910. | | Feb. 22, 1910. | |
| 56 E Baluger..... | 22312 | 17 Joe Suchou..... | 22400 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|----------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|
| Feb. 11, 1910. | | Feb. 22, 1910. | |
| 145 Jno Chapman..... | 22314 | 17 C Johnson..... | 22401 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|----------------------|----------|------------------|----------|
| Feb. 11, 1910. | | Feb. 22, 1910. | |
| 164 Edgar Nance..... | 22315 | 17 B Zabelm..... | 22402 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|----------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|
| Feb. 11, 1910. | | Feb. 22, 1910. | |
| 54 Alex Demetra..... | 22316 | 17 John North..... | 22403 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|--------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|
| Feb. 11, 1910. | | Feb. 22, 1910. | |
| 11 John Bruce..... | 22317 | 17 S Olsheski..... | 22404 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|--------------------|----------|------------------|----------|
| Feb. 11, 1910. | | Feb. 22, 1910. | |
| 11 F W Werner..... | 22318 | 17 A Hofman..... | 22405 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|----------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|
| Feb. 11, 1910. | | Feb. 22, 1910. | |
| 168 Geo Chapman..... | 22319 | 17 Michael Vlmer..... | 22406 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|----------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|
| Feb. 11, 1910. | | Feb. 22, 1910. | |
| 168 Wood L Hill..... | 22320 | 17 Wm Heller..... | 22407 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|----------------------|----------|------------------|----------|
| Feb. 11, 1910. | | Feb. 23, 1910. | |
| 168 Ed Fristner..... | 22321 | 14 Jos Bohr..... | 22416 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|-------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
| Feb. 11, 1910. | | Feb. 23, 1910. | |
| 12 H M Thuma..... | 22322 | 14 John Brandel..... | 22417 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|--------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| Feb. 11, 1910. | | Feb. 23, 1910. | |
| 35 D F Huffer..... | 22323 | 14 H R Rothman..... | 22418 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|----------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|
| Feb. 11, 1910. | | Feb. 23, 1910. | |
| 46 AHW Petersen..... | 22324 | 14 H J Miller..... | 22419 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|-------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| Feb. 11, 1910. | | Feb. 23, 1910. | |
| 43 G Quellet..... | 22325 | 14 Wm Callahan..... | 22420 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|-------------------|----------|------------------|----------|
| Feb. 11, 1910. | | Feb. 23, 1910. | |
| 43 H Laplain..... | 22326 | 14 Geo Haag..... | 22421 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|---------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|
| Feb. 11, 1910. | | Feb. 23, 1910. | |
| 43 Chas Bureau..... | 22327 | 14 M P Mattingly..... | 22422 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|-------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
| Feb. 11, 1910. | | Feb. 23, 1910. | |
| 19 J F Pikal..... | 22328 | 14 W Freeburger..... | 22423 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|----------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| Feb. 11, 1910. | | Feb. 22, 1910. | |
| 19 John Huchera..... | 22329 | 18 Ed McCarthy..... | 22424 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|-----------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|
| Feb. 11, 1910. | | Feb. 22, 1910. | |
| 19 HL Bornheimer..... | 22330 | 18 J P Wagner..... | 22425 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|--------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|
| Feb. 11, 1910. | | Feb. 22, 1910. | |
| 19 W F Lehman..... | 22331 | 18 J H Foster..... | 22426 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|
| Feb. 11, 1910. | | Feb. 22, 1910. | |
| 19 Jos Shindelus..... | 22332 | 18 Jno Strafelde..... | 22427 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|-----------------|----------|--------------------|----------|
| Feb. 11, 1910. | | Feb. 22, 1910. | |
| 19 J Horak..... | 22333 | 18 C W Norman..... | 22428 |

MEMBERS RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.

Members who have deposited their transfer cards with any local branch during the month of January and whose names do not appear in the following list, should immediately call the local secretary's attention to the same and have their transfer properly registered. It has also been brought to our attention that secretaries some times fail to notify the secretary of the local branch where a member last held membership, after receiving said member by transfer. Secretaries should therefore carefully observe this list for any mistakes that may have occurred.

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

| Branch No. | Book No. | Received by Transfer | From Branch No. |
|------------|----------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 17039 | Ferd Roy | 30 |
| 3 | 22001 | George McCurdy | 164 |
| 3 | 21909 | Lawrence Harkin | 62 |
| 3 | 20066 | Frank Gavin | 10 |
| 9 | 6159 | O. Malterburger | 67 |
| 12 | 1972 | E. Martin | 165 |
| 12 | 20412 | Frank Simpson | 32 |
| 12 | 3827 | A. Landon | 27 |
| 12 | 20850 | H. T. Hobreicht | 32 |
| 14 | 12570 | Pat Kennedy | 106 |
| 14 | 16143 | Otto R. Hutson | 30 |
| 14 | 6218 | E. O. Bird | 69 |
| 14 | 14546 | Charles Stoesser | 155 |
| 17 | 20605 | George B. Wood | 35 |
| 17 | 22080 | Richard Christian | 145 |
| 18 | 17628 | M. A. Maxwell | 63 |
| 18 | 20706 | F. J. Bloomer | 63 |
| 18 | 11541 | John Fink | 63 |
| 18 | 19970 | W. T. Buch | 19 |
| 18 | 21840 | C. A. Brownell | 98 |
| 18 | 18730 | Guy W. Stitser | 98 |
| 18 | 21919 | William Gibson | 80 |
| 18 | 21837 | Gus Swanson | 103 |
| 18 | 20150 | C. C. Blake | 103 |
| 18 | 20756 | Luper Margulis | 19 |
| 28 | 21058 | E. Mooneyham | 24 |
| 28 | 20007 | L. E. Williams | 26 |
| 28 | 20475 | George Holcomb | 82 |
| 28 | 21814 | H. F. Nelson | 30 |
| 29 | 7695 | John Robalter | 12 |
| 29 | 19376 | H. Miller | 12 |
| 29 | 8243 | A. C. Snavely | 70 |
| 30 | 363 | F. Wirth | 70 |
| 30 | 19464 | H. Conley | 10 |
| 39 | 21614 | James E. Dull | 169 |
| 39 | 2464 | L. C. Stiensmeyer | 11 |
| 44 | 20747 | R. L. Lindsay | 67 |
| 46 | 20530 | Emil Seifert | 3 |
| 49 | 21884 | Carl W. Haertig | 35 |
| 54 | 19867 | Paul Lehman | 43 |
| 54 | 19039 | Edw. Muchler | 15 |
| 55 | 22048 | C. E. Tomlinson | M. L. |
| 63 | 21497 | Charles Olson | 19 |
| 67 | 19984 | C. W. Easley | 79 |
| 70 | 9803 | D. B. St. Clair | 30 |
| 80 | 21878 | Jake Krasnovski | 150 |
| 80 | 17175 | F. C. Allen | 150 |
| 80 | 21919 | William Gibson | 62 |
| 80 | 6897 | H. Schaefer | 39 |
| 80 | 22104 | J. R. Hinton | 39 |
| 82 | 22159 | D. M. Bokerfield | 36 |
| 97 | | E. Goodman | |
| 98 | 9802 | William Nystrom | 18 |
| 108 | 14240 | W. P. Murphy | 4 |
| 108 | 18395 | B. Brocknow | 28 |
| 150 | 20785 | Jess Coffman | 39 |
| 164 | 20564 | Charles Noack | 14 |
| 164 | 20468 | William Faust | 30 |
| 164 | 8613 | Adolph F. Meihler | 155 |
| 169 | 21159 | W. H. Howard | 168 |
| 169 | 18878 | William Reber | 26 |
| 169 | 20480 | Henry Kurtz | 18 |
| 170 | 90 | J. M. Donohoe | 58 |
| 172 | 4012 | E. Sanglois | 57 |
| 173 | 15389 | M. Brunelot | 57 |

ACCEPTED BY RETIRING CARD.

Since last Report.

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Pat Donahue .21223 | 32 | Sidney Huff .16876 |
| 1 | J Barkdoll .11074 | 35 | John Petty .20780 |
| 1 | Orville Lenu .16464 | 36 | R F Miller .17021 |
| 1 | P Kissler .20839 | 36 | Frank Poore .4149 |
| 1 | L Postal .20720 | 36 | W E Johnson.18315 |
| 3 | W C Fowler.16471 | 44 | T C Snyder.20233 |
| 10 | J J Foster.11529 | 56 | P Schuck .19300 |
| 10 | John Bulk .9965 | 57 | Geo Gorgensen.20258 |
| 11 | J C Carstens.13646 | 57 | V L Adams.19658 |
| 12 | L P Larsen.15649 | 58 | Joe Souders.20800 |
| 14 | Ed Koeltz .333 | 67 | John F Zindra.16645 |
| 17 | Joe Ludmer .20722 | 68 | H D Watkins.20840 |
| 18 | C A Anderson.17928 | 78 | W C Nofsinger.11908 |
| 18 | Oscar Milburn.13659 | 79 | Edw Oelkart.11526 |
| 19 | Ed Lunow .18162 | 80 | Wm Bloom .21759 |
| 19 | S G Casper.21262 | 96 | Geo Cronk.20821 |
| 19 | Fred Butzer .20755 | 106 | Wm Lenz .11659 |
| 26 | Alonzo Allen.14991 | 145 | Frank Burton.1613 |
| 27 | J W Kirwin.21560 | 150 | Albert Walton.12039 |
| 28 | Chas R Hare.15341 | 169 | F A Peterson.21656 |

SICK BENEFITS.

Following is a list of members who received sick benefits during the month of January. Members are requested to go over same carefully and report any irregularities to the undersigned without delay.

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,
Gen. Sec'y-Treasurer.

| Branch No. | Member Receiving Sick Benefits. | Book No. | Amount |
|------------|---------------------------------|----------|---------|
| 1 | John Marsch | 2583 | \$10.00 |
| 1 | Alex Morgan | 15917 | 15.00 |
| 3 | W. P. Whitting | 16547 | 5.00 |
| 4 | Wm. Blacklinger | 353 | 25.00 |
| 10 | John Lorenz | 8574 | 25.00 |
| 11 | Aug. Hedin | 568 | 30.00 |
| 12 | A. Chambers | 19425 | 20.00 |
| 14 | Charles Loeffler | 4775 | 10.00 |
| 14 | Patrick Weir | 7993 | 10.00 |
| 17 | H. Schock | 11397 | 25.00 |
| 17 | Carl Block | 16386 | 15.00 |
| 17 | J. Hanfstengel | 14662 | 10.00 |
| 17 | James Flala | 16522 | 15.00 |
| 17 | Frank Tobias | 9232 | 10.00 |
| 18 | William Quirk | 814 | 15.00 |
| 19 | K. Staats | 884 | 20.00 |
| 19 | E. A. Anderson | 17471 | 15.00 |
| 19 | B. F. Morledge | 17068 | 5.00 |
| 19 | P. Pleson | 17209 | 10.00 |
| 28 | J. A. Green | 14231 | 10.00 |
| 28 | John Langley | 4900 | 20.00 |
| 28 | S. E. Berry | 3251 | 10.00 |
| 30 | H. Stillmeyer | 4709 | 15.00 |
| 30 | J. W. Wiemeyer | 1555 | 20.00 |
| 35 | Wm. L. Martin | 2158 | 20.00 |
| 35 | J. B. Owens | 12039 | 10.00 |
| 35 | William Clements | 20587 | 10.00 |
| 44 | R. L. Allen | 7304 | 10.00 |
| 46 | James E. Wilson | 3297 | 10.00 |
| 46 | William Watters | 17230 | 10.00 |
| 54 | George Figge | 16012 | 10.00 |
| 54 | Charles Grimm | 7128 | 15.00 |
| 54 | Fred Springhut | 15094 | 15.00 |
| 54 | August Oscita | 19808 | 10.00 |
| 55 | J. A. Stetter | 3524 | 10.00 |
| 55 | A. H. Maenz | 7219 | 5.00 |
| 58 | Otto Helmlich | 7822 | 15.00 |
| 60 | Joe Wild | 19803 | 20.00 |
| 67 | Frank Tuttle | 20793 | 10.00 |
| 69 | E. O. Bird | 6218 | 20.00 |
| 69 | J. W. Silvey | 18248 | 5.00 |
| 79 | D. J. Murphy | 20984 | 15.00 |
| 79 | F. Krishan | 20061 | 15.00 |
| 80 | M. Paul | 17129 | 10.00 |
| 97 | F. G. Nudd | 18697 | 15.00 |
| 105 | R. H. Chase | 16719 | 10.00 |
| 105 | Patrick F. Kelly | 21208 | 10.00 |
| 105 | James Flynn | 16780 | 5.00 |
| 106 | Charles Redman | 11564 | 35.00 |
| 108 | James G. Morton | 18213 | 5.00 |
| 132 | James Corrigan | 15805 | 25.00 |
| 136 | John Smith | 13742 | 15.00 |
| 136 | Samuel Calderwood | 15182 | 10.00 |
| 168 | Isaac B. Smith | 21163 | 15.00 |

MEMBERS RETIRED.

| Since last Report. | | | |
|----------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|
| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
| 1 Pat Donahue... | 21223 | 58 Jos. Scuders... | 20800 |
| 17 Joe Koeller... | 7838 | 68 Chas W Foy... | 17255 |
| 18 Ben Urbán... | 3091 | 80 C Williamson... | 21233 |
| 19 Jas Kotnour... | 21638 | 82 Jerry Lucius... | 20020 |
| 19 Krist Cashelm... | 21981 | 98 C A Tuor... | 18764 |
| 27 Aug Schmittler... | 18409 | 108 O L Sleber... | 18333 |
| 27 Earl Tuttle... | 21604 | 110 Wm Grigby... | 20418 |
| 29 Henry Sattler... | 3224 | 115 C Curtis... | 17020 |
| 39 Simon H Dorn... | 2357 | 132 James Hinds... | 19636 |
| 48 Chas Miller... | 4540 | 132 F McHugh... | 20632 |
| 49 Joe Garlisk... | 8439 | 156 C H French... | 18280 |
| 54 Hy Nells... | 14862 | 172 J S Sweeney... | 22093 |
| 58 F H Graycroft... | 8300 | | |

IN MEMORIAM**MEMBERS DECEASED.**

| Since last issue. | | | |
|----------------------------|----------|------------|----------|
| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
| 11....David Le Claire..... | 15723 | | |
| 11....William Gross..... | 20214 | | |
| 59....Eugene Fabry..... | 14168 | | |
| 64....M. P. Hobgood..... | 21048 | | |
| 171....George G. Cook..... | 21826 | | |

All leather workers will stay away from Fort Worth, Tex.; Chicago, Ill.; Pueblo, Colo., and Victoria, B. C., and not heed alluring advertisements. Strike is on.

ABSENT MEMBER IS MENACE TO UNIONISM.

Organized labor, by reason of its constantly increasing power and complexity, has assumed an importance that vividly reminds the wage-earner that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." In its constituent parts there are so many defects that must be remedied before it can fully accomplish its mission that it is difficult at random to determine which should be given precedence but the average unionist will agree that the member who absents himself from the meetings and takes but little or no interest in its affairs is capable of much harm and greatly retards the progress of the movement.

The absent member falls an easy prey to the wiles of the hothead and the demagogue and seems ever ready to lend his support to wildcat schemes conceived in ignorance and born of inexperience, that always threaten the ability and many times the existence of the union.

The absent member considers himself the smartest man in his local, and he is sure to have at his fingers' ends any part of labor's history that treats of disaster and defeat. He can give you day and date for every mistake that was ever committed; he knows just where the worst riots occurred, the precise court that launched a death dealing injunction, the names of men who suffered imprisonment for failing to obey the local writ, the exact sum of damages mulcted

from trades unions at various times, and he is sure to point out why the whole labor movement is doomed to destruction.

He feels convinced that most labor leaders are corrupt, and if the policy of local officers or general officers of his union does not coincide with his views he immediately advertises his brother union men as "grafters," and in the event of an election no chicanery is too despicable for him to accomplish their defeat.

His morbid reasoning is never satisfied until with jealous eye he goes through the whole catalogue of unions and voices his condemnatory opinion of every man therein who in the past or the present has taken any active part in the work.

The absent member is also, as well as a member, a critic, a veritable Solomon. So profound, so wise, so far-seeing is he! And when he occasionally visits his local union and his views on union regulations are not adopted he is overwhelmed with surprise and gives this sometimes as a reason for not taking more interest in his organization.

The absent member unfortunately does not confine his carplings to things generally, but supplies them directly to the policy that tried leaders by experience have found to be correct. There is not a single thing done that suits him. Every rule that is passed is wrong, every one defeated is right, every plan adopted faulty, and his prediction of swift and sudden disaster sufficient to alarm all except those who knew the pessimist at his worst.

The absent member is never satisfied with the officers his union selects, and if it should chance he accidentally attended a meeting on election night and his name was proposed and defeated his lugubrious prophecies are all the more nauseating.

"COMMON THIEVES."

From Anderson, Ind., came a dispatch recently saying that a woman, made desperate by the fact that her children were hungry and cold, was in jail because she "stole" coal from some coal cars. "She had been unable to get work," says the dispatch, "and resolved on theft only when her older children were thrown out of work and her money ran out." Just how matters were bettered by throwing the woman into jail is not stated. Society prepared that "crime," if the taking of the coal by a woman in such circumstances was a crime, but society's victims were made to suffer, as is generally the case when society's victims are poor.—The Public.

A DIFFERENT STORY.

If the wives who are obliged to account to their husbands for every cent they get were to turn the tables by demanding an audit of the tobacco and beer expenses things would be different.—Farm Journal.

Let the Slogan be 8 hours in 1910.

A TRAITOR TO HIS COUNTRY.

By Thomas, son of David J. Lloyd, Elwood,
Ind.

1

The strike is on, say what you may,
The Trust is trying to lower your pay;
No loyalty of souls have they,
But scab's a job with little pay.

2

Poor, weak-minded, selfish man thou art
Thou art a scab right from the start;
You shut your eyes to progress and life,
And reject nobility and right.

3

Poor human cattle, blind and dumb,
Prefer the whip than make a run;
They stray away from human fame,
Declaring themselves without no gamé.

4

So now, you black scab, come out like a
man,
Come back to the union now while you
can,
To honor your country, your wife and your
home,
To get that liberty that once was your
own.

UNIONS AND POVERTY'S CONQUEST.

The Union Label a Great Power in Reducing
Poverty and in Diminishing Suffering
From Trade Diseases.

Frank Julian Warne contributes the third series of articles on "The Conquest of Poverty" to the December Metropolitan Magazine, taking for his special subject, "The Program of the Labor Unions," in the great battle for human existence. He starts with the positive declaration that it is due as much to the activities of labor unions as to any other single agency that the deaths of workers from unhealthy occupations, with all their accompanying sickness and ensuing poverty, are not greater. He says:

"That the dangers from such employment constantly being reduced, is also to the credit largely of organized labor. Through these unions, the workers are effecting revolutions in factory management and regulation; they are responsible to a great extent for the creation of state departments of bureaus of labor, with their extensive machinery for mine and factory inspection; and also for much of the efficiency with which these departments are conducted. By means of strikes and trade agreements the unions are enforcing upon employers better sanitary conditions in the working places; through protests to boards of health they eradicate many unhygienic evils; and in various other ways the worker through the trade union is bringing about healthier conditions of employment in scores of industries.

"Probably the most important of the many

means employed by the union to this end is the union label. Sixty-four national and international unions, operating in nearly every state, and comprising a membership of nearly two million toilers, have each adopted separate symbols which are printed on stickers and pasted (or stamped or sewed) on the article which the members are engaged in producing. The label states that the goods bearing it were made under union conditions; it guarantees to the purchaser that these conditions are healthful and sanitary, and the union members see that they are so. To compel the establishment of such conditions and the use by the employer of the label, the union sometimes employs the boycott and the strike. In 1900 as many as 22,315,000 labels were being used in a single year by the cigarmakers' union alone; the hatters' union issue more than one million a month.

"The union label is coming more and more to be an instrument of great economic power in protecting the worker against unhealthy conditions of employment, and in reducing the amount of poverty by diminishing the number suffering from trade diseases.

"The primary and dominant causes of poverty are not shiffliness, laziness, unreliability, theft, gambling, vice, crime, immorality, heredity, early marriage, large family, physical defects, ignorance of English, desertion and non-support, illiteracy, ill-health—that whole category of individual or social defects in character which has been designed more or less with the view of holding the individual responsible for poverty.

PAYMENT OF DUES NOT THE CLIMAX
OF UNION DUTY.

There is nothing so injurious to a labor union as the non-attendance of the membership at the meetings.

A man that pays his dues does not comply with his obligation, if that is all he does. He should attend the meetings, speak to non-union men, encourage others to join, and at all times endeavor to build up the organization. By so doing he is helping himself and strengthening himself.

There is no person so injurious to the union as the fellow who is out knocking all the time. But fair, honest criticism is sometimes beneficial to the labor union.

Very often when the members do not attend the meetings the officers become discouraged, because they feel as if anything they do is all right, inasmuch as the members do not think it worth their while to care about the affairs of the union.

This should not be. They should attend all meetings, help out the officers, speak well of the union on the street; try to get non-union men to join; watch the men who handle their money; see that their secretary-treasurer is bonded, and in every way take an interest in the union, thereby building up the local that it may be a benefit to the membership.—Duluth Labor World.

CAPITALIST DEFENDS UNIONS.

A capitalist, defending the interests of the people who work is about as rare as anything that exists. The members of the City Club of Los Angeles listened to some wholesome industrial doctrine last Saturday. The expounder was Harris Weinstock, head of the big department stores of Weinstock & Lubin, in San Francisco and Sacramento.

Mr. Weinstock is fresh from a trip around the world to study the problem of how to insure perpetual industrial peace. Here are a few of his remarks:

"It may be due merely to a coincidence, but the fact remains that the highest human efficiency among wage earners is to be found in countries where labor organizations are strongest.

"Some one has said that the world does not permit the loss of anything that makes for the common good. If this is so, then labor organizations have come to stay. If it were possible to wipe out labor organizations, occidental civilization would be set back decades.

"The sooner employers realize and accept the situation the sooner wage payers direct their thoughts to the question of how most wisely and most equitably to deal with organized labor, instead of directing their thoughts to the question of how most effectively to destroy labor organizations, the more speedily are they likely to hasten the day when industrial peace will be at hand.

"Workers are more abundant than work, hence the employer has more often been able to exploit the worker than the worker has been able to exploit the employer. This has led labor in most countries to unite for its common protection against the exploiting tendencies of the wage payer. The organization of labor has carried to the employer advantages and disadvantages. On the one hand it has robbed the employer of the executive voice in fixing wages, hours and working conditions. It has clipped his privilege to be the sole arbiter of the conditions under which his workers shall toil and live. It has compelled him to take into account in his reckonings the attitude of his workers and to realize they must have a voice in all things effecting their welfare.

"On the other hand the organization of labor has made for a higher intelligence on the part of the wage earner. It has brought about higher wages, shorter hours and more livable and better working conditions, which have uplifted the toiler and made of him a more valuable and more efficient worker.

"If I were a laboring man, I would join a labor union. The highest human efficiency among wage earners is to be found in countries where labor organizations are strongest. The lowest efficiency among wage earners which came under my notice anywhere in the Occident, I found in Russia, the land where labor organizations are not permitted to exist. Labor organizations are strongest in English speaking countries and these countries have the highest efficiency

in labor. The labor organization has come to stay.

"While in Russia I interviewed an iron master of the empire. He told me that foreign competition was sweeping the trade from under his feet. To what cause do you attribute this, I inquired. To the inefficiency of Russian labor, was his reply. He told me the Russian workman gave his time, energy and ability grudgingly to his employer and that the foreign laborer was far ahead of the Russian workman in the quality of his workmanship.

"I then sought an interview with a Russian workman familiar with existing conditions in his country. He told me the laborer met and organized with his fellows under penalty of passing the rest of his days in Siberia. 'The government and our employers are leagued against us,' he told me. 'What use is it to give the best that is in us to our employers? The wages would never be any higher and it would receive neither reward or appreciation, so we set our teeth and give them just as little as we can.'

"So the Russian employers, bloated in their arrogance, blindly stamp out organized labor, lessen the quality of that labor and unwittingly open the doors of their country to foreign competition."

FACTS ABOUT THE HORSE SITUATION.

There continues to be a great deal of talk one way and another about the decrease in the use and value of the horse since the automobile has come into such general use, but the only talk that amounts to anything is that which is backed by figures; and this is what the figures have to say in the crop report of the Department of Agriculture for January 1:

The number of horses in the United States between January 1, 1909, and January 1, 1910, increased from 20,604,000 to 21,040,000, and the value from \$1,974,052,000 to \$2,276,363,000. The price of horses per head rose from an average of \$95.64 apiece in 1908 to \$108.19 a head in 1909. The number of mules for the year 1909 was 4,123,000; the average price \$119.84 a head, and the total value \$494,095,000, as compared with the previous year when the number was 4,053,000; the average price \$107.84, and the total value \$437,082,000.

Compared with January 1, 1909, the following changes are indicated: Horses increased 400,000, mules 70,000. In average value per head horses increase \$12.55, mules \$12. In total value horses increased \$302,311,000, mules \$57,013,000.

This shows beyond a doubt that the horse still holds his own with the increased population. If the value alone had increased, we might conclude that it was because of a shortage of production; and vice versa, if only the number of horses had increased one might be led to believe that many of these horses were idle and of no use; but the large increase in both price and number is conclusive assurance that the horse is here to stay.—Harness Herald.

(Cut this out and hand it to a non-member.)

Why Not Join the Union?

Reader, are you a member of organized labor? If not, and you are qualified to join a labor union, why not? Put that question to yourself. Think it out. Yes, you may have a grievance with regard to some union that once failed to meet all your expectations, or some union men whose methods were not all that you would deem the best and wisest.

If you hold off because of such experiences, act consistently, and never associate yourself with any human institution that has a flaw. Keep away from insurance of any kind; there has never yet been a perfect system in practice. Don't join a building and loan association; many of them have failed. Throw down all forms of co-operation; numerous instances of loss through them can be quoted. Never go to church or take part in any congregational work; there have been sin, prejudice, slander and hypocrisy in church, chapel and synagogue. Keep your offspring away from school; other people's children are wicked, school rooms are badly lighted and ventilated, too much time is given to fads and frills. Don't look at a newspaper; full of lies. Keep off the street cars; they are slower than automobiles. Take no books from the public libraries; full of germs that kill. Never travel by the railroad; accidents occur every day.

But there is little danger that any rational human being will carry out his argument against human institutions in general because of their occasional imperfections. An indictment of every one of them, like the oft-quoted indictment of a whole nation, can be based on their petty flaws.

Labor organizations, despite their drawbacks, due to weak men, poor methods or any other cause, are carrying on a great work in our social life today. Don't you think, reader, that you have need of membership in some organization that is doing its work in your neighborhood? If so, why don't you join? Go, man, and help organize!—Sam'l Gompers.

Leather Workers' Emblems



Gold Plate
CUFF BUTTONS
75c per Pair



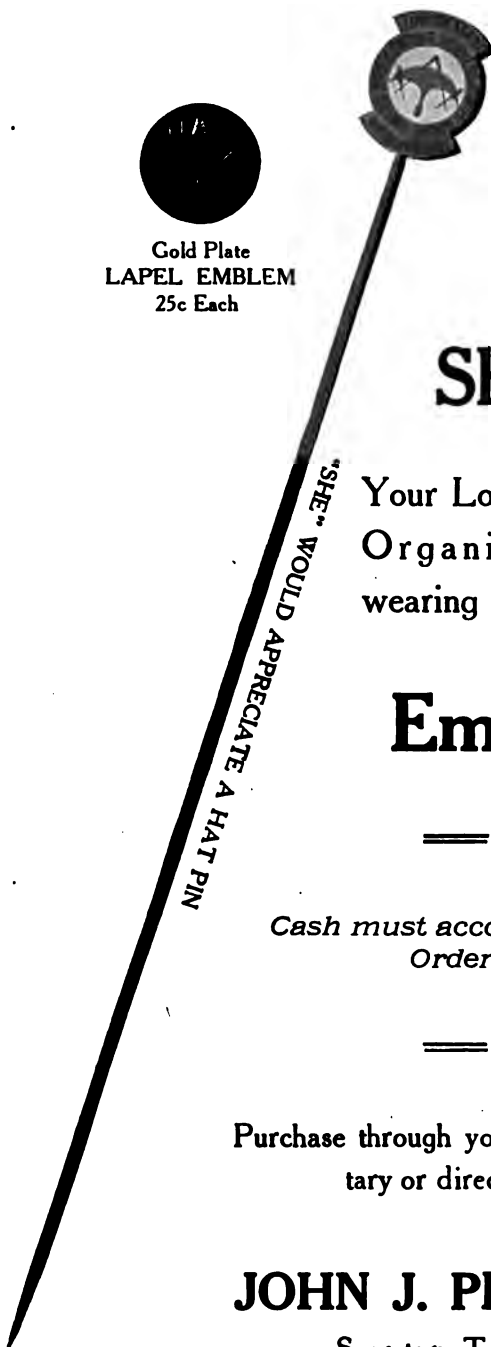
Gold Plate
LAPEL EMBLEM
25c Each



Solid Gold
LAPEL EMBLEM
\$1.25 Each



Rolled Gold
LAPEL EMBLEM
75c Each



HAT PINS
Gold Pl. 50c Each

Show

Your Loyalty to your
Organization by
wearing an

Emblem



*Cash must accompany all
Orders*



Purchase through your local Secre-
tary or direct from

JOHN J. PFEIFFER

Secretary-Treasurer

Postal Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



Correspondence Must Reach the Editor on or Before the 18th of the Month.

Local Journal Correspondents must send in monthly items for publication not later than the 18th of the month. Correspondence reaching the Journal office later than the above date must wait for publication until the next regular issue. Items must be neatly written on one side of paper provided for that purpose. Correspondents should be careful and send in only such matter as will be of interest to the LEATHER WORKERS' organization. The RIGHT OF REVISION OR REJECTION of correspondence is reserved by the editor.

BRANCH No. 2, PADUCAH, KY.

Speaking of eight hours suggests a few thoughts: Let us look into the matter just a little. In the first place, are we right or wrong? I unhesitatingly answer, "Right!" Are we doing our employers an injustice? I answer, "No!" Are we doing the consumer an injustice? Again I answer "No!" And why? I quote you a maxim as old as the hills: "Self-preservation is the first law of nature." Now, in this enlightened age it is conceded by all that it is a crime for man to live in penury and want; that there is enough of good things to supply all of our wants. Where, then, are we to obtain them? Surely not with the miserable pittance which we are paid for our toil. When we stop and consider the wages paid leather workers and compare them with the wages paid other skilled workers, I am sure you will concede as I have and answer right. Again, when we stop and think that in winter we must go to work before our babies are awake in the morning and get home at night after they have gone to bed, surely you will agree that we are right in demanding eight hours, that we may have a few moments to devote to our children when awake. Are we doing our employers an injustice? No! Why, the matter of wages is the smallest item in figuring the cost of any article. In fact, it hardly enters into consideration, being covered mostly by added percentage; and even should it be taken into account, the manufacturers simply add a few cents to the selling price. Who loses? Not the manufacturer. Then no injustice has been done him. Are we doing the consumer an injustice? No! Why? Simply because the small amount extra which we receive will make such a little difference, if any, in the price on a set of harness that the consumer will never know the difference. Then, if we have harmed no one and have bettered our condition, we are right.

Having come to this conclusion, let us strive with all our might to make it not only a hope, but a realization. This day the

flat has gone forth—eight hours and no reduction for day men and a 15 per cent increase for piece men. Next comes the ultimatum, then war. Be ready, boys. Stand firm as the rock of Gibraltar and make up your minds, "Eight hours or else I will never make another stitch." Make up your minds that you have sense enough to make a living at something else and don't stop at that, but go ahead and make a living at something else. That is the way to fight. When you quit, don't sit down and wait for some one to bring you a job. Go get it; but above all things, "Eight hours or else we never make another stitch!"

A. C. MAYER,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 3, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Since my last letter a few changes have taken place. Some of the brothers got the spring fever early and departed for other places to try their luck. Brother Fred Stecher, collar cutter at the Wyeth Mfg. Co., went to Milwaukee to take a like position. Brother Leon Duff went to Salt Lake City. Brother E. Seifert went to Waterloo, Iowa, and Brother Emil Procknow went home to West Allis to dish out the Milwaukee famous in that burg, as I hear. I wish these brothers the best of good luck in their new places. No. 3 will miss you. Brother Robert Beck went to Des Moines, Iowa. Brother William Pfaff has taken a position in J. Lundon's retail shop.

Brother E. P. Walsner was appointed as shop collector in Rossi's factory. The following brothers are on the sick list: L. C. Hall, H. A. Rhode and Frank Baurle. They are getting on all right and we hope to soon see them with us again.

The following brothers will be the advisory board: Brothers Caster, Meyers, Guntlesberg, Helmer and Walker.

Brother C. Tracie was elected on the executive board to fill a vacancy.

Bro. Henry Nolkemper is mourning the loss of his dear brother, Felix Nolkemper, who died at Keokuk, Ia., January 29. His remains

were laid to rest there, in the quiet, mossy went to the land beyond, where he will sing the praises of the redeemed ones. The Keokuk daily paper speaks very highly of the deceased, of his good and gentle qualities. Local No. 3 tenders Bro. Henry Nolkemper and family their heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

This firm is in need of about a half dozen good cutters. From what I hear they have a good system to cut and good wages are paid to the right men. Business is good, and, brothers, there is only one thing lacking now to make all of us completely happy and healthy in mind and body, and that is a consolidated, conservative brotherhood of men to men, for eight hours. Will you do it? Then, forward for victory! My best wishes to all sister locals.

C. V. SCHWAB,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 4, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Business quiet at this writing in the factories, about the same in custom shops. Advance in leather, bad weather, buzz wagons and poor cotton crop the cause, so they say.

Bro. Herbert Burnet has rode the cushions to "Budweiserville" (St. Louis).

Bro. Habis has hit the pike for the land of long whiskers (Kansas).

Bro. Billy Blacklinger of this local was reported sick at Columbus, Tenn.

Bro. Fred Strange has "hiked" himself to the "streets of Cairo," Ill.

Bro. Caywood has taken out a retiring card, going into other business for a change.

We obligated Bro. Finnigan of the Hart Saddlery Co. at last meeting.

Bro. George Bowers, late of the Whittaker Saddlery Co., has taken the cutting bench at the Elk Saddlery Co.

We notice in last Journal of Bro. J. H. Kanaar leaving for the Hawaiian Islands. It is a sure thing if there are enough leather heads or workers in the group of islands, we will hear of a charter being granted, as Bro. Kanaar is a hustler for the cause of the wage slave.

We are to have our old "war horse," Eugene V. Debs, with us in the month of May.

Brother slaves, how is this from one of the gentlemen of the cloth in New York. He ought to know, as he neither "tolls nor does he spin." He says as follows: "In rare moments of lucidity the American workingman realizes that the wealthy leisure class is living on his toll, like a parasite sucking his blood. Yet once in four years, when it is in his power to lodge effective protest, he casts his vote unthinkingly for the fat, jolly, smiling, patronizing politician, who is long on promises, but woefully short on performance."

It is well that we arouse the slave, as we have nothing to lose but our chains, and a world to gain.

C. M. TURNER.

BRANCH No. 11, DAVENPORT, IA.

Since the last issue of the Journal the leather workers at the Arsenal have had their semi-annual readjustment in daily ratings for day work, and some wonderful changes certainly were made. As was stated in the February Journal, the \$2.00 rating would be abolished, but not so entirely. There were some men who were cut down from \$2.25 to \$2.00 per day and a few days later were discharged; others again were cut down from \$2.50 to \$2.25 per day, and the still higher rated men had some similar cuts also. Now to be fair it must be said that more men were raised than were cut down.

Now in regard to these cuts, when an explanation was asked for the answer was, "that their earning capacity was not great enough." Or, to explain it in other words, suppose two men rated at \$2.50 per day, one gets very nearly all piece work, and averages \$3.00 or better per day, and the other will get about two weeks piece work out of four or five months; the rest of the time is all day work for him; now, between the two one made a great deal more money than the other, and to him they add another 25c, which will make him a \$2.75 man in case he should get day work. Now for the one who has done the most of the day work and has drawn the least pay, he goes down to \$2.25 for all future day work. But it is to be hoped that eight hours will constitute a day's work in outside shops and factories before long, and when so, most any old place will be as good to work in as the Arsenal.

Bro. Henry Wilkins has left the Arsenal and started a harness shop at Durant, Ia. We hope that you will never regret the move you made.

Since last report death has invaded the ranks of our local and removed from our midst two brothers, David Leclare and William Gross.

At our last meeting, February 14, we initiated two more brothers into the mysteries of the Leather Workers' organization, Fred W. Werner and John Bruse, and two other applications were read.

Yours fraternally,
N. ANDERSON,
Correspondent.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, It has been the will of Almighty God to call from our midst our brother, William Gross, who departed this life on the 15th day of January, 1910.

Resolved, That Local Branch No. 11, of the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, extends to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family; also to the official Journal of the

U. B. for publication, and that they be placed on the local records.

T. S. MARTIN,
J. A. HOMBERGER,
JOHN PILGRIM,
Committee.

BRANCH No. 15, LINCOLN, ILL.

Branch No. 15 meets as usual. All visiting brothers are welcome. At our last meeting in January we initiated Brother John Brooks. We are glad to have the brother in the ranks. He has also moved his family here.

Brother George Gartin saved his due book from the fire last week, which occurred at the Schultz Bros. in Duluth, Minn., and has placed his clearance card with No. 15. Brother Gartin had a narrow escape for his life at the fire, he having to make his escape through a window on the third floor of the building by means of a derrick which came up and saved him just in time. Glad the old boy is alive and with us. He is true blue.

I have instructions from No. 15 to publish all brothers owing the local loans. Following are the names of brothers owing loans:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| William Hamilton, February 8, 1900... | \$5 .00 |
| Edward Ingram, November 16, 1901... | 18.00 |
| Balance due, | \$10.00. |
| Henry Firzlaff, April, 1902..... | 5.00 |
| Charles Noack, August 19, 1907..... | 9.05 |
| Balance due, | \$7.05. |
| H. J. Schumaker, December 11, 1908... | 5.00 |
| Barney Loher, March 17, 1909..... | 6.00 |
| Balance due, | \$3.00. |
| Charles Ryan, July 10, 1909..... | 5.00 |

Business is fair. All U. B. men are at work.

Fraternally yours,
O. WICH,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 17, CHICAGO, ILL.

It is certainly very gratifying to note the fact that with each month the unity for an eight hour day becomes more and more unanimous. In unity there is strength, which leaves no reasonable doubt as to the result. We have been sleeping too long and have had a good rest. There is no failure in sight. Each local must feel that they will profit by this movement, as very few have anything to lose, and whatever be the settlement, something will be found to your credit in real material form. When the smoke has cleared away, if eight hours has not been attained, nine of every ten locals will enjoy a little harvest, and see how unwarranted the opposition cry was. It will at once bring new members and money to our treasury. These will add conditions and wages. Business, on the whole is too good at this time for the employers to permit a general strike. They know which wind blows the dollars and will face only that way. As educated business men, they scheme, at times of pending trouble, on a way to get

the largest possible revenue from their organization, as was done here in Chicago. This movement should not be placed in the same class with the same possibilities as a local movement. Three cheers for the eight-hour buzz wagon.

It is with a feeling of deep regret that we announce the loss by death of our Brother James Fiala, on the seventh of February, after ailing for some time. He was laid to rest in the National Bohemian cemetery, and is now in the land of eternal brotherhood. where there are no more tears or sorrow.

With best wishes.

Fraternally yours,
EDWARD A. SCHULTZ,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 18, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Well, Brother Baker has come and gone and Local No. 18 gave him a good reception. Nearly all of the brothers turned out, and Brother Baker gave us a very interesting talk, and I assure you, Brother Baker, it did a lot of good, and after he had finished we had a little (ice water), you know, and also a very interesting four-round boxing match, and then everyone went home feeling much better and all promising to stick with Brother Baker and the Executive Council.

Well, brothers, business here is fine and all of the boys working full time, and I dare say too full a time. But, as we all hope that it is nearly at an end, let us take heart and do as the General President has said, and that is if we stick we win, and I hope that we all will remember that and there will be no trouble at all in winning the shorter workday.

We initiated eight more the other night, mostly all collar makers at D. F. & B.; so that leaves but a very few now. In fact, one would not lose very much time in counting them, and I believe that they would not be of any use to us or anyone else. We have received a few more brothers by transfer: T. J. Bloomer, John Fink and C. A. Brownell from No. 63; Guy Statser from No. 98, William Gibson from No. 80, Gus Swanson and C. C. Blake from No. 103, S. Margulis from No. 19, L. L. Higgins from No. 80, E. B. Lewis from No. 98 and E. Lang from No. 80.

Brother Blake has left us again, gone to No. 63, and Brother Henry Kurtz has gone to No. 169.

Brothers D. W. Stiver and T. Powers have taken out retiring cards and have accepted positions on the road. Good luck, brothers, and success to you both. Glad that some waxies' ambitions are higher than the pulling of wax ends.

Since last writing Brother F. W. Peterson has made a change and is now holding down a cutting bench at the G. D. Noe Co.; also Brother William Noben is trying to break all of the machines. But, go to it, Bill.

Well, a bunch of the boys attended the dance given by No. 19, the 29th of January, and all reported a fine time, that is,

about a week later. That was as soon as they felt like answering any questions, and I believe that No. 19 fattened its treasury about another \$110 or \$115. Good for No. 19.

Brothers, I am sorry to hear that one of our trusted members and also an officer has gone to the bad, but do not let that discourage us. Let us stick so much closer to each other, for I believe that some day he will be sorry he ever did such a thing.

We would like to refer the correspondent of No. 128 to Article 7, Section 2, General Constitution, and would also like to know when he became a court of justice for the U. B. It seems too bad a man professing unionism will allow prejudices to get the better of his good judgment, as it seems to have done in this case. It is very plain to be seen the correspondent of No. 128 is prejudiced against our brothers across the line and everything else over there.

First Vice President Shipman has been placed in charge of the strike in Ottawa, Canada, by the General President. And if he is not carrying the strike as he should it is certainly high time to investigate the matter. But it is a serious thing for anyone to rush into print and to make charges against the integrity of any man. And it is to be hoped that this matter will be sifted thoroughly.

A good many people seem to take a particular delight in accusing, trying and convicting others without any semblance of a trial, and no doubt many of our members, after reading No. 128's article in last month's Journal, have decided that Brother Shipman has a graft all to himself. In regard to Brother Brady's newspaper reference, will say it is hardly worth considering, as by far the greater number of union men in Canada realize that it would be folly on their part to draw away from the international body. It is to the interest of newspapers like the Toronto Star to encourage this seceding, as all capitalists know that the more labor is split up the weaker it becomes, and as far as the Canadian unions forming a national union, I may say there is one already and was one before the present A. F. of L. was formed, and their purpose is not to encourage secession, but the organization was formed for the purpose of being the official mouthpiece of the organized workers in Canada in the Down union parliament. Brother Brady is continually casting up to the U. B. the expense incurred by those locals over there and to those who can read between the lines there is a reason. Come, brothers of No. 128, sink your prejudices and throw away your little hammer. And if you can't boost, don't knock.

Organized labor, to be successful, must be not only international as we have it in America, but world wide, as it is time working men should realize they are fighting not men, but a system. And that system is capitalism, which recognizes nothing in boundary lines unless it deals with the tariff. Remember, brothers, whenever any men are striking for better conditions and better

wages they are fighting our fight and we should be ready and willing at all times to give them all the aid within our power. No matter what part of the world they may happen to be in, thus helping to bring a little nearer the time when

"Man to man the world o'er
Shall brothers be for a' that."

Well, brothers, the long looked for word has arrived, although it may not just exactly suit all of us. I say go right ahead, give our Executive Council the power they ask and let us get busy among ourselves, and all will be well.

Brother Theodore Van Bank had the misfortune to lose his wife, who passed away after a very short illness in the prime of life, leaving Brother Van Bank with three small children. We extend to the brother our heartfelt sympathy in this his hour of sorrow.

With best wishes to all sister locals and the shorter workday soon, I am,

Yours fraternally,

Minnesota FRED EUCKERT,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 19, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Local No. 19 has about closed its ranks. We obligated the last batch of candidates at our regular meeting, February 15. The meeting was well attended, which has been the rule here of late. Brother F. Mert was elected by acclamation as our president to fill a vacancy caused by the transfer of Brother Busch to Local No. 18. A better choice could not have been made.

The list of officers now is as follows: President, F. Mert; vice president, J. H. Stippel; secretary-treasurer, P. J. Peterson; recording secretary, W. C. Hovey; guard, A. Muggle; marshal, J. Fitzenberger; correspondent, J. H. Stippel; executive board, A. Muggle, J. Fitzenberger.

General President Baker was with us on February 1 and entertained us with a description and results of his trip West, after which we destroyed several beer revenue stamps and had a general good time.

Brothers, as I am no prophet, it would be idle talk to predict anything regarding the controversy now pending between the Brotherhood and manufacturers. In the meantime let us live in hopes for a peaceful settlement, summon our manhood and buckle on our armor, so as to be ready and equipped in case our officers must sound the bugle.

How many of you remember the following few lines that we learned when we were younger?

"Arise, surmount the rocky steeps,
Climb boldly over the torrent's arch;
He falls alone, that feebly creeps,
He wins who dares the hero's march."

We may learn from the above that to win we must stand erect and exert our manhood, for he who feebly creeps won't creep far before he feels someone standing on

him. Such is life. By the way, how many of you have joined the meat boycott? Have you heard of any of the leaders being arrested? Can you see any difference in the meat boycott and the boycott of the Bucks stove? I mean, don't it look to you like the same law would cover both cases. But the instigators in the meat boycott were people of some prominence, including a few of our Congressmen. And behold the spectacle. Our lawmakers advising to try the boycott that has been declared unlawful to bring to terms the packing octopus. Isn't that an admission on their part that they cannot get through Congress any laws curbing the rapacity of the trusts?

Hadn't they just as well pack their trunks and go back home to mother? But you are going to fix them, brothers. You are going to help elect a Democratic Congress at the next election, and then we will get what's coming to us. No, brother, we will get what Patsy shot at. We have tried that racket so often. I for one got tired of it some years ago. There is now a measure before Congress to increase the rate on second class mail matter. Please sit up and take notice. Write your Congressman to vote against it. Watch him and see how he does vote. They tell us the object of the measure is to wipe out the postal deficit. That is not the truth. Why are they so anxious to have the postal department pay? The other departments don't cover expenses. But that is not the real object. They intend to smother the socialistic and labor press and the muck-raking periodicals and magazines. They find that we are getting more truthful information about their capers and grafting than is good for them. If you appreciate the press, that fearlessly tells the truth about what is going on, take some action, for if they raise the rate on second class mail matter our press would have to raise its subscription price, and that would mean a big slump in circulation. Consider the graft. Our government pays the railroads 9 cents a pound for hauling its mail. The express companies pay them half a cent for the same service. You see the government pays them 18 times as much as do the express companies, but remember that railroad magnates make large campaign contributions.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN STIPPEL,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 26, QUINCY, ILL.

We are among the living yet and hope that before this year is past we will be livelier than ever in the past. So, brothers, it is your duty to bear the burden and do your share.

Brother William Reber has gone to Galesburg to work.

Well, our 11th annual masque ball is over, and it was a grand success in every way, and now we are looking for an excursion boat; we do not want any water wagons

for this good old German city, and they will not stand for all soda water.

Well, as we are about to make the first start that we have ever made and that is the shorter work day, and as our trade is about the only organized trade which works ten hours per day, I think that we are entitled to our demand, and if every member will stand firm, there is only one result and that is victory, and then you will receive your share. I think that we have paid the increased prices on all that we purchase. Why not let those who consume our product do as we have in the past, so that we will have some of the enjoyment in this life.

So now, as we have advanced let us keep up the good work and then we will see that it is very nice to have some of the bankers' hours for a day's work, and you will find No. 26 on the job.

O, push this good work along, and while we are pushing our own at the present, still we are trying to better the conditions of every man who toils.

Well, as I have lots of work to do this week and am very tired, I will close for this time.

Wishing you all to have the shorter hours by the next issue of this Journal, I am,

Fraternally yours,

J. J. KEARNEY.

BRANCH No. 28, DALLAS, TEXAS.

Local No. 28 is still doing business at the same old stand, and the latch string hangs out for all visiting brothers.

How's this for a scandal? Because one of our brothers was appointed shop collector at the Tenison Bros. "dump" he lost his job the first week. I think every union man ought to make that place his last resort. They will hire you when business is good, but when it gets dull "you" are the first one to go. So, beware.

Brother Antone has gone to Houston. He is a true blue and we wish him success.

Say, "Luke," if this reaches you let me hear from you.

As news is scarce, will cut this short. With best wishes to all sister locals and success to the eight hour slogan, I am

Fraternally yours,

SAM SHUMATE,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 36, WACO, TEXAS.

Well, boys, Local No. 36 is still progressing splendidly. Since my last writing we have initiated five new members, viz: W. R. Burney, J. W. Blevins, J. S. Moore and Bert De Bold. We have landed nearly every leather worker in the town and expect to land every one that is in the city or who may come to the city before we quit.

Everything looks very bright for No. 36 in all directions. Business is very fine in all lines. Several brothers have gone to work with us lately, and still we can't fill the orders.

Brother W. E. Johnson has deposited his retiring card and gone to work. Brother R. F. Miller has done likewise. Brother Bert De Boid has gone to work at the cutting bench.

Brother D. R. Rogers closed up his shop and went to work at the T. P. Co., but did not tarry long before going to Houston. Brother D. M. Porterfield has gone to Ft. Worth, not to scab, but to work for his same old boss in a buckeye for a better salary than he received heretofore.

Well, brothers, the time is drawing near when our true Executive Council will say the word, and when the word is said let us all be prepared and say "Hurrah, the leather workers have jarred loose at last."

Brother L. H. Feldmann gave us a few pointers in the February Journal. We must all give up our extravagant ways in order to prepare for the struggle. I do not mean when saying this that we must not eat so much, for if we did do that we wouldn't exist very long, but I do mean that we should all cut out running to the beer saloons and spending our nickels and dimes where we reap no benefit whatever in return. Pile them away in your little savings bank and they will be dollars in the time of need. We should all be very steady and quit parading the streets during the hour of labor until after the demand at least, thus bettering our finances individually for the coming event.

Brothers, I noticed in our local paper where the tile layers of Pittsburg won an eight hour demand after a battle of two years. Verily I say unto you, stick and ye shall win. Now, I haven't the slightest idea that this confronts the leather workers. But in God's name let's win or die whatsoever confronts us.

Well, brothers, I want to say a little that I think would be a great benefit to us at this and all other times. It has been spoken by the employers on several occasions that they could step out and whistle and get all the men they want. I believe that if we would each and every one cut out loafing from one place to another and stay in one place, if we can't stay where we are now, get where we can and save our nickels and dimes we spend foolishly and buy us a little home and pay for it as we can, it would not be so very long until we would be on Easy street and thereby create a desire to handle our little earnings to the best advantage, and in case of dull seasons when there is not enough employment for all, we would have something to fall back on and would not have to loaf from one city to another. Remember, when you are loafing from one town to another, that you are either spending what little you have or beating your way, at any rate there is nothing coming in, and you are the loser. If we would do this there would be some other way adopted to advertise for help besides the whistle.

Fraternally yours,
CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 40, MACON, GA.

Visiting brothers are always welcome.

Business still continues to be good here.

Brother Lee Crow from Chattanooga and Brother J. M. Biddle from the same place have taken positions with G. Bernd Co.; also Brother J. T. Wilson, who has been roving around, has come back home.

Brother Schumaker from Louisville, Ky., worked with us for about three weeks and left for parts unknown. Brother Schumaker has best wishes of No. 40, as all learned to like him during his short stay.

Brothers Golden, Ring and Martin, who were sick for a short time, are able to be out again.

Brother Wilson, who had to leave the shop for two weeks on account of smallpox in the family, is back at work again.

Brother Nelms was out for a week with a slight attack of la grippe, but is better now.

The central labor bodies here have endorsed the meat boycott and it is to be hoped some benefit will be derived from it.

There is a chance for a good, live organizer to do some good work in the South now. There was one started here some time ago, but didn't live to get here. Should that keep headquarters from sending out another? They have been sent all through the East and West and doing good work, so why not the South? In view of the fact that we are looking forward to a general demand, it behooves us to be thoroughly organized, not half way. How can we expect to win out when part of the country stands fast and part of it falls to pieces, to use the words in the circular sent out with regard to the strike on in Ottawa. It would be like butting against a stone wall. It is all very well to talk of doing a thing, but doing it is doing the thing that counts. And when a body of men go on a strike knowing that there are some men, or "scabs," I should say, to step in their shoes, it stands to reason that the battle is half lost then and there. So it is to be hoped that headquarters will look into this matter at once.

With best wishes to all, I am,

Fraternally yours,

F. A. ROUSSEAU,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 44, WICHITA, KAS.

A few remarks from the peerless princess local. Local No. 44 continues prosperous as ever.

Brother Martin Martinson of No. 165 has cast his lot with No. 44 and his cheerful countenance graces the machine room. Martin says capitalistic prohibition is a fake. Sure, he is right.

Well, brothers, since last issue a vital question has presented itself. However, lest we forget, once more we say, organize, get together, stick together, go together, get interested; that's the system. Boost, don't get weak kneed. There's a reason. What's worth having is worth sticking for, all to

gether, one for all, all for each. Twentieth century unionism is the only salvation of the wage slave. Organization, education, emancipation. Labor's future lies not in political action, but in organized industrial action. Organize, all who toil.

Now for a glance at the past, in the words of the immortal Thomas Paine: "These are times that try men's souls," but Tom referred to men. Alas, note the difference. Iscariot, Judas Iscariot, sold his Savior for thirty pieces of silver. Esau sold his birthright for a mess of pottage. Benedict Arnold sold his country for the promise of an officer's commission in the British army. But the worst traitor history can record and give to the coming generations is the workman who turns strike breaker.

Judas was a traitor to his God. Esau was a traitor to himself. Arnold was a traitor to his country. But the workman is guilty of all the acts committed by these three men and then some, when he undertakes to act as union buster and strike breaker. He becomes a traitor not only in the acts of his predecessor, but to the emancipation of his class, to mankind rising and unborn, to theirs and his own liberty and freedom. He becomes a barrier in the path of human progress, he is blind to all justice and humanity, to only spend his last days in selfish misery. His reward becomes servitude, hatred and distrust from his masters, and the same reward is extended him by his class and fellow workers whom he betrayed. Men can never be strike breakers. Be men. And again I refer my fellow workers to that poem of the immortal Tom Moore, page 262, January issue. To some this article may appear to be strong; it is intended to be. Again we say, organize, stick, boost, go together. They who wear the laurels must first earn them. And may we extend our hearts and hands to our general officers, and say in union strong. Victory is ours. May Baker and his staff return to us and give those conquering words, Veni, vidi, vici.

With best wishes to the U. B., our general officers, and labor in general, I remain,

Fraternally and revolutionary yours,
ARTHUR C. FREEMAN,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 46, WATERLOO, IA.

Please pity the life of the poor scribe in his first attempt, for as such, "I am."

Business is good, everybody happy, and looking forward to better times. Our firm is engaging in the finest trade they have ever had.

The boys have been sitting close to the fire this winter, and have not been attending meetings as regularly as they should, but what they lack in attendance they make up in grit and you will see them all with their shoulders to the wheel when the crucial time comes. They are stayers.

Brother Frank Hill has packed his tools and gone to Cedar Rapids. Good luck,

Frank; we liked you and your ways and will always wish you success.

Brother Jas. Wilson left us some time ago and we hear he is with the Oskaloosa Saddlery Co.

Brother Harry York expects to start for Washington about the first of March, where he has a good job in waiting. We are sorry to lose you, Harry, as you are a hustler for the good of old 46.

Our last meeting was an exception in attendance, all but two being out. In other words, we had a full house. Lots was said for the good of the order, and later the meeting was turned into a sort of love feast, when several little grievances between members was settled, and everyone went home feeling that it was the best meeting ever held. Let the good work go on.

We are all right for the 8 hour day, and the sooner it comes the better we will be satisfied. Practically everybody of any worth has joined; only two or three hold-outs, and they will soon be added.

This being our first attempt we will have to saw off, with a cheer for No. 46 and 8 hours.

JOHNSON,
Correspondent.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Waterloo Saddlery Co. was very proud of the last arrival here in the way of a first-class harness maker. His work will show for itself the kind of a workman he is. He got one of the brothers to look over his unfinished work and put a price on it, which he did, but he did not see about four dollars' worth of work he had hid away, which the firm had to finish, and which he had been paid for. It does not cost a cent to be square and he may want a job again. We also had another brother who left us and did not stop to bid us a fond good-bye. Well, brother, you may find equals where you are, but we never saw it here by the remarks of the other brother. When a brother gets so small as to want sick benefits for sickness brought on by booze, I think it time to call a halt somewhere. If they gain as many friends as they did here, they won't have enough to bury them in a little while.

We wish them well, and if we never see them again it will be soon enough.

BRANCH No. 52, AUSTIN, TEXAS.

We are prospering again here. The prospects for a good year were never better. Good rains, cool weather, good prices for what the country has produced, in spite of the grain and feedstuff that the farmers had to buy, notwithstanding there is money in this country.

The harness trade is good and the saddle trade is better than we looked for, but not like it used to be. The collar branch is not in operation.

Brother Thos. Quinn from No. 90 has re-

turned to his home and racked his kit at the W. T. Wroe's, in the harness department. Also Brothers W. H. Peters and H. A. Hoffman of No. 67 and Brother Ernest Fritz of No. 9 are all in the harness department.

About everyone working here who is eligible belongs to the U. B., and we expect to have meetings like we used to have, some time soon.

No. 52 is to have a ball on the 22d of February (this month) to raise a little stuff for the purpose of raising ourselves with the other more numerous and prosperous organizations at Labor Hall. We are going to stay here.

This correspondent is not much of a politician, although he does a lot of his loafing about the State Capitol. The more he hears the big guns up there talk, the less he or any one else know about what will be until the Democracy of the great State of Texas has held their convention, and we will not try to go into politics. We have one object in view, and that ought to take our attention just now.

According to resolution of No. 52 in regard to publishing the names of brothers or persons owing local loans to No. 52, we herewith give the following names, with the amount they owe:

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Ed Phistner. | \$ 1.00 |
| Chas. Weist. | 2.00 |
| Sam Collins. | .75 |
| Mark Dammer. | 5.00 |
| E. Omsley. | 2.00 |
| J. Darlington. | 5.25 |
| W. C. Odin. | 7.50 |
| Jas. A. Wilson. | 10.00 |
| Ocle R. Hutson. | 10.00 |
| W. H. Howard. | 10.00 |
| Joe C. Revas. | .50 |

So this is all for this time, and best wishes to all.
H. N. JURGENSEN.

All leather workers will stay away from Fort Worth, Tex.; Chicago, Ill.; Pueblo, Colo., and Victoria, B. C., and not heed alluring advertisements. Strike is on.

BRANCH No. 54, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Who makes or what makes right or wrong? Brother Pat McDonough of Local No. 80, contends that "If a man is morally capable of doing his work right, no boss has a right to discharge him." I will not say that this contention is wrong, neither will I say that it is right. It is a new idea and new ideas always sound strange when they first strike our ear. The greatest of men have been ridiculed and persecuted because they gave birth to new ideas.

Right and wrong are not so stable and stationary as most of us think. They are indeed as loose and shifting as the melting snow on a mountain side. Not so very long ago they hanged men in England for theft.

It was the law, it was right then, it is right no longer.

In Europe in the middle ages, or the dark ages, as we call them very properly, men and women were tortured for crimes they were supposed to have committed in order to get their confessions. Their hands were fastened on one end, their feet on the other and then the body stretched lengthwise until the joints of their limbs cracked and gave way. They were strapped around turning wheels and their bones broken in that way. The flesh of their backs was torn by sharp spikes until there was not a piece of whole skin left. Their feet were pressed into iron boots that were filled with boiling pitch, their tongues cut out—but that will suffice. Horrible! Sure. But it was law then, it was right in the minds of those people. But kinder feelings have shifted our ideas about right and are still shifting them.

Not so very long ago, perhaps fifty years ago, the very idea of dictating or even intimating a change of working conditions would have been considered the height of assumption and impudence on the part of the workmen attempting such, and by public opinion too. The boss was strictly almighty then as to working conditions. He is so no longer.

My contention is that all laws, all right, all wrong is made by force, sheer unadulterated force. Force of argument or of habit as we see it in every day life, where every inch of supposed right must be contested. The force of habit is what we could translate into conservatism and the force of argument is what could be translated into progressivism. Force of habit is the mountain that seems to be indestructible, the force of arguments are the melting waters of the snow that tear rock upon rock out of that mountain and carry it into the vale.

There are other forces, minor forces; there is for example, the force of arms as in war, where it is right that the conquered nation should pay indemnity; or force of public opinion, as in elections, where it is right that the minority should concede to the will of the majority; or force of character, as in the case of a statesman who compels respect and forces inferior souls to accept his ideas.

What I am trying to show with this is: That an idea is not wrong because the majority can not conceive it to be right; but neither is an idea made right by a simple assertion if there is not a force behind it, and this force I fail to discover in Brother McDonough's contention. As to the eight hour day, the same principle pertains. It is considered right by us; some of our employers possibly consider it to be wrong. In such case we must force it. For they will not consider it to be right until force compels them to. Most of us are able to make as much money at any other kind of work as the trade is paying us now. On our treasury we can not and must not depend, but on our character, on our fighting in-

stinct. I am confident that all our best men will stay out till they get the eight hour day, if they have to shovel dirt for their living.

As deplete as the trade is of good men at present, if the remaining best are taken out of it, that will spell ruin to the manufacturers, and don't you worry, the fair manufacturers will know when their "plums are ripe and harvest the golden coin."

What seems to be the matter with the correspondent of No. 163? Got cold feet? Come on inside and get warmed up. You think if we get two hours of each day we will "loaf the streets and spend the difference in wages earned." As for the loafing part, let us. It will do us good to get a little fresh air and a match of sunshine once in a while, and this will save the difference in wages earned on our doctor bills. Besides it will give us time to be cleaner; it will straighten our round shoulders a little bit; it will give us time to think where and what we are at and try to do better, and it will give us time to read a little and to cultivate our minds and character. You write, "This local has wanted men all winter, but no, they won't show up." Well, what of it? Are they doing the hiring for your local? But maybe you are running your own shop; if so, then don't mix up your business with unionism. If men will not stay in your locality there can be but one reason and that is rotten conditions; and think of what a chance that gives you to improve them. Supply and demand are the cause of fall and rise in the labor market as in any other market, and a falling of the supply of men will surely cause a rise of wages and conditions. You say further that you voted for this move. Well, if you did, what are you hollering about? If you did not believe in it, you should not have voted for it. You talk about consistency? Pshaw!

The raffle on Brother Cottler's tools for the benefit of his widowed wife will be held at our next regular meeting.

PAUL BELZ.

EXTRA.

Hope this will not be late as it is of interest to the brotherhood in general, to Local No. 54 especially, and to the non-union men employed at Benj. Young's harness shop in particular.

In Young's harness department according to my information are employed about fifty leather workers. Of these, only about ten or twelve are union men. This in itself would only indicate an opportunity for organization. But if anybody will advise us how to go about such a piece of work and do it quick, he would have our everlasting thankfulness. We know the reason why it is so hard to organize this shop and a new development of those reasons is the cause of this piece of literature. Mr. Young plays foxy old grandpa with the boys; lets them get an idea that they get the best of it in not joining the union and laughs in his

sleeve because they are so easy. He invents all kinds of tricks to make it appear as if their welfare was his only concern and in the end slaughters the innocent and fills his pockets.

In course of time Mr. Young has established a sick and out-of-work society, a soup and doughnut kitchen and as a last inducement he proposes an old age pension. You marvel! Will wonders never cease? In the year of the two comets and just when the leather workers get up enough nerve to ask for reasonable working hours, a firm is going to establish an old age fund out of the accumulated dues of its workmen to pay them \$2.00 per week after they have worked themselves old and stiff for this firm. After they have served their master by refusing to help themselves and their fellow workmen by refusing to join the union of their craft. \$2.00 ought to be enough to make their old age comfortable. But let us see how Mr. Young goes about realizing his philanthropic ideas. The men pay their cash in the form of dues into a sort of savings bank, and the firm pays it back to them when they get sick, saying, "Now see what a good boss you have. We even pay you when you get sick or out of work." The out of work scheme again work two ways. When work is slack and men must be laid off, the firm fires the men that seem "too fresh" to them—and pay them out of work benefits?" Not much. But good and willing slaves that will produce five times as much as they get paid for, those are the ones that, when laid off, get out-of-work "benefits" as an inducement not to take work with another firm, so that Mr. Young may get back his best and cheapest and most willing slaves as soon as he needs them. The men pay dues for the benefit of the firm would be the right way to put it. This old age humbug seems harmless, but there is no doubt it serves a purpose and if it only were to give some old favorite slaves a little easy graft. But its main purpose is to draw the attention of the workmen from the eight hour move. Over twenty non-union men are not satisfied and old foxy got wind of it. He fortifies, or tries to fortify his burg as best he can, but some day he will find out it is all to no avail. Two good union men he has procured lately for foremen in order to make them take out a retiring card.

Now lets see what benefits would the union give those employes of Young's? It would give them all and more benefits in case of sickness and death as they receive now. It would give them a price list which would pay them as much more right now (\$2.00) as the old age scheme would pay them after so many years. It would give them independence, manhood and respect instead of the contempt of the man whose dupes they are and the contempt of their fellow workmen. Be men.

PAUL BELZ.

Let the Slogan be 8 hours in 1910.

THE LEATHER WORKERS' JOURNAL

BRANCH No. 56, PORTLAND, ORE.

Brother Baker finally came to our lovely Rose City to do some organizing among the leatherheads of Portland, and we succeeded in getting a few new members, and we have got them going fairly well now, but O my! we have got some hard cases in this town, and there is some good timber left out of the organization, too, that have all kinds of excuses, and they tell us what good union men they are, and how hard they worked for the U. B., and how they stuck during the last strike, etc. To these I would say that if you have got a good, true union heart within you, you should forget all by-gones and get back in the U. B. and help make the union what it should be. If you don't do that, I think that there is a whole lot of unionism that is not in you fellows.

Brother Baker got the bosses going here. They called a meeting the same day we had our smoker, but I don't think it went against us very much, as they haven't done anything radical, only that the George Lawrence Co. raised all of their men twenty-five cents per day, to keep them out of the union (I suppose). Brother Baker, come again, and may be we in the rest of the shops will get eight hours.

I would like to go into details about the eight-hour movement, but as I am not broad enough to explain things as I would like to, I will just say this much, that I don't think it's going to be a hard matter to get it, if only each and every U. B. man will do his duty, and get on the firing line and do the best he knows how; forget all about that yellow streak that used to run up his back, and not think that he will leave it to the faithful few, saying: "If we don't win, I will be able to get a job again, anyway; and if we do win, I will be just as good a union man as the other fellow." Let us look at it from the other side, and say: "We will all get on the firing line and we can't help but win, and we will all get a job again." So much for the eight hours.

Brother J. A. Peterson came down from The Dalles, Ore., and deposited his card with us, but is again leaving us, bound for Seattle. Good luck, Brother Peterson, we are sorry to lose you, but what is our loss is the gain of No. 156, as they need your kind there to wake them up a little.

Brother W. J. May left for parts unknown. We are sorry to lose him, also, as he was one of the true blue we had at the George Lawrence Co.'s. Good luck to you, Bill, and don't forget that the undersigned would like to hear from you when you are settled down.

Brother W. O. Davis, our newly-elected secretary-treasurer, left the city for some part of Oregon unknown to the writer, and we have at present no secretary, so I haven't at this date, the 15th, received a Journal, and don't know what appeared in last month's issue. It makes me feel lost to write without having read the Journal, so I will cut it off for this time.

On the last Friday evening in January we

With best regards to all locals, and especially the babies, I am,

Fraternally yours,
PETE YOST,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 57, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

How I do love to work, but Oh, you eight-hour day.

The day is awfully slow coming around when we are going to make our demand.

I observe a good many of us are worrying about the treasury not being strong enough to pay universal strike benefits. Well, to make it good and plain to all, there will be no strike benefits should there be a general strike, which I hardly believe will happen. From general prospects, I do believe we will get some kind of a satisfactory settlement from the bosses without much trouble. Most of our employers have troubles of their own and are not looking for any more.

Should we have to walk out, however, it will be for everyone to sacrifice his time and pay for the general cause and to uphold the U. B. principles.

In this case it will be a good time to take up physical culture and study the subject, and learn how we all eat too much, that we are poisoning our system and burning up our livers with a lot of unnecessary trash that we think is food and good for us.

They tell me it is the finest thing in the world for a person's system to eat nothing at all, but drink water for ten to fourteen days, and give your stomach a thorough rest, and the springtime is the time to do it, and when you are not working is the time to rest up.

Upton Sinclair says that once upon a time when our ancestors walked in the moonlight, holding each other's tails, they swung themselves up into trees and hunted for their food, and they never found rolled wheat, nor hot bread, nor beefsteak in those trees; nor did they find different kinds of food in one tree or even in a grove of trees. And those were the days when the assimilative organs and tooth structure of man were tried out and perfected. We have inherited these things practically without change. And when you want to know what is proper diet for you to live on, all you have to ask yourself is whether your tree-climbing ancestors would have had it.

A seafaring man told me a story once or how he had become stranded down in Lima, Peru, and having no money at all, he had lived for more than three weeks on nothing but raw cabbages, which he purloined from a Chinese vegetable gardener, and some salt that he found in an old broken salt basin. This man assured me that this very diet had made a new man of him. That fore-castle grub, that had become disgusting to him, tasted awfully good after he once got to it again. In fact, he assured me that ever after he could eat anything set before him.

This same man also informed me that, having no place to sleep, and the mosquitoes being awfully bad, he used to dig a trench every night in the beach sand, and after removing all his clothing lay into that trench and cover himself as far as his neck with sand or dirt, and claimed that it made the finest kind of a warm bed to sleep in.

So you fellows that think that you are going to die of starvation because you will not be working or eating a couple of weeks or so, take new courage. Cabbages will be young and tender in springtime and you will certainly have nerve enough to obtain the salt to go with them.

The harness trade is fair, but the field well supplied with men. They seem to keep drifting in here from everywhere, only to find disappointment.

Right here I want to call attention to a thing or two which a good many seem to overlook before coming here.

The city of New York or Chicago has more actual population than all of the State of California, and counting the leather workers of San Francisco, Los Angeles, Sacramento, Stockton and Oakland, you will find that we have more harness makers in this State for the number of population than any other State in the Union, so before coming here, remember that you are not going where they need and want men badly.

Another thing that has come to my notice is that most Easterners seem to hit Los Angeles, and then come drifting up here, and most of them always non-union when they get here.

I have often wondered whether our brothers in Los Angeles just miss these fellows or run them out of town. They certainly do come here, and average the hardest people to convert to unionism, but we try our best to land them and generally succeed.

Johnsons have moved into their new building, with a whole floor 50 by 100 for a workroom, equipped with all the latest, up-to-date machinery and facilities, and now we have on this coast an up-to-date harness factory.

Keystones, who have only started lately, are keeping right up with the times also, and are slowly increasing their facilities.

The Bee Hive is still humming. They are quite busy there, and men keep coming and going all the time. Here they engage everything that comes along, white, black or yellow. Only mention that you are a harness maker and you are welcome to a job, and they will probably start you on a part of one and then wait for more.

If you can imagine one—just one—cutter to eighteen harness makers and two apprentices, you can figure for yourself how fast you can get your work, and that cutter is handicapped from time to time by having no leather to cut.

As Heine Davis says, it is wonderful where all the men these people hire come from and go to, but they keep coming and going, just the same.

What a wonderful system this piece work is. Here we have two day hands. We see that they are kept going all the time, and the piece workers get what we can give them the rest of the time. The great advantage of this system is that you don't have to watch these fellows to see that they are working, and always have two or three more than the cutter and operator can properly handle. That will cause these poor devils also to put in their very best licks all the time just to keep from being worried to death by the hungry mob. You don't push your jobs here. Oh, no! If you do, you will wait for another.

When you tell these people here that in other shops men get their work all at one time, they will tell you that they have never yet seen a man get twelve set of light harness at one time. A gross of hame straps or more than one dozen team lines at any one time you never think of in this shop.

Very lucky you are, indeed, to receive four dozen hame straps at one time, and they are apt and often do start you on a dozen lines, by giving you just the hand parts or billets to start on. The rest you get some other time. In the meantime you are a piece worker, and your time is cheap. It costs the boss nothing when you are waiting. The prices paid are the only things up to date, and the lowest that are paid anywhere for the amount of work you have to do, and as you do all your work in a time-saving and unsystematic manner, the result is always a meager payday.

The men leaving does not seem to discourage these people or cause them to change their tactics. They will only advertise for more men, and always get them.

Later-day machinery is unheard of in this place. They don't need any. Haven't these pieceworkers plenty of time to punch all holes by hand and stitch in their box loops, as they did half a century ago?

Brother Baker's visit has done a world of good. We are enrolling new members every meeting and still they keep coming. There is a new spirit in the boys—more enthusiasm and our meetings well attended. It is now a pleasure to get among them at our meetings.

Well, boys, keep her going. Don't get discouraged if you strike a hard snag once in awhile. Keep at it. Nothing wins like perseverance. Persistency, thou art a jewel.

Fraternally yours,

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 58, LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

As the old saying goes, "Better late than never." The following officers were installed for the ensuing term: President, O. F. McKeever; vice-president, George Swenter; secretary-treasurer, B. M. Helmlich; recording secretary, W. S. Hook; chaplain, F. Vomehr; marshal, Fred Schopper; guard, Carl Strom; organizer, B. M. Helmlich; correspondent, L. V. Strom; execu-

tive board, O. F. McKeever, W. S. Hook and F. Vomehr.

At last, after about a year of fretting and fussing, the Central Union has, through the efforts of the different unions, our own as well, secured a new labor hall, which is a mighty nice one, at 315 Delaware. All visiting brothers note the change. The first and third Tuesdays are reserved for us.

At our last meeting we initiated one new member, Brother James Henderson, and in the near future we will have several more.

Brother F. H. Craycroft, head cutter, has taken out a retiring card and gone on the road for L. Klper & Son.

Brother G. Robinson has packed his kit and left for a colder climate.

Brother Hinkley, from No. 55, has accepted the position of head cutter with the Ackenhausen Saddlery Co.

Brother Harry Woodruff, better known as "Yaller," has arrived from Atchison, and is back to work at the same old place.

This local would like to have Brother G. A. Seidler, book No. 19521, kindly remit that loan of \$2 which he secured June 26, 1908, as we think he is on his feet by this time.

Brother Dan Maage from No. 3 was a visitor in the city quite recently.

On Saturday night, February 5, Local No. 58, gave a big smoker, which was indulged in to an early hour in the morning. The singing of the Rochester quartet was something worth hearing. There were several boxing bouts between members, which were good. The main bout which was to be, never came off, for the simple reason that one showed the white feather, caused by the yellow streak he had down his back. Of course it wouldn't do to mention any name, but will say that he is a machine operator employed by the firm. Mr. Hill, of the Stone Cutters' Union, favored us with a speech on the eight-hour question, which was well received, and responded to by O. F. McKeever of the Leather Workers. The members voted the affair a great success, and if nothing happens to prevent it, this local is going to arrange for an open meeting to all leather workers in the city and surrounding towns for the purpose of trying to get all non-union men into the organization and to educate them in the principles of unionism and the eight-hour work day.

Brother Otto Heimlich, who has been on the sick list for the past three weeks, is able to be at the bench again.

Mr. Donnelly, our foreman, has returned after a week's absence in Moundsville, Va., where he went to attend the funeral of his brother, who died quite suddenly.

If the brother who left without paying his board bill thinks anything of his reputation he had better kindly remit same at once.

By the time this reaches the Journal the demand for the eight-hour day will have been made, and there is a bunch of true-blue boys here to back it up till the finish, and if the rest of the jurisdiction feels like this local does, which I think they do, from

the correspondence in the February Journal, victory will certainly perch upon our banners.

Brother H. McPherson, from Local No. 29, is with us again.

With best wishes to sister locals.

B. M. HEIMLICH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

All leather workers will stay away from Fort Worth, Tex.; Chicago, Ill.; Pueblo, Colo., and Victoria, B. C., and not heed alluring advertisements. Strike is on.

BRANCH No. 61, RICHMOND, VA.

Our local had an open meeting last Monday night at which we served refreshments and cigars, and a very pleasant evening was spent. Short speeches were made by several of the brothers, and much enthusiasm was evinced at the prospect of the eight hour work day. Every member was present with one exception, and there were a number of visitors. We had one initiation and one application for membership. We had the promise of several speakers to address us, but they had to disappoint us, owing to the "Child Labor Bill" coming up unexpectedly in the legislature, which is in session here at this time, and they were booked to fight the bill that night. The labor organizations are very much interested in this measure. There is a number of large manufacturing plants in our city who employ hundreds of children, who should be at school. At our next meeting which will also be open, these gentlemen will then address us. All of the mechanical trades in our city are thoroughly organized, except the leather workers, and No. 61 is doing her best to get them all to become U. B. men. I am sorry to say that of all the mechanics in the South, the harness maker is the poorest paid and has to work most hours. In the winter we have to leave home before it is light, and it is after dark when we get home from work. Most of the mechanical trades here have the eight or nine hour system, and as long as the harness makers are silent they can not expect anything better than they have. There are some employers who are unworthy of good faithful workmen who do their best for them. We hope that the different employers in our city will give us the eight hour day when request is made.

Brother Wm. Brooks has entirely recovered, and expects to become a Benedict next week and we wish him much luck.

Business is good, wages low. Our two largest shops are taxed beyond their capacity and some are working at night, and I am glad to say that the proprietors of that shop give to every man that makes twelve hours overtime an additional 10 per cent on his full amount. We consider this a fair deal. A few men could find employment in our shops. We feel that a visit from General

President Baker would do incalculable good here.

Fraternally yours,
W. H. DEAN,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 62, DES MOINES, IA.

No. 62 has been so busy since the holidays that the correspondent has not had time to gather any news. But as we have our strike which occurred at the Walter Boyt Saddlery Co. settled, and our new price list signed up, we are getting along fine. Business is good at Boyt's, but a little quiet at the D. M. Saddlery Co.

pleasure to welcome General President E. J. Baker, the first international officer to visit this city. He addressed a good crowd of U. B. men and their friends in the evening, and strengthened our cause a great deal. Come again, brother. We believe you are there in forty ways, when it comes to being true blue.

The time is now ripe for the "Undesirables" of the Hess & Hopkins Leather Co. to form an association. They are growing in number and are scattered all over the country. It is pleasant to notice, however, that although these men were undesirables to T. F. H., yet they have made good in



GROUP OF MEMBERS BRANCH No. 62, DES MOINES, IA.

We are glad to see Robert Beck with us again. Bobbie is one out of many that has no rabbit blood in him. The last we heard of Bobbie he was in South Dakota shaking bales of hay looking for yellow watches. He got one, but few know how.

Can say one thing for No. 62, our meetings are well attended.

H. H. B.,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 63, DULUTH, MINN.

Business continues good, with all U. B. men at work.

On Monday, January 31, this local had the

their new places, and made friends, and have, for the most part, obtained better jobs. It is strange that the other firms can't see through Mr. Hopkins' glasses. One of the latest to get the ax, Mr. L. L. Higgins, so I am told, is a first-class mechanic, a conservative union man, and a gentleman in every particular.

On Friday, February 11, the factory of Schultz Bros. burned to the ground. The fire started in the basement and in a few minutes the entire building was in flames. All the men lost their tools and most of them their street clothing. The harness makers all came down the fire escape, but four collar makers did not fare so well, they

being in the rear on the fourth floor, where there was no fire escape. They were caught like rats in a trap and had to hang out out of the windows to get fresh air. The back of the building is on the railroad track, and luckily there was a hoisting derrick being used to unload building material from the freight cars. This was brought into play, and Brothers Carlson, George Garten, William Brophy and Adolph Deusch were rescued.

Brother "Shorty" Wise, our secretary, grabbed the U. B. money out of his trousers pocket and ducked. He was in such a hurry that he forgot his trousers, containing all his own money, which were burned. This only goes to prove that our old fellow Tennessean is for the U. B. first, last, and all the time.

From later reports it seems that Brother Adolph Deusch was rescued by the firemen in an unconscious condition.

The building and its contents were a total loss. Schultz Bros. loss was around \$100,000, with insurance of \$50,000. It seems they had just received large shipments of leather, and that they had a big stock on hand in contemplation of the spring rush.

Arrangements have been made with Marshall-Wells for factory room, and operations will be resumed at once.

No. 63 will appeal for aid for the members who lost their tools, and I would like to impress upon the minds of the jurisdiction that it would be inhuman to decline to contribute to such a fund. It is our duty as brothers to aid these stricken members in every way possible. The firms are pulling together; why not we? So, come across, boys, if you are called upon.

Brother Baker, while here, spoke of the good feeling existing between the U. B. and manufacturers. This is right. The U. B. can't afford to fight; neither can the manufacturers. Yet the workman loses only his job, and he can get other work, while the manufacturer loses both job and capital invested.

To illustrate: Do Morley Bros., of Chicago, do the business they did before the big strike, when they tried to make the operators work piece work in 1900? And St. Louis, you will notice, does not have out any ads for men. Perkins-Campbell, of Cincinnati, are about all in but their shoe strings. Mr. E. Rehkopf, of Paducah, Ky., who at one time owned a large factory and got into trouble with the U. B., died a poor man. And then, think of the homes of workmen that were broken up in these fights. It is time neither side can afford to fight. The only proper way to settle differences is to get together and do business in a proper way. "But, Oh, what's the use?" you say. "The worker will get it handed to him, anyway, whether it is a strike, settlement by arbitration, or whatnot."

Brother Ed. O'Connor, our local president and head machine operator at Schultz Bros.,

had a narrow escape, but he saved his stitch measure, which was about all.

The members of the firm of Schultz Bros. and the brothers of No. 63 join in extending their hearty thanks to Mr. McKenzie, the engineer in charge of the derrick, who by his ready wit and daring saved the lives of four of our brothers. Some of the boys may be thrown out of work, but it is to be hoped not for long.

Faternally yours,
CORRESPONDENT.

Let the Slogan be 8 hours in 1910.

BRANCH No. 64, ATLANTA, GA.

All brothers are invited to attend our meeting. Business is better here now than it has been in two or three years, and there is plenty of room for more business. We have several brothers retired whom we would like to see employed.

Brother John J. Klaitz has deposited his retiring card and is working at the bench again. He did not have the required number of men under him and we will be glad to see him in our hall again.

Some of our members are suffering from vaccination. It will only last a short time so we hope that they will soon recover.

Brother M. F. Manly has left Carrollton and gone to Shelbyville, Tenn., to work. We wish you success, Fayette.

We have elected the following officers: President, E. O. Hawkins; vice-president, E. E. Elliott; recording secretary, T. M. Maffitt; secretary-treasurer, P. Murray; marshal, J. N. Bolton; chaplain, J. M. Jackson; guard, F. H. Klingenberg; executive board, J. N. Bolton, J. M. Jackson, F. H. Klingenberg; local organizer and Journal correspondent, E. O. Hawkins.

Death entered our midst and took from our ranks Bro. Mance P. Hobgood on the twentieth of January. His death was sudden. He was only ill about six hours. The interment was made at Fairburn, Ga. Brothers we should take warning from our deceased brother and keep in good standing, for we know not which one of us will be called next to pay the debt of all debts.

No news of special interest, so will close, wishing all locals success in our eight-hour fight, I remain,
Yours fraternally,

E. O. HAWKINS.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst one of our brothers, M. P. Hobgood, therefore be it

Resolved, That we the members of Local No. 64, U. B. of L. W. on H. G., extend to his wife and family from whom he has been separated by death our heart-felt sympathy in this their hour of grief and sadness. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given our lost brother's beloved wife,

Mrs. M. P. Hobgood, and family, and a copy spread on our minutes and a copy sent to to our Journal for publication.

J. N. BOLTON,
J. M. JACKSON,
T. M. MOFFATT,
Committee.

At a regular meeting of Local Branch No. 64, U. B. of L. W. on H. G., the following resolutions to Brother J. C. Dalton were adopted:

Whereas, The members of Local Branch No. 64, U. B. of L. on H. G., have learned with deep regret of the death of his brother, and we desire to express to him as far as we are able the deep sympathy of each and every member of our local, therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent for publication in our Journal.

E. E. LARK,
W. A. MAYFIELD,
JOHN F. KERBOW,
Committee.

BRANCH No. 68, SACRAMENTO, CAL.

As this is my first attempt at writing for the Journal and to appeal to the minds of our members, I hope the criticism will not be too severe, as I will try to enlighten those who may read this correspondence to the interest of our Brotherhood, as much as my ability will allow.

I am glad to state that the coast has profited very much from the short visit of our President last month. It is my opinion that Sacramento will again have a successful local, as the members are trying very hard to induce the ex-members to come back to the Brotherhood. It looks strange, after consideration, to see so many men working at our trade, and receiving the smallest wages for his skill and labor that is paid in any trade. And knowing that his only support is in combination with the Brotherhood, it is a mystery why so many toil along and see their trade decrease instead of increase, and never attempt to defend it. I hope those who are working at the trade that are not members of the Brotherhood will consider that it is of interest to one and all to join with us and help us to win, and when the demand is made for the eight hour work day, I wish every local success.

I suppose I have taken up enough space of our Journal for the benefit that will be derived from my writing. I will close with best wishes to all locals.

H. WATKINS,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 70, SPRINGFIELD, MO.

Local Branch No. 70 meets every first and third Wednesday nights in Royal Arcanum Hall, St. Louis street, and although the members attend fairly well, we could accommodate more if they will only call.

The following officers were elected to pre-

side over the local for the ensuing year: President, C. Thompson; vice-president, L. Likens; recording secretary, W. S. Kirkpatrick; secretary-treasurer, H. C. Simons; chaplain, P. Ackers; guard, C. Newbold; Journal correspondent, A. Dumaw.

There has been some good work done towards the building up of the local, both in numbers and finances. We have secured all the men in the Steineger-Rountree Saddlery Co. factory and hope to land some more in the other factory, although they know the firm generally give the non-union man and the scab a glad hand. You all know the N. S. M. A. is a friend to the working men, especially if he can be handled as an individual and not collectively. Now brothers, did we not make a mistake, or perhaps it is not too late yet to include in our eight hour demands the closed shop. We know the N. S. M. A. are against that, but we should not pay any attention to them along such lines, but go after what we want in a determined and intelligent manner. I am in favor of the eight hour day, but we also should have a closed shop or increased wages, and I say both. The concrete mixers are getting from 35c to 42c per hour, and the harness maker—what does he get? We are almost ashamed to say. Harness making is supposed to demand skilled workmen, and should be compensated accordingly. But what a compensation, especially when the cost of living is soaring high like the present prices we have to pay. But the leather worker has to work all the harder to keep the family supplied with but the bare necessities of life, to say nothing of luxuries. Brothers, let us wake up and make a determined effort to better our condition, and if we fail, or die in the attempt, we can only blame ourselves. The open shop does more to retard our success than any other condition we have to contend with. Many a man is outside our ranks just because he knows he can work with us under the improved condition which has been secured at the sacrifice of some of our jobs, and without paying any of the expense and never having to serve on a committee. He will never incur the displeasure of the superintendent, who in most cases is a fit subject to do the dirty work of the firm. They are hired for nothing more, and the more disagreeable they are to the union man, the better they are liked. What a noble position to aspire to, just to try and see what amount of work, and for as little remuneration you can get out of a fellow man, just to draw your salary.

There have been several brothers of No. 70 on the sick list and Brother Chas. L. Conine is in the hospital now. He is doing as well as could be expected, but it will be some time before he is sound and healthy again.

Brother St. Clair, from No. 30, has cast his lot with us, and we have benefited by No. 30's loss.

Business is fair and everybody is working.
A. DUMAW, Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 72, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Our last regular meeting was held in the hall on the seventh floor of our fine Labor Temple, and the meeting was a long and protracted one. Several left before the finish. We hate to see this and think this could be remedied if the talking members would cut out more of the experience part and confine themselves to the subject matter and then open the meetings on time. We could surely finish in two hours and believe it will increase our attendance. I think that the letter from No. 19 (second paragraph) in last January's number hits the nail square on the head. Brothers, read it and be wise.

Brothers Lee and Klug are again with us. Brother Harintz has been quite sick, but is now on the road to health.

I hope to see all leather workers who are union men from principle attend our meetings regularly, and let us strive to do our duty. If it is right for us to unionize, let us stand up for that right. Our employers will not think any the less of us. They stand up for their rights. Why not us? There is truth in the old saying, "Knowledge is power." Let us read and study the workingman's problem and that will make us stronger union men, and do not forget to ask for and see the label when spending our coin.

L. C. JOHNSON,
Correspondent.

P. S.—By an error of the printer he came nearly making a "Rowdy" of Brother Rooney in my last letter, and Brother Harintz was badly handled.

BRANCH No. 80, ROCKFORD, ILL.

Well, brothers, the worm has turned. This was clearly demonstrated at a special meeting held by Local No. 80 for the purpose of considering the most important movement ever attempted by this organization. Local No. 80 is strong for the eight-hour day and will go the limit if necessary to gain the same. We feel that there should be no compromising whatever. The manufacturers, as well as the leather workers, have had plenty of time to consider this matter, and as the eight-hour day will in no way interfere with their business, there is no reason on earth why they should fight against it. But reason or no reason, past experience has taught us that there will be trouble. In fact, I feel safe in saying that from the many outrages committed against the active members of this local in the past six months, we are sure of trouble right here in Rockford. I will further venture to say that in case it does come to a showdown, Local No. 80 is going to win out with colors flying. A wave of unionism that bids fair to put Rockford on record as one of the best organized cities in the country is spreading over us at this time, and the leather workers need have no fear about the financial and moral support. So rest assured, brothers, that you will be well

taken care of, and don't rest till you get everything you go after, and incidentally make them pay for some of the dirty work they pulled off on several of your brothers in the past. I would like to mention the names of the brothers who were compelled to leave here during the last six months, but fear it may be used against them. My own experience has taught me that there is nothing too low for these old money bags if they fear you. But wherever you journey, brothers, I know you will be recognized as men, every inch of you, and that is more than will ever be said of those who fight against you. So don't get discouraged. It's a tough fight, but you'll win in the end. A good man never knows when he's licked, not even when the men he's fighting for turn against him. The harness makers in this city have all gone fight mad. The cause of all the excitement was only a one-round affair, but they say it was a hummer while it lasted. Go on, kid, you've got him going. I forgot to mention in my last letter to the Journal that Brother Pfeiffer was over to see us, and while his presence may have been a little premature, as they say at headquarters, we are glad you came, and to make a long story short, you made a hit. Have taken three doses of Brother C. V.'s dope and believe I could have licked a bear cat after the first dose. Fine stuff that, old private; it cured me.

PAT McDONOUGH,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 97, CALGARY, ALTA.**A Voice from the Dead.**

Our local has not been heard from for a long time, but we are doing things and saying little. I am a new man on the job, as I have just been selected as scribe for our local. After I have broken the ice I will get busy and say a few things to let all our brothers know where we are on the map, and how we stand in strength and numbers. Calgary is one of the famous cities of Northwest Canada. The largest city in what is termed as Sunny Alberta, and a funny thing, too, we have had summer weather up to yesterday, and now we have nearly a foot of snow and ten below, and still there is more to follow.

But to business. Nearly every leather worker in town is a union man. It would do your heart good to see us bring in new members every meeting night. All eight hour men, every one of them, and we don't intend to sell our birthright for a mess of pottage, not while we have a mind to think with or a voice to remonstrate with. Brothers, let us stand firm and give no quarter to the enemy, and speak forth our demands without a waver. On this, and this alone, will be the ground of sure and final victory. We preach that in unity there is strength. Then let us be united, not only in numbers, but in heart and mind and the battle is ours.

We have a flourishing branch in Calgary. We are all expectant and hopeful. We are

nearly forty strong and still there is more to follow.

To the local at Ottawa we would say, "thank you" for stirring us up with a stick of remembrance. We will endeavor in the future to be worthy of your confidence and pride.

We were a bit dissatisfied and disappointed that our worthy president, Brother Baker, could not manage to come here and pay us a visit. But it is all right. He knows where he is needed most and can do the most good. All honor to him. I think, brothers, this will do for my maiden speech. As a parting shot, I will say let eight hours be our watchword. Man was never intended to work by artificial light or see in the dark. If he was he would have cat's eyes. Let us have confidence in ourselves and our General President, and show it by our standing firm and true, and the victory is ours.

Yours sincerely,

E. LANSDELL,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 98, FAGRO. N. D.

Branch No. 98 is in pretty good condition at present. All the boys are working and things look good all around. There are only one or two non-union men in town. Our meetings are well attended and all seem to be in favor of the shorter workday. General President Baker was with us January 29. He gave a fine address in union hall for the cause of labor. He made quite an impression on all, and we feel that we have the right man in the right place.

Brother C. A. Tuas has taken out a retiring card and has accepted a position with an automobile company. We all wish him good luck in his new undertaking.

Brother B. F. Lathrope, our secretary-treasurer, has left for Spokane, Wash. He was also president of the Fargo Trades and Labor Assembly and always a hard worker for the union cause, and we will miss him very much, but we hope he will get along good in his new position. Success to you, Ben.

Brother E. B. Lewis, our president, left for Minneapolis.

Brother F. B. Wise from Local No. 63, Duluth, is with us again. Glad to see you back, Brother Wise.

The following officers have been elected to fill vacancies: President, N. A. Johnson; vice-president, George L. Prehn; secretary-treasurer, John J. Cerny; Journal correspondent, C. M. Rueb.

Local No. 98 will give its first annual ball at union hall March 4. Tickets \$1.00. Everybody welcome.

On February 16 the different shop committees presented the firms in this city with the eight hour demand. Local No. 98 also gave our Executive Council full power to settle all questions that may arise with the N. S. M. A. Now in regard to the eight hour question, I wish to say that No. 98 is in favor of it with both feet.

With best wishes to all sister locals and success to the eight hour slogan, I am

Faternally yours,

C. M. R.,
Correspondent.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, It has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to take until Himself the beloved mother of Brother Arthur Rudd, and

Whereas, Said brother lost his best friend and confidant, therefore be it

Resolved, That Local No. 98, United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, extends to Brother Rudd and family their heartfelt sympathy in the hour of their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to the bereaved family and a copy be published in our Journal.

JOHN J. CERNY,
N. A. JOHNSON,
GEO. L. PREHN,
Committee.

Whereas, It has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to take unto Himself the beloved mother of Brothers Frank and Fred Dommer, and

Whereas, Said brothers lost their best friend and confidant; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local No. 98, United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods extend to Brothers Frank and Fred Dommer and family their heartfelt sympathy in the hours of their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to the bereaved family, and a copy be published in our Journal.

JOHN J. CERNY,
N. A. JOHNSON,
GEO. L. PREHN,
Committee.

BRANCH No. 103, OSKALOOSA, IA.

All visiting brothers welcome.

Business is good in both departments, and all U. B. men at work.

Our last meeting was largely attended, owing to the fact that it was given out to the members only that there was to be a boxing contest of ten rounds between Brother Claud Hovey and a colored lad from Beacon. But it went but four rounds, as Brother Claud was left handed, and that will explain all. But at our special meeting we had the good luck to place the union stamp upon a pair of brothers by the names of W. H. Meyer and R. L. Keyser, late arrivals, but in time of need. And this morning the boys are wearing new smiles and say they feel more at home. That is right, boys.

Brothers J. M. Wilson and Emil Felfirt have racked their hardware with the Oskaloosa Saddlery Co. and are fresh from Waterloo, Ia. They are good ones.

At our special meeting last night it was voted unanimously to give the General Executive Council power to act as they see fit to better conditions for the poor devil that can't do it alone. And now every brother has an eight hour smile on his face.

We are all sorry to read in the paper of our Missouri farmers saying that they are not going to buy any union made goods for a year, because the union and non-union men in the cities are complaining that the price of hogs and beef are too high. I wish to beg pardon; we know you have to get a good price for your products on account of the high price of land. Like the Iowa farmer who brought two hogs to town the other day and sold them to the butcher, and a couple of hours later, before going home, went to the butcher shop and bought the hams and shoulders of the same two hogs that he brought in and paid \$2.85 more for the hams and shoulders than he got for the two hogs. So now, Mr. Farmer, who got stung? You worked a year for what you got and the butcher worked an hour. So now, please don't blame the poor devil in the cities, as we only want a part of what you farmers are losing, as you have to take what they give you and we have to give what they ask.

Hoping all locals are as fit as a fiddle and not a weak kneed brother in the United States of America or Canada. Now let the slogan be eight hours. I will ring off.

Fraternally yours.

THOMPSON BOYS.

All leather workers will stay away from Fort Worth, Tex.; Chicago, Ill.; Pueblo, Colo., and Victoria, B. C., and not heed alluring advertisements. Strike is on.

BRANCH No. 106, FT. WAYNE, IND.

Well, brothers, this is the first communication that No. 106 has sent in since I was correspondent the other time, but still you can't lay the blame any place, for there is not enough sand among the bunch to hold a meeting, let alone telling the field what is going on in our fold. Every one in the city belongs to No. 106 but two, that is, working at the bench. There are several of the boys holding retiring cards that are running shops and it seems as though we cannot round them up, as they promised Brother Brady on his recent visit here.

Since the Johns-Thompson Company went bankrupt it has thrown several of the boys into the Ft. Wayne Saddlery Company's shop, including Mr. Frank Bergal as foreman, and a very capable man is he, and has taken much responsibility off the hands of Mr. Menz, who has since joined us, and we welcome him with open arms, as he was one of the faithful few when No. 106 was organized, and did much in the upbuilding of the union in this city.

elected our officers for the ensuing year. President, Joseph Morrow; vice-president, W. B. Knustead; secretary-treasurer, M. E. Horn; recording secretary, Frank Patterson; marshal, J. W. Oberle; chaplain, Chas. Rebman; guard, John Neff; Journal correspondent, Frank Patterson; delegates to trades and labor council, Carl Dupray, M. E. Horn, F. Patterson and W. B. Knustead; sick committee, Chas. Rebman and John Oberle; executive board, Jos. Morrow, John Neff and Wm. Lentz. Since the foregoing offices have been filled by good, capable men we hope that they will never be neglectful of their respective duties, especially when the proper time comes.

Electrical appliances have superseded steam, And old-time sailing vessels are an antiquated dream.

We have our horseless carriages, our steam cars and "sich."

And our women get their stockings without knitting a stitch.

We have our wireless telegraph and we sail o'er land and sea,

And we play our grand pianos without touching a key.

A belly ache we used to have is appendicitis now,

And we get our creamery butter without milking a cow.

Advancement is our watchword, modern times have come to stay,

But we're going to get eight hours if we have anything to say.

No. 106 has only a handful of members, but they pay their dues regularly and do not side-step anything in our line. If we could only get them to attend meetings more than they do, but it is better to have them in our fold and not attend than not have them at all, for there is a possible chance of their coming once in awhile. You can drive a horse to a trough, but you can't make him drink.

We have a sick member in Brother Chas. Rebman, who has been off for about seven weeks now, and we hope in the near future to see his smiling face and hear his jokes among us very soon.

Brother M. E. Horn flew the coop from Henry Klebe's shop and racked his kit with Schroeder Bros. Success, Mose, and we hope you will be better pleased. Brothers Dupray and Oberle also went to Schroeder Bros. after the collapse of the Johns-Thompson Company. This trio will certainly make Barr street famous, heavy on the famous.

Mr. Henry Gamp left the Saddlery Company for Decatur, Ind., some time ago. He was a good, jovial fellow and we hated to see him go, but we hope his move was for the better, and we also hope that the brothers at Decatur will soon land Mr. Gamp in No. 106, where he once was. Turn your back to bygones, Henry, and come into camp. Brother Fred Kruck has also racked his tools in Decatur, Ind., where No. 106 has several members. Brother Pat Kennedy sent us a letter from Louisville, Ky., and re-

ported that he was somewhat under the weather. No doubt the long ride from Lafayette, Ind., to Louisville, Ky., has made Pat's feet sore. Good luck to you, old scout, wherever you are.

No. 106 meets every first and third Friday at the same old place, and all visiting brothers are welcome.

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 108, SHREVEPORT, LA.

Our meetings are held as usual the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. I think it is about time the leather workers were getting a move on them for we are the poorest paid mechanics in the country. The man with a pick and shovel works eight hours and makes more than the leather workers. When the capitalist speaks of his rights he means his privilege. The labor union is the greatest thing in the history of the world today. It breaks down the barrier of races, nationality, language and religion. It teaches self-government and obedience to elected leaders. It sets up the goal of an honest American standard of living. With the exception of a few cases over which the well-meaning element in the labor movement had no control, the great industrial battles of today have been fought along strictly lawful lines; that is, so far as the unions are concerned. It is unnecessary to speak of the unlawful acts of the professional strike breaker, who at the instigation of the employer stops at no crime in his efforts to keep the toilers under their master's feet. The capitalist who would condemn the actions of organized labor at every turn has nothing to say on the subject just mentioned, and yet we do not have to go back very far into the history of industrial strife to find instances where it has been proven beyond a doubt, that the unfair employers have hired thugs to assault his own non-union men in order that an injunction might be obtained to tie the hands of union men. The earnest, intelligent union man today does not advocate or instigate riots. He seeks to obtain a fair and square deal for his labor by fair and lawful methods.

If it is fair and right that the capitalists obtain a monopoly on a certain branch of business, labor is certainly not outstepping the bounds of reason in its efforts to protect its interests through organization; nor is there any semblance to anarchy in the toilers insisting upon being paid a fair rate of wages for a fair day's work.

Now if the country's welfare is menaced because of organized labor's intention to exterminate the life-destroying, death-dealing sweat shop, if through the activity of labor unions and the insisting of the toiler on an eight hour day and fair recompense for his labor, and we see young boys going to work in shops, factories, warehouses, mines and other places where a day's work can be obtained; we see young girls also going to work in stores, offices, mills and factories, thrown in contact with older and more

world-wise people than themselves, obtaining an education, or rather, an understanding would be a better term for this and the coming generation—and now if this government is shaken by labor's appeals for fair treatment from the makers of our laws, then we must admit that organized labor is a menace to the country. May He who watches from above with His all-seeing eye, watch o'er this little brotherhood so we may prosper by and by.

Local No. 108 requested me to publish a list of brothers owing loans and dead horses to this local. The list follows:

Loans.

R. E. Harper, \$2.75, April 27, 1909.
E. W. Graham, \$10.00, January 11, 1905.
A. J. Balling, \$5.00, January 21, 1905.
Frank Ingram, \$6.00, November 7, 1905.
J. R. Barrett, \$5.00, May 19, 1906.

Dead Horses.

C. H. Smith, \$3.25, September 20, 1909.
Edward Friske, \$12.05, August 3, 1907.
C. W. Vaun, \$3.00, October 19, 1907.

Wishing all locals success, I am,

Yours fraternally,

JOHN LOEBS.

BRANCH No. 131, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Well, we are still doing business in the way of getting members. We took in another one at our last regular meeting. We are having good meetings here. I wish to apologize to Brother Walter Shephard for not getting his name in as guard in my last letter.

Brother Robert Holmes was off a few days last week on account of sickness, but is back at his bench again. Glad to see you back again, brother.

Brother William Harslinger went home sick yesterday. I have been to see him. He will not be able to go to work for a day or two. He was sitting up but not feeling like work. Hope to see you out soon, brother.

We hear a good deal these days about the boys not attending meetings. Well, we have some members that don't get out. But I want to say in behalf of our boys that most of them get to the meetings. We surely have something to interest them if they will come. We have received the word. Now let us do our part toward getting the eight hour day. All of the boys here to a man are in favor of the shorter work day. Give us more time with our families and let us get acquainted with our children, is what we want. I have had the experience of working eight hours. And we did nearly as much work in eight as in ten hours. So give us the shorter day. We don't get very much done the first hour in the morning. Most of us have that tired feeling in the morning. And at night, after ten hours steady grind at the bench we sure are tired. We have handed the notice to the firm, and will say that we were treated with the utmost respect, the firm showing a willingness to talk the matter over in a friendly and business-like manner. That is as it should be. Every

member should respect the man he is working for if he wishes to be himself respected. Don't go around d—ning this thing and that. No one likes to hear it and besides it don't do any good, only makes hard feelings. We must first be sure that the man we are working for will not listen to our side of the case, and does not wish to be fair with us. Then it is time enough to say hard things. But then, I think there is no need of losing our self respect because the boss does his. We are going to stand out until the last for the eight hours, that is settled. But I don't think we are going to have one bit of unpleasantness with the firm here. They have always been very fair with their men and have given them several advances in prices without any hard feelings whatever. So everything is going along here in the nicest manner possible. I would like to hear from No. 46. I used to be a member there. Would like to know if there are any of the boys still there that were there eight years ago. If there are I would like to hear from them.

Does any brother know the whereabouts of Albert Kinny?

Well, brothers, I have taken up enough space this time, so will ring off. With best wishes.

J. B.,

Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 132, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Visiting brothers are always welcome.

Brother Stephen Tackin has returned to Providence after one year's visit to his native land. He started to work at the trade but only worked one day. He has accepted a position as machine operator at the Maxwell-Brisco automobile factory. We have lost one hustling shop collector, Frank McHugh. He has accepted a position at the automobile business.

Business is good in this locality. All union men are working.

Brother Corgain is on the sick list.

With best wishes, I am,

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 145, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Well, boys, we are still meeting at our same old place, Labor Advocate hall, West side public square. At our last two meetings we had a large crowd and initiated one new member February 10. That makes three for the last two months. I think No. 145 is doing well for the beginning of 1910. We will have more in the near future, for we are going to give an open meeting some time this month and we expect it to be the most successful one old Nashville has ever had, for the non-union men are the only ones kicking in the city, and this means look out, bosses, for there will be something doing if we let them come into our ranks. It is hard for a U. B. man to turn a person down when he stands and begs for his condition to be bettered with his shoulder at the wheel.

I think in a short time we will have old

Nashville fully organized again. If we do the bosses will lose what they have made since the last strike in 1906. That is, if they have made more than they lost during that strike. The M. N. Mfg.'s foreman doesn't want any U. B. men and says he hasn't got any. So look out, boy! I have heard others say that very thing, but it does not work every time everywhere. We know it hasn't in some cases, has it, brothers?

Well, our eight hour day is growing nearer us every day, so look for something new next month.

Wishing all locals success, I am

Fraternally yours,

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 150, SOUTH BEND, IND.

The correspondent in last month's Journal was mistaken in saying the ghost had disappeared, for he has again put in his appearance. The old saying is, bad pennies always return.

Work is plentiful here. The machine operators and cutters received an increase in their salary and they seem to be satisfied and appreciate it. The bench workers would also appreciate an increase on a few of those rock bottom prices.

Another of our U. B. men, one whom we all trusted, has turned against us. A few weeks ago he and one of the big men of the factory spent an evening and until the small hours of the morning at one of our swell buffets and he told a lot of tales out of school. This brother will soon be dropped for nonpayment of dues. Place a fine on him, brothers.

No. 150 has been taking in quite a few new members within the last few months, but there are still a few at the Studebaker shop we ought to get. I believe it would be a good idea if our learned farmer, Charles Boyer, would join our congenial bunch and quit scabbing it, as his crops might fail this year and he will want to go to Rockford again.

The following faces have returned to South Bend: Charles Walker and Jessie Kauffman from Janesville and Earl Bailey from Aberdeen, South Dakota. Welcome to you, brothers.

With best wishes to all sister locals, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

THE GHOST,

Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 156, SEATTLE, WASH.

At our last regular meeting Brother Eberhart resigned as correspondent and all other offices on account of being sick, and also intends to quit the trade. So yours truly was elected in his office, but you will find that I am a poor substitute.

Well, Brother Baker arrived here for our regular meeting January 19th, and we had quite a large crowd, considering what we have been having. We had only three non-

union harness makers, but we failed to get them to join us. However, we are hoping against hope that they will take a tumble and join us.

I am sorry to say that some of the shops are still working short time.

Well, brothers, as it is so long since I have written any correspondence I have got out of the way of it.

Hoping I will soon fall in line again, I am,
Fraternally yours,
W. J. WILSON.

BRANCH No. 159, WINONA, MINN.

Well, brothers, the time has come for us to show what we are made of. Let every one of us be there with the real goods, and not come out and show a yellow streak. So many brothers have the habit of only seeing the dark side of things, and then go over to another brother and tell him about it. Now, boys, cut it out, for it shows your weak points, and that is not what we want to see now, for it discourages the others, and makes the bosses smile, for it's to them that they look for victory. So, if you haven't sense enough to look over on the other side, you ought at least have enough sense to keep still. The thing to do, according to my way of judging, would be to turn it over, look at the bright side, pick out all the good things, and then tell them to others, and keep on telling them; tell them until you can't see anything else but the bright side, and if we all do that there won't be any other side. Then we will all have that smile that will discourage the bosses and bring victory to us now and hereafter.

Business is good in all departments with all U. B. men working, except Brother Richard Webb, who has been sick for the last couple of weeks; he expects to be back in a few days.

With best wishes to all locals and an eight-hour day the first day of spring.

FRED THEES,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 160, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The regular meeting of Branch No. 160 met at Northampton, Sunday, February 14th. The following officers were installed: President, C. J. Hunter; vice-president, Adelaar Regnier; secretary-treasurer, Joseph Mercur; recording secretary, Jean Brassard; chaplain, R. B. Whitcomb; guard, John Riley; marshal, Felix Lussion; organizer, Ernest Prevost; correspondent, R. B. Whitcomb.

The meeting was very enthusiastic, especially at the close, as we wound up with a smoke talk and refreshments.

Brother Regnier retired from the office of chaplain after serving in that capacity since the organization of the local. He has been a faithful officer. He also drew the \$1.00 prize.

The local is in good condition, but the at-

tendance of the members is smaller than it ought to be. I find it is a general complaint with all the locals.

Business is very good for this time of the year.

Yours fraternally,
R. B. WHITCOMB.

BRANCH No. 168, CHAMPAIGN AND URBANA, ILL.

All visiting brothers are welcome.

We are having what I consider good attendance. We have but two members who do not show their faces in the hall once in six months, and no doubt the two I speak of will be right there with the goods when it comes to accepting any benefits. But in my experience in different locals, I have observed that there are always a few who want to stay away so they will have a chance to kick on everything that is done because it does not suit them. Why don't you come and help do it? Encourage the rest with your presence, if nothing more.

No. 168 has been organized only about eight months, but it stands to the front for unionism.

The appeal from the A. F. of L. for the steel and tin plate workers was accepted and the money forwarded.

The appeal from the striking switchmen was answered with a donation.

The special meeting that was called the latter part of January (all U. B.s know what it was for), and all voted yes with a clear ballot; or, in other words, it was unanimously carried; also the eight hour proposition was unanimously carried, but no doubt the brothers who read No. 168's correspondence will be led to believe that No. 168 is opposed to the eight hour work day. Not so, brothers. We always have and always will stand up for an eight hour work day. Suppose nobody had ever said eight hours, do you suppose it would come anyhow? Not by a d—d sight. Be like Mulligan's pup, fight till you die and never give up.

It is hardly worth while to use these columns to argue why we should have eight hours, because any fair-minded man knows why, but I will venture to say that the majority of leather workers have families and that ninety per cent of the single men want an eight hour work day and the other ten per cent won't kick, because they will have two hours more to enjoy life.

Unions stand for what will be the best for the most people. And I will say right here nothing will be more beneficial to the most people than an eight hour work day. If you believe one way don't talk some other way, because you may discourage someone.

Brother William Howard has left the Miller Harness Co. and has gone to Galesburg. Good luck to you.

Brothers Joe Willian and Roy Jones have left the Urbana Harness Co. in Urbana, and racked their kits with the Miller Harness Co. in Champaign.

Brother George Ham has racked his kit with the Urbana Harness Co.

At our last regular meeting in January we initiated one new member, Brother Fisher.

This being my first correspondence, I kindly ask all brothers to jump over mistakes.

With best wishes to all sister locals.

Fraternally yours, F. C.,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 169, GALESBURG, ILL.

Branch No. 169 held a special meeting February 12, and received the news that the eight-hour demand was on in earnest. We have thirty-two members enrolled. Twenty-eight were present at this meeting. One was in the hospital, two were out of the city, and one absent with an excuse. This shows that we are fairly well organized here. We will be still stronger after our next meeting. We have two or three non-union men that there is not much hope for—one especially. He is not satisfied with going the wrong way himself, but is using his influence, which amounts to very little, in trying to drag others the wrong way. He is meeting with very poor success.

Since my last writing we initiated three new members: H. W. Wagner, J. A. Reed and L. J. Kibby. Brother Roy Johnson has transferred to No. 70. Brother J. E. Dull to No. 39. Sorry to lose you, boys. We received by transfer Brother W. H. Howard, who is now working in Wyanet, Ill., in a buckeye; Brother Henry Kurtz, from No. 18; Brother W. M. Reber, from No. 26.

Brother H. W. Wagner has been sick and had to be taken to the hospital to be operated on. He has got along well and expects to be back to his boarding house in a very short time. We will be glad to see him back at his bench again.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN T. BARGE,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 170, HOUSTON, TEX.

We always have a full attendance of enthusiastic brothers, who seem to be full of enthusiasm and interest and are fully awake to the responsibilities which are upon us. We are a young local, composed mainly of men who learned their trades in the custom shops of the city and who were glad to have an opportunity of joining the union when a local was organized in their midst. We are becoming well organized, and all are in favor of the eight-hour work day.

Business is good in Houston in all departments, especially in the wholesale factory of Straus-Bodenheimer Company, and good mechanics in any line desiring to make a change might do well to communicate with this firm. This firm has not been in business a year and a half yet, but have built

up a business which is a credit not only to themselves, but to the city in which they have established themselves. They are all young men, but experienced in their line of manufacturing, as their ancestors have been in the business for many years. They manufacture a line of goods in every department that will easily compare with any in this district. Conditions seem favorable for them, and we predict for them a bright future.

We will also state that in this factory we can boast of one of the best organized factories in the country. Even the saddle and collar foreman are card men. Only one harness cub remains out of the fold, and he is anxious to come in as soon as he is permitted to do so, under the apprentice rule.

Northrup's custom shop is also solid in the fold, and brothers who work there speak favorably of the firm.

The custom shop of A. H. Hess & Co. was also solid until ex-Brother George Terrell spoiled it all by dropping out.

Brother Antone came in from Dallas and is at Straus-Bodenheimers. Welcome, Brother Antone, and may you remain in heavenly Houston.

Brother Don Rodgers from Waco is also with us at the same factory and reports business good and Waco well organized. We are informed that in Dallas at Tenison Bros. there are 26 cubs in the harness shop, and in Paris, Tex., girls are making horse collars, sitting astride and stitching by hand. Some brother asks the question, how are we to deal with these houses? My opinion is, the best way is to send representatives to all the conventions of the Farmers' Unions and to all organizations that use horse goods and make the demand for the label so strong that they will have to stamp it on their goods.

Well, brothers, the time is close at hand and much remains to be done, and while some of us bear on our bodies scars of displeasure wielded in the hands of an angry boss, we must still keep digging, if we ever expect to amount to anything or accomplish anything for our own welfare. The leather workers in Houston get awfully lonesome going to work before any other trade unionist and going home after all others have had their evening meal, and it is an actual fact that the leather workers of this place had to all get together and board at a certain place in order to get their breakfast in time. We receive from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day for ten hours' work, while other union men receive from \$4.00 to \$7.00 for eight hours' work. Maybe the employers will soon see our pitiful condition and come to our rescue with shorter hours and more pay, and maybe they won't.

Wishing all locals success in bettering their condition, I am,

Fraternally yours,
SIMON I. PIERCE,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 171, MILES CITY, MONT.

We have selected the second and fourth Thursdays of the month for our meeting nights. The past month has been an eventful one for a young local with but a small membership. Our first president, Brother Geo. G. Cook, who being sick had gone to Billings, Mont., early in the year, died there of heart trouble. Resolutions of sympathy were adopted and our charter draped for thirty days.

Brother John Lohlein has left here and gone to Spokane, Wash.

We have received two new additions to our number, one by card, Brother John H. Schmitt from Rockford, Ill., and one by initiation, Brother W. R. Kelly, just in from Spokane.

Brother Charles Keller has quit his position at Furstnows' shop and is now the official weigher and inspector of weights and measures of Miles City. He finds the change a very agreeable one.

The Miles City Saddlery Co., successors to C. E. Cogshall and makers of the original Cogshall saddles, have removed to their new and large quarters on Sixth street.

Miles City now has two of the largest and finest shops of the Northwest, and as both firms are hustlers, this will be a busy town in the saddlery line.

The cartoonist has pictured Local No. 171 as a very healthy body and the members are really a healthy-looking lot, but as a local it is already showing signs of disease; that same disease that you older and bigger fellows have got: that of being tired or busy on meeting nights. Who has a remedy for this evil?

General President, Brother Baker, has visited us, spending January 21 among us, and we feel encouraged by the optimistic views expressed by him as to the future outlook for the Brotherhood in general and the success of the eight-hour day.

F. W. K.,
Correspondent.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from among us our worthy brother, Geo. G. Cook; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we the members of Local Branch No. 171 deeply sympathize with his bereaved family, and be it further

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Cook we feel the loss of an efficient officer and a genial shopmate, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent his family, also sent to the Journal for publication, that they be spread upon the minutes and that our charter be draped for thirty days.

CHARLES KELLER,
G. N. SIGUARD,
F. W. KETTLER,
Committee.

BRANCH No. 173, STOCKTON, CAL.

No. 173 has got nicely started and for the three meetings we have held have had good attendance, and all seem to be of the right material for the coming test which the Brotherhood now faces.

Brothers, I would like to just remind you of the fact, for you already know as well as I that it is not the financial standing of the Brotherhood which is going to win us victory, although it will help, but it will be the true blue brothers. We must do away with all trouble except that which faces us at the present, and come together, just like the bundle of sticks in which there is great strength when united.

Will say it was a unanimous vote of No. 173 to give our general council full power to act.

No. 173 had one man who would not join the U. B. He is now gone, poor fellow. Guess he understood plain talk—join or ramble.

Will say Brother Gilmore has been home on a visit. There are several swamps, ditches, lakes and sloughs around Stockton, but none of the brothers seemed to know just which one he was in. Glad to see you back, brother.

In closing will say, let us all join hands and be ever ready to show the world a good, true blue color. Let us not cease to hope that victory must be ours.

Best wishes to all sister locals, I am,

Yours fraternally,
CORRESPONDENT.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

I would like to say in reply to the correspondence of No. 103 last month that I did not come to Grinnell to work in a buckeye. I am working for the Moody Saddlery Co., a strictly wholesale house, and one of the best little factories in the Middle West. It is not as large as some, but can deliver the goods. They are employing now seven men. That is more than I ever saw turned out at the meetings of No. 103, while I was there. Mr. Moody is going to enlarge his factory in a few months, and about eight or ten more good harness makers can secure work with the Moody Saddlery Co. They want first-class men, and they pay first-class wages. So, brothers, if you get an opportunity at any time to come to work for the Moody Saddlery Co. don't be afraid to come, and don't think you are coming to a buckeye to work.

Wishing all sister locals success, I remain,
Fraternally yours,

T. MCANDREWS,
Grinnell, Ia.

Between 1,500 and 2,000 shopmen on the Lackawanna railroad system have received an unsolicited increase in wages. The increase ranges from five to ten cents an hour.

A NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS SUNDAY.

Churches of the United States Are Being Enlisted in Consumption Crusade.

Announcement of a national tuberculosis Sunday to be held on April 24th in 215,000 churches of the United States was made recently by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Following campaigns against consumption that have been carried on in the churches of hundreds of cities, and sermons on tuberculosis that have been preached before thousands of congregations during the past year, a movement has been started to establish a permanent tuberculosis Sunday, on which it is hoped that every one of the 33,000,000 church-goers in the United States will hear the gospel of health. It is planned to enlist the active co-operation of anti-tuberculosis organizations, labor unions, fraternal organizations, and other bodies together with the churches in the movement. The aid of leading churchmen in many of the principal denominations has already been offered. All of the large interdenominational bodies, such as the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the King's Daughters and Sons, and the various young people's societies are also in sympathy with the anti-tuberculosis campaign.

It is planned that on April 24 tuberculosis sermons shall be preached in all the churches of the country. Literature will be distributed to members of the congregations, and in every way an effort will be made to teach that tuberculosis is a dangerous disease and that it can be prevented and cured.

Clergymen who desire to obtain additional information in regard to tuberculosis will be able to secure literature from state and local anti-tuberculosis associations and boards of health, as well as from the National Association.

WOMEN CHAMPION LABOR'S CAUSE.

That the wives and sweethearts of the union men of New York City do not propose to stand idly by while the bread-winners are battling for their economic rights is evidenced by the activity of the council of women's auxiliaries of Greater New York.

The movement has been under considerable headway in Brooklyn for a couple of years, and now is making considerable progress in other sections of the metropolis. Through an energetic campaign for union label bread recently conducted by the Bronx auxiliary three boss bakers were compelled to unionize their bakeshops in order to maintain their business.

The women are active in securing union label products of all kinds—shirts, neckties, suspenders, etc., for their husbands; brooms, bread, etc., for the home, and shirtwaists, shoes, etc., for themselves and the children.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

- E. J. BAKER, General President,
209 Postal Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Long distance and local phone 367 Main.
- GEO. SHIPMAN, 1st Vice-President,
139 Bathurst st., Toronto, Can.
- P. A. MALONEY, 2d Vice-President,
190 W. Santa Clara st., San Jose, Cal.
- C. C. ZEIGLER, 3d Vice-President,
15 N. Russel st., Oklahoma City, Okla.
- JOHN J. PFIEFFER, General Sec'y-Treas.,
209 Postal Building, Kansas City, Mo.

OFFICERS OF LOCAL BRANCHES.

Secretary-Treasurers of Local Branches are hereby instructed to at once notify headquarters of any changes or vacancies occurring in this list.

- Local Branch No. 1, Kansas City, Mo.
President—C. W. Krumm, 1212 Monroe st.
Sec'y-Treas.—J. P. Cosgrove, 1107 Monroe st.
Rec. Sec'y—Peter Hanat, 3740 Brooklyn ave.
1st and 3d Fridays, Labor H'q'rs, 1112 Locust st.
- Local Branch No. 2, Paducah, Ky.
President—D. P. Martin, 6th and Broadway.
Sec'y-Treas.—W. H. Gregory, 1806 Harrison st.
Rec. Sec'y—O. Allen, 617 S. 11th st.
2d and 4th Wednesdays, C. L. U. Hall.
- Local Branch No. 3, St. Joseph, Mo.
President—Mat Blik, 1309 Main st.
Sec'y-Treas.—F. M. Caster, 1517 Francis st.
Rec. Sec'y—Crate Murphy, 720 Main st.
1st and 3d Fridays, 7th and Edmond st.
- Local Branch No. 4, Memphis, Tenn.
President—John Maloney.
Sec'y-Treas.—O. I. Kruger, 80 S. 2d st.
Rec. Sec'y—Geo. Bowers, 80 S. 2d st.
2d and 4th Fridays, K. P. Temple.
- Local Branch No. 9, San Antonio, Texas.
President—M. Collins, 1101 N. Flores st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Hugo Claus, 220 S. Presa st.
Rec. Sec'y—L. Meles.
2d and 4th Fridays, Trades Council Hall, 114 S. Alamo st., up stairs.
- Local Branch No. 10, Atchison, Kas.
President—H. B. Woodruff.
Sec'y-Treas.—Glenn Sines, 523 T st.
Rec. Sec'y—A. B. Koucour, 413 Mound st.
1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Hall, 7th and Commercial sts.
- Local Branch No. 11, Davenport, Ia.
President—A. M. Sellers, 301 E. 15th st.
Sec'y-Treas.—J. A. Hemberger, 1451 W. Locust st.
Rec. Sec'y—Nels Anderson, Gen'l Delivery.
2d and 4th Mondays, Danish Bros. Hall, W. 4th st., near Western ave.
- Local Branch No. 12, Omaha, Neb.
President—E. J. Blessing, 735 N. 12th st., South Omaha.
Sec'y-Treas.—T. H. Williamson, 809 S. 18th st.
Rec. Sec'y—John Harrigan, 3412 Maple st.
2d and 4th Wednesdays.
- Local Branch No. 14, Louisville, Ky.
President—J. L. Benson, 3507 Duncan st.
Sec'y-Treas.—C. L. Lowery, 1411 De Barr ave.
Rec. Sec'y—W. L. Miller, 1820 W. Chestnut st.
2d and 4th Wednesdays, Germania Hall, Jefferson st., near 1st st.

Local Branch No. 15, Lincoln, Ill.
 President—Lorenzo Tiffany, 408 Willard ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. L. Tumlin, 539 E. Decatur st.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Clause, 123 Sangamon st.
 2d and 4th Fridays, Jacob Jagg's Hall, S. Chicago st.

Local Branch No. 17, Chicago, Ill.
 President—G. W. Clouse, 855 W. Chicago ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—E. A. Schultz, 1511 Clybourne ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Fred Angst, 124 S. Halstead st.
 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Horan's Hall, 524 S. Halstead st.

Local Branch No. 18, Minneapolis, Minn.
 President—H. E. Self.
 Sec'y-Treas.—C. A. Earle, 506 E. 14th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—F. T. Speck, 1003 20th ave., N.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Union Temple, Washington ave., bet Nicollet and First ave.

Local Branch No. 19, St. Paul, Minn.
 President—F. Merth, 65 W. 7th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—P. J. Peterson, 1143 Payne ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. C. Hovey, 309 Olmstead st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Federation Hall.

Local Branch No. 21, Sioux City, Ia.
 President—J. L. Cooper, 3234 Jones st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. D. Everett, 720 W. 3d st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Harry Mathews, 207 7th st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Trades Assembly Hall, 210 5th st.

Local Branch No. 25, Denver, Colo.
 President—Wm. Baggett.
 Sec'y-Treas.—D. K. Armstrong, P. O. Box 73, Edgewater, Colo.
 Rec. Sec'y—Robert Cunningham
 1st and 3d Mondays, 1509 California st., Howe Bldg.

Local Branch No. 26, Quincy, Ill.
 President—John J. Kearney, 1015 Jersey st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Wm. Lebrink, 903 Madison st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Fred Bartelt, 919 S. 10th st.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, Trades and Labor Hall.

Local Branch No. 27, Pueblo, Colo.
 President—
 Sec'y-Treas.—C. B. Kretschner, Box 139.
 Rec. Sec'y—Edw. J. Smith.
 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Trades and Labor Assembly.

Local Branch No. 28, Dallas, Texas.
 President—S. E. Berry, 248 Commerce st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—A. K. Rampenthal, 602 N. Haskell av.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Boyer.
 2d and 4th Wednesday nights, room 401, 3d floor Main st., Labor Temple.

Local Branch No. 29, Lincoln, Neb.
 President—Louis Messars, 1037 N. st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—E. B. Cummings, Box 324.
 Rec. Sec'y—
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, New Labor Temple, 217 N. 11th st.

Local Branch No. 30, St. Louis, Mo.
 President—Thos. Halliburton.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. P. Olivari, 3805 Sullivan ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Chas. J. McDermott, 2728 Washington ave.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Haurigari Hall, 10th and Carr.

Local Branch No. 32, Fremont, Neb.
 President—H. Roy Kenneth, 348 E. 3d st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—D. F. Manter, 75 S. Logan st.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. H. Oest, 740 E. 1st st.
 2d and 4th Mondays, G. A. R. Hall, 6th and Broad sts.

Local Branch No. 34, Columbus, O.
 President—Chas. L. Needles, 150 S. Princeton ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—T. E. Hall, 1441 Kent st.
 Rec. Sec'y—B. F. Ollom, 350 E. State st.
 2d and 4th Fridays, 121½ E. Town st.

Local Branch No. 35, Indianapolis, Ind.
 President—Jos. R. Lumley, 1121 S. State ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. E. Welgeln, 1955 Hazel st.
 Rec. Sec'y—David F. Newman, 623 S. Missouri st.
 2d and 4th Fridays, Morrison Hall, Monument Place.

Local Branch No. 36, Waco, Texas.
 President—T. B. Hyatt, 735 N. 11th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. R. Hepler, 1712 N. 7th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. A. Rohr, 1008 N. 4th st.
 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Hall, 7th and Austin ave.

Local Branch No. 39, Janesville, Wis.
 President—Fred Schroeder.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. A. McBeth, 433 S. Main st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Barnie Steere.
 2d and 4th Tuesdays.

Local Branch No. 40, Macon, Ga.
 President—J. C. Vann, 1424 4th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—F. A. Rousseau, 388 Morgan ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—R. G. Burge, 621 Pine st.
 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Odd Fellows' Hall, bet. Cotton ave. and 2d st.

Local Branch No. 43, Montreal, Can.
 President—J. W. Benjamin, 1115 Clarke st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Harry Maldeis, 1139 Simard st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jas. Frampton, 202 Iberville st.
 2d and 4th Thursdays at Labor Temple Hall.

Local Branch No. 44, Wichita, Kas.
 President—Dan Cummings, care Topeka Avenue Hotel.
 Sec'y-Treas.—H. E. Kohn, 212 E. Waterman st.
 Rec. Sec'y—J. J. Donlevy, 4415 N. Washington st.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, F. A. A. Hall, N. Emporia ave.

Local Branch No. 46, Waterloo, Iowa.
 President—S. D. Scoville, 315 Quincy st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Grover Weise, 707 W. 7th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—James R. Ladd, 1215½ Clybourne st., Flat 7.
 3d Monday, Central Labor Hall, E. 4th st.

Local Branch No. 48, New Orleans, La.
 President—Charles Lejeune, 1922 St. Louis st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—G. Cruickshanks, 129 N. Roman st.
 Rec. Sec'y—J. Bersuder, 608 Louisa st.
 1st Thursday, New Hall, Commercial alley.

Local Branch No. 49, Cincinnati, O.
 President—Carl Geis, 2307 Merten st., Fairmount, Cincinnati.
 Sec'y-Treas.—F. Vonderheide, 846 Laurel st.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Schnoorbusch, 1556 Barton st.
 1st and 3d Mondays, Richelleu Hall, 9th and Plum.

Local Branch No. 52, Austin, Texas.
 President—
 Sec'y-Treas.—D. M. Quinn, 702 W. 35th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—E. E. Petry, 610 E. 3d st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Silver King Hall, E. 6th st.

Local Branch No. 54, Milwaukee, Wis.
 President—Dan Ronecker, 74 7th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. A. Schwamb, 903 21st st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jas. R. Ladd, 100 6th st.
 2d and 4th Fridays, Pashen's Hall, Chestnut st., between 3d and 4th sts.

Local Branch No. 55, Marietta, Ohio.
 President—Jas. Brogan, 508 Front st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. M. McKinley, 219 Virginia st.
 Rec. Sec'y—H. Clinton Miller, 328 6th st.
 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Hall, Front st.

Local Branch No. 56, Portland, Ore.
 President—John Yost, 972 Montana ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. French, 127 Gaines st.
 Rec. Sec'y—P. B. Fulmer, 286½ 3d st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Bartenders' Hall, 1st st., near Taylor.

Local Branch No. 57, San Francisco, Cal.
 President—R. T. Davis, 3965 18th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Patrick Lamb, 489 Noe st.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. A. Togalsang, 32 Mason st.
 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero st.

Local Branch No. 58, Leavenworth, Kas.
 President—O. McKeever, St. Elmo Hotel.
 Sec'y-Treas.—B. M. Heimlich, 104 S. 5th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. S. Hook, Elmo Hotel.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Hall, 315 Delaware st.

Local Branch No. 59, Evansville, Ind.
 President—Wm. Doerr, 406 Jefferson ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Weber, 400 Mary st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Eugene Fabry, 1134 S. Governor st.

Local Branch No. 60, Wheeling, W. Va.
 President—Harry Wild, 2353 Wilson st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Edw. Bach, 1304 McCulloch st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Chas. Habig, 24 24th st.
 2d and 4th Mondays, O. V. T. & L. A. Hall.

Local Branch No. 61, Richmond, Va.
 President—T. E. Brooks, 421½ S. Laurel st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—A. R. Cass, 803 Hull st., Manches-ter, Va.
 Rec. Sec'y—Henry W. Stockman, 1307 Ashland av.

Local Branch No. 62, Des Moines, Iowa.

President—J. B. Sivard, 923 13th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Frank Fiesel, 1023 14th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Philip Lorenz, 1145 23d st.
 2d and 4th Mondays, Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 8th and Locust st.

Local Branch No. 63, Duluth, Minn.

President—E. O'Connor, 819 6th ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—C. E. Bronson, 428 E. 10th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jake Geib, 108 W. 1st st.
 1st and 3d Fridays, Kalamazoo Hall, 20 W. Superior st.

Local Branch No. 64, Atlanta, Ga.

President—T. H. Reeder.
 Sec'y-Treas.—P. Murray, 104 S. Forsythe st.
 Rec. Sec'y—
 2d and 4th Thursdays, Federation Hall, 14½ S. Forsythe st.

Local Branch No. 67, Oklahoma City, Okla.

President—A. M. Rice, 1613 W. 5th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—John Von Elm, 10 N. Russell st.
 Rec. Sec'y—
 1st and 3d Fridays, Union Labor Hall, corner Grand and Robinson sts.

Local Branch No. 68, Sacramento, Cal.

President—
 Sec'y-Treas.—John Morrill, 1022 O st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Herman Kern, 3418 Magnolia ave., Oak Park
 2d and 4th Thursdays, Federated Trades Hall, bet. 10th and 11th on J st.

Local Branch No. 69, Buford, Ga.

President—J. A. Blankenship, Box 165.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. W. Silvey, Box 217.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. E. Johnson, Box 165.
 Wednesday evenings, Busha Hall.

Local Branch No. 70, Springfield, Mo.

President—A. O. Snavey, 703 N. Grant st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—A. Dumaw, 223 E. Chestnut st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Lewis Likens, 851 N. Campbell st.
 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Local Branch No. 72, Los Angeles, Cal.

President—Wm. Josse, Box 63, Willowbrook, Cal.
 Sec'y-Treas.—E. F. Hochderfer, 3118 Humboldt st.
 Rec. Sec'y—H. B. Kindberg, 1701 New England av.
 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Local Branch No. 73, Salt Lake City, Utah.

President—C. Toy, 628 S. Main st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Geo. H. Hardy, 354 E. 6 South st.
 Rec. Sec'y—T. C. Wright, 236 W. 2d South st.
 1st Wednesday, Federation of Labor Hall, cor. 4th and State sts.

Local Branch No. 79, Hartford, Conn.

President—Wm. Oldridge, 79 Hamilton st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. M. Morse, 243 Capen st.
 Rec. Sec'y—John B. Blake, 599 Capitol st.
 1st and 3d Mondays, Bethoven Odd Fellows Hall.

Local Branch No. 80, Rockford, Ill.

President—J. T. Peterson, 709 Acorn st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Jas A. McClean, 1010 Peach st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jos. W. Kriger, 1023 Rockton ave.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, I. O. O. F. Hall, 107 S. Main st.

Local Branch No. 82, Ft. Worth, Texas.

President—Frank Boggeman, 115 Elm st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Frank Boggeman, 115 Elm st.
 Rec. Sec'y—
 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Local Branch No. 83, Fairburn, Ga.

President—Lloyd Haines, General Delivery.
 Sec'y-Treas.—R. W. Barrow, General Delivery.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jim Jones.
 Tuesday nights, McCurry Bldg., corner Main and Pumpkintown sts.

Local Branch No. 85, Ft. Smith, Ark.

President—John Dorsey.
 Sec'y-Treas.—M. J. Finnigan, 300 Page ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Charles Austerman.
 1st Thursday, Labor Temple, 5th and Garrison ave.

Local Branch No. 86, Burlington, Iowa.

President—Elmer Larson, 906 Star ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Frank Hasselman, 121 S. 6th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Walter Schwieger, 211 S. Garfield.
 1st and 3d Fridays, Odd Fellow's Bldg., cor. Main and Valley.

Local Branch No. 88, Baltimore, Md.

President—Robt. Smith, 1302 Hillman ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. L. Miller, 1102 E. Preston st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Thos. W. Brown, Jr., 918 Columbia ave.
 4th Friday, Wurtzburger's Hall, cor. Exeter and Gay sts.

Local Branch No. 90, Ft. Scott, Kas.

President—C. C. Scott, 402 Hill st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. C. Cuthbertson.
 Rec. Sec'y—Chas. Lassman, 424 Burke st.
 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Socialists' Hall.

Local Branch No. 91, Newark, N. J.

President—Isaac E. Dodd, 64 Morton st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Joseph G. Sugermeyer, Hendrick's Place, Bloomfield, N. J.
 Rec. Sec'y—Lawrence P. O'Rourke, 48 11th ave.
 1st Tuesday, Michel's Hall, 66 S. Osage ave.

Local Branch No. 93, Toronto, Can.

President—J. Palmer, 80 Curyon st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—C. Coulter, 673 Spadina ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. Webster, 453 King st., E.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple Bldg.

Local Branch No. 95, New York, N. Y.

President—John C. O'Brien, 319 E. 144th st., Borough of Bronx.
 Sec'y-Treas.—L. M. Byrnes, 334 E. 34th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—A. Schwellkert, 132 E. 123d st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at 3d ave. and 54th st.
 Entrance 165 E. 54th st.

Local Branch No. 96, Saginaw, Mich.

President—C. E. Slaght, 902 Tuscola st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Wm. Haug, 2641 N. Michigan ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—J. G. Leuthjohann, 433 S. 12th st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Federation of Labor Hall, N. Jefferson ave.

Local Branch No. 97, Calgary, Alta, Canada.

President—E. Simper.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Geo. Vice, 428 15th ave., E.
 Rec. Sec'y—P. Burrell, 203 1st st., E.
 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Hall, Barbour Block, 8th ave., E.

Local Branch No. 98, Fargo, N. D.

President—N. A. Johnson.
 Sec'y-Treas.—John J. Cerny, 1208 First ave., N.
 Rec. Sec'y—Arthur Rudd, 4th st., North.
 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Union Hall, cor. Broadway and 1st ave., N.

Local Branch No. 99, Green Bay, Wis.

President—Lent Stephens, 433 Cedar st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Lorberblatt, 909 Elm st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Antone Van Boxel, 1206 Day st.
 1st and 3d Mondays, 221 Washington st.

Local Branch No. 100, Philadelphia, Pa.

President—Thos. Rubsman, 880 N. 9th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Jas. J. Whelan, 1744 N. Howard st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jas. B. McLellan, 407 S. Croskey st.
 2d and 4th Saturdays, Dental Hall, 13th and Arch sts., 3d floor, front.

Local Branch No. 101, Elgin, Ill.

President—William Ubinger, 5 Chicago st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—F. Lehman, 54 River st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Henry Cedervall, 31 Jefferson ave.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 54 River st.

Local Branch No. 103, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

President—H. B. Thompson, 115 W. 3d st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—H. H. Sprinkle, 309 E. High ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Wm. Wilcox, care Oskaloosa Sad. Co.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Turner Hall.

Local Branch No. 105, Boston, Mass.

President—John Fernands, 22 Wescott st., New Dorchester.
 Sec'y-Treas.—David Gaddis, 9 Mountain ave., Somerville, Mass.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Doran, 480 Fremont st., Boston.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 734 Washington st.

Local Branch No. 106, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

President—Jos. Morrow, Room 7, Foster Bldg.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Moses Horn, 1230 Wefie st.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Oberle, 330 W. Main st.
 1st and 3d Fridays, 207 W. Main st.

Local Branch No. 108, Shreveport, La.

President—A. E. Reils, Box 134.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. T. Knight, Box 134.
 Rec. Sec'y—Earl Bartlett, Box 134.
 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Simon Building, 405½ Texas st.

Local Branch No. 109, Concord Junction, Mass.
President—Raymond Ferrin, 4 Central st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Hogan.
Rec. Sec'y—

Local Branch No. 110, San Jose, Cal.
President—H. T. Ben, 131 Santa Teresa st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. R. Gibbons, 70 Delmas st.
Rec. Sec'y—Chas. R. Gibbons, 70 Delmas st.
1st and 3d Tuesdays, Bellolis Hall.

Local Branch No. 115, Vancouver, B. C.
President—Wm. Lennox, 112 Hastings st., W.
Sec'y-Treas.—G. W. Glover, 1937 3d ave.
Rec. Sec'y—W. Slade, 1937 3d ave., W.
2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Hall, Horner and Dunbar sts.

Local Branch No. 116, Scranton, Pa.
President—Frank L. Knapp, 1209 Ridge Row.
Sec'y-Treas.—H. J. Asperschlager, 630 Cedar st.
Rec. Sec'y—G. R. Stiles, 2112 Myrtle st.

Local Branch No. 118, Victoria, B. C.
President—Frank Billingsby, 745 Pandora ave.
Sec'y-Treas.—John McKenzie, 1449 Vining st.
Rec. Sec'y—Nelson C. Brown, 830 Caladonian ave.
1st Monday of each month.

Local Branch No. 123, Clinton, Iowa.
President—F. J. Kramer, 915 11th ave.
Sec'y-Treas.—Bert McDermott, 431 1st ave.
Rec. Sec'y—Bert McDermott, 431 1st ave.
1st and 3d Fridays, W. C. R. Hall, 6th ave. and 3d st.

Local Branch No. 127, Charleston, W. Va.
President—S. H. Perry, 701 Morris st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Jos. A. Stephens, 1816 McClung st.
Rec. Sec'y—Jacob Miller, 114 Bibby st.
2d Thursday of the month.

Local Branch No. 128, Detroit, Mich.
President—J. H. Green, 933 Beaufelt st.
Sec'y-Treas.—M. P. Brady, 769 Porter st.
Rec. Sec'y—Herbert Morse, 660 Baggs st.
2d and 4th Fridays, Union Hall, 232 Gratiott ave.

Local Branch No. 131, Bloomington, Ill.
President—Ed. J. Bartels, 915 N. Oak st.
Sec'y-Treas.—F. W. Hoettels, 1503 W. Locust st.
Rec. Sec'y—John Baird, 411 E. Jackson st.
2d and 4th Tuesdays, Heineman Hall, 401 W. Main st.

Local Branch No. 132, Providence, R. I.
President—A. J. Finan, 83 Stamford st.
Sec'y-Treas.—John C. Scollard, 9 Church st.
Rec. Sec'y—Edw. A. Sweeney, 38 N. Court st.
1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, cor. Washington and Matthewson sts.

Local Branch No. 135, Concord, N. H.
President—James F. Callahan.
Sec'y-Treas.—John Barrett, 18 Lyndon st.
Rec. Sec'y—Fred W. Keeler, 260 N. Main st.
2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Local Branch No. 136, Portland, Me.
President—John P. Griffin, 55 Preble st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Patrick Lyte, 55 Preble st.
Rec. Sec'y—Chas. M. Godfrey, 34 Free st.
1st and 3d Wednesdays, room 33 Farrington Block, 439 Congress st.

Local Branch No. 137, Toledo, Ohio.
President—Frank B. Adams, 1131 Champlain st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Christ Reinwald, 2108 Chestnut st.
Rec. Sec'y—H. E. Groves, 763 Willard st.
1st and 3d Tuesdays, Central Labor Union Hall, 314 Cherry st.

Local Branch No. 142, Little Rock, Ark.
President—J. W. Johnston, 920 Rice st.
Sec'y-Treas.—D. E. Stearns, 522 E. 6th st.
Rec. Sec'y—Curtis R. Jones, 708 E. 6th st.
1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Local Branch No. 145, Nashville, Tenn.
President—H. Kane, 1403 3d ave., N.
Sec'y-Treas.—S. E. Freeman, 314 Howerton ave.
Rec. Sec'y—G. R. Gosey, 116 4th ave., N.
2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Advocate office, on the square.

Local Branch No. 149, London, Ontario, Can.
President—Jas. Dewar, 9 Argyle st., W.
Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Nixon, 161 Ridout st., S.
Rec. Sec'y—Archie Edgeler, 197 Bathurst st.
2d and 4th Wednesdays, Richmond st., N.

Local Branch No. 150, South Bend, Ind.
President—Frank C. Allen, 1116 S. Lafayette st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Alex Tanvas, 1121 S. Franklin st.
Rec. Sec'y—Ray Norris, 245 E. Sample st.
2d and 4th Wednesdays, C. L. U. Hall.

Local Branch No. 155, Benton, Ill.
President—Wm. H. Weaver, Box 46.
Sec'y-Treas.—Herman Schwering, Box 143.
Rec. Sec'y—Herman Schwering, Box 143.
2d and 4th Mondays, Levi Browning Bldg., S. W. cor. Square.

Local Branch No. 156, Seattle, Wash.
President—J. B. George, 1115 1st ave.
Sec'y-Treas.—W. F. Bunce, 617 James st.
Rec. Sec'y—E. T. Eberhardt, Monmouth Apartments, 20th and Yesler.
1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Hall, 6th and University st.

Local Branch No. 159, Winona, Minn.
President—F. T. Fallows, 302 E. Broadway.
Sec'y-Treas.—Geo. C. Heyman, Box 126.
Rec. Sec'y—Wm. L. Schultz, 464 E. 3d st.
2d and 4th Thursdays, 112 W. 3d st.

Local Branch No. 160, Springfield, Mass.
President—C. J. Hunter, 23 Bridge st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Joseph Mercier, 69 High st., Holyoke, Mass.
Rec. Sec'y—John B. Brassard, 362 High st., Holyoke, Mass.
2d Sunday, C. L. U. Hall, Sanford st.

Local Branch No. 161, Owensboro, Ky.
President—Sam Gabbert, 422 E. 2d st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Ernest E. Priest, 422 E. 2d st.
Rec. Sec'y—E. E. Evans, 723 Triplet st.
1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mosley's Hall, Main st., between Frederica and Elizabeth.

Local Branch No. 162, Ottawa, Can.
President—A. W. Chester, Lyon st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Arthur Upton, 111 Queen st., W.
Rec. Sec'y—John R. Ross, 198 Albert st.
1st and 3d Tuesdays, Allen's Hall.

Local Branch No. 163, Meridian, Miss.
President—F. S. Hancock, Box 640.
Sec'y-Treas.—J. E. Shurgen, Box 504.
Rec. Sec'y—Nelson Scheub, Box 640.
2d Monday.

Local Branch No. 164, Cairo, Ill.
President—Horace Orndal, 34th st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. W. Durham, 815 23d st.
Rec. Sec'y—Mervin Crowell, Cross st.
2d and 4th Thursdays, Peter Day's Hall, 12th and Washington ave.

Local Branch No. 165, Hastings, Neb.
President—Henry Hoppe, 919 W. 10th st.
Sec'y-Treas.—M. Martinson, 405 St. Joe ave.
Rec. Sec'y—Will O'Malley, N. Burlington ave.
1st and 3d Fridays, G. A. R. Hall.

Local Branch No. 166, Madison, Wis.
President—Lawrence Cahill, 5 S. Blair st.
Sec'y-Treas.—R. J. Wilson, 211 Patterson st.
Rec. Sec'y—A. C. Dais, 130 Hancock st.
1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Labor Hall.

Local Branch No. 168, Urbana and Champaign, Ill.
President—E. W. Brown, care Miller Harness Co., Champaign, Ill.
Sec'y-Treas.—Elmo A. Hammon, 701 Clark st., Urbana, Ill.
Rec. Sec'y—Lee Allen, 307 High st., Urbana, Ill.
2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Local Branch No. 169, Galesburg, Ill.
President—W. H. Morgenstern, 498 W. Brooks st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Max M. Goslin, P. O. Box 397.
Rec. Sec'y—Bernard Coomes, 85 W. North st.
1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Hall, 63 S. Cherry st.

Local Branch No. 170, Houston, Tex.
President—Jas. Donohew, 808 Milom st.
Sec'y-Treas.—C. E. Robinson, 1513 Gano st.
Rec. Sec'y—Jos. P. Bova, 414 Louisiana st.
1st and 3d Tuesdays, Business College, Travis and Texas st.

Local Branch No. 171, Miles City, Mont.
President—Geo. G. Cook, Furstonow.
Sec'y-Treas.—C. F. Harter, Box 261.
Rec. Sec'y—Sam Stauffer, 918 Atlantic ave.

Local Branch No. 172, Oakland, Cal.
President—I. Arth, 1022 San Pablo ave.
Sec'y-Treas.—F. G. Gerichten, 1215 Poplar st.
Rec. Sec'y—N. W. McNamee, 1011 14th st.
2d and 4th Tuesdays.

Local Branch No. 173, Stockton, Cal.
President—T. C. Dooley, 236 S. Grant st.
Sec'y-Treas.—W. F. Noble, 127 N. Hunter st.
Rec. Sec'y—J. M. Murray, 523 N. Grant st.
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John Staub, 75th st., bet. Lexington and Park.
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Robert Mayer, 1373 Vyse ave.
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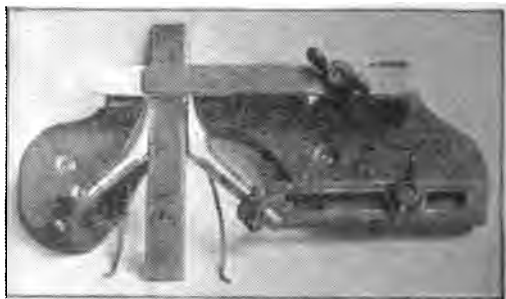
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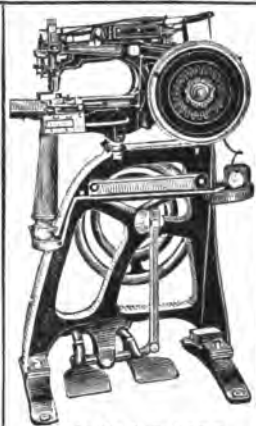
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The LEATHER WORKER'S JOURNAL

APRIL, 1910.



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF LEATHER
WORKERS AND HORSE GOODS

LEACHMAN & CO. S. L.

NOTICE.

Secretary-Treasurers Who Will Carefully Observe These Instructions Will Save Themselves a Great Deal of Worry and Time.

In ordering due books for new members, please use the regular Order Blanks furnished all local branches. In all cases give the member's full name, occupation, and exact date of election. Also use the Order Blanks when ordering supplies, etc. Do not mix orders for supplies, etc., in communications, if you wish to receive same without delay.

When reporting members suspended, expelled, retired, transferred, sick or deceased, please give the member's full name, his book number and all necessary information pertaining to said member, such as dates, etc.

After accepting a member by transfer, immediately notify the secretary-treasurer of the local where the member last held membership, on "Post Card" furnished you by headquarters.

Demand a clearance card from all members transferring to your local branch.

Be sure to report all members received by transfer, retired, expelled, suspended or deceased, in the proper space on monthly reports.

See to it that all stamps sold are cancelled by placing the date of sale on each stamp, and instruct shop collectors accordingly.

The secretary-treasurer is the only person allowed to handle Out-of-Work stamps, and members are only entitled to same after they have complied with the provisions of the Constitution. At the meeting of the local branch is the proper place to secure you Out-of-Work stamps, as per Article XIII, Section 3.

The stamp account is the most important part of your work. You should not allow any stamps to go out of your possession unless you receive cash or a receipt from shop collectors, who are in turn responsible to you for all stamps placed in their possession. Keep a strict account with your shop collectors. When reporting to headquarters the number of stamps on hand of the different kinds, be sure that the report is correct.

Close your books on the last day of the month. You will then have plenty of time to make out your monthly report properly and get it to headquarters on time. Do not get into the habit of waiting for members to pay up.

Dues of new members begin the Saturday following their election to membership, regardless of date initiated.

Members cannot become members-at-large until they have had their due books signed by the General Secretary-Treasurer, and their names properly recorded at headquarters.

Accept no dues from members until they have been properly transferred.

Members entitled to retiring cards should make written application to the local union for same. After same is granted the member's due book must be properly signed, in addition to issuing card.

When a due book is lost, a new one will be issued by headquarters upon payment of ten cents by the member losing same.

Always be prompt and businesslike, and read carefully all instructions sent out from headquarters.

Send all communications of a financial nature and make all drafts and money orders payable to John J. Pfeiffer. Do not send your personal checks, but make all remittances with draft, postal or express money order. Always remit when the per capita tax is due, not failing to send with same the detailed monthly report as per Constitution.

Members are requested to note the above instructions to local secretary-treasurers, and to cordially co-operate with them in carrying out these rules.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,

General Secretary-Treasurer.

THE LEATHER WORKERS' JOURNAL

Official Publication of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.

VOL. XII—No. 8.

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\$1.00 PER YEAR.



ON THE HOME STRETCH.

Transcript of Proceedings

at conference between the Committee of National Saddlery Manufacturers' Association and the Executive Committee of the United Brotherhood of Leather

Workers on Horse Goods, held at Auditorium Hotel, Chicago,

Illinois, Wednesday, March 16, 1910, one o'clock P. M.

Present on behalf of the National Saddlery Manufacturers' Association: President T. F. Hopkins, Rockford, Ill.; Henry Diegel, Atchison, Kans.; Albert Kuhlmeier, Chicago, Ill.; Edward Armstrong, Detroit, Mich.; Olcott B. Colton, Hartford, Conn.; F. H. Perkins, Cincinnati, O.; Singleton Smith, Milwaukee, Wis.; Elmer E. Fisher, Minneapolis, Minn.; A. P. Tenison, Dallas, Texas, and Henry Othmer, Secretary-Commissioner, Chicago, Ill.

Present on behalf of the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods: General President E. J. Baker, Kansas City, Mo.; 4th Vice-President F. P. Maloney, Newark, N. J.; 1st Vice-President George Shipman, Toronto, Can.; 3rd Vice-President C. C. Zeigler, Oklahoma City, Okla., and General Secretary-Treasurer J. J. Pfeiffer, Kansas City, Mo.

Meeting presided over by President Hopkins.

President Hopkins: Our executive committee I believe are all present but one. That is Mr. Harpham, who is detained home on account of sickness. He expected to have been here, but he was taken sick suddenly and will not be able to be here.

Mr. Baker, we received a communication from you a short time since, in which you wanted a conference between your body and our association. This matter was taken up by our association at a general meeting held last week, and it was decided to grant you that conference, as you stated in your communication that you had some matters that you would bring to our attention in reference to the demands or requests, which is the way you put it, on our association. Now, we would like to have you state what you expect from us by this conference.

President Baker: Mr. Hopkins, I wish to say that one of our members of the executive committee is absent, Mr. Maloney from San Jose, and I believed when I wrote that letter asking for a conference, that this matter of a shorter work day could be more easily and effectively settled by a conference between the two organizations. I believed that it would be an easier matter to straighten out whatever little differences of opinion we had on this matter by doing it collectively, than by our organization taking it up with each firm individually. Now, we have presented the demand and stand ready to hear how your organization feels in regard to it. I believe if there are any questions outside of that that are necessary

to the carrying on of good relations between the two organizations, that you feel would be necessary to settle, our executive committee has full power to settle any and all questions brought before this conference.

President Hopkins: Mr. Baker, our association, as you may know, is a voluntary association. Our members are banded together for the protection of one another, you may term it, to defend one another. It is an organization of defense, and it is a voluntary organization. As a body, or as an organization, we have not really any power to enforce any decrees that we may make. I suppose you know that. While this executive committee have been instructed here to meet you without any instructions, yet, we cannot enforce any agreement, we cannot make any agreement as an association. (Our members themselves are at full liberty to make any agreement that they see fit with you or with the men in their employ.) So that if we were to come to an agreement as to hours or prices, we could not say to one of our members that those are the hours that must be now put in force in your factory. We could not do that. We will have to depend entirely on a recommendation to our members. We have never tried to, or attempted to, and this matter has been explained a good many times; has been explained to Mr. Jardine, and Mr. Huber, and Mr. Balsiger, and they understood the position exactly of our association. You can enforce with your members any arrangement that you may make, but we cannot say to our members that we have agreed on certain hours or prices, and those are the prices that must go now. It is entirely a volunteer arrangement with us, and the individual members will have to be treated with.

The fact that you have arrangements and agreements with some of our members, I would like to inquire whether those agreements and arrangements that you have for this broader ground which you are putting up to our factories—whether they still will hold good and you expect to carry them out?

President Baker: I stated in a letter to your Secretary-Commissioner, Mr. Hopkins, that we proposed to hold inviolate any agreement existing between any firm and our organization, and that is where we stand today.

President Hopkins: Then this general change which you ask for will not apply to

our whole organization, only to a portion of it?

President Baker: It will apply to every firm that has not an agreement with our organization extending beyond March 21st. Those that have agreements extending beyond will have to comply with the demands as soon as their agreements expire.

President Hopkins: Have these demands already been made in all shops where you have men employed?

President Baker: Yes, sir.

President Hopkins: And those shops that demands are not made on, you have not control of, or you have not men—

President Baker: No, sir; where we have no men we have not made any demands.

President Hopkins: You have heard Mr. Baker's statement. Is there anything else that anybody has, anything that they want to discuss with him?

Mr. Armstrong: I would like to ask, Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that it is impossible for our executive committee to make any agreement which would be binding, and in view of the fact that it would be impossible for our whole association to make an agreement which would be binding, because our members are at liberty to resign if they do not like our methods; if we were to make an agreement along the lines which have been suggested, I am sure that more than half of our members will resign. We had a meeting last week for the purpose of finding out whether the association was willing to make an agreement, and the sentiment was it could not be done unless by unanimous consent. Now, it would be impossible to get that unanimous consent. We might get the consent of some, but the rest of our members would resign. As I understand, a member of the union is not allowed to resign, but we cannot hold our members that way. If we tell a member to do something he does not want to do, his resignation comes in by telegraph, so that it rests on this point, Mr. Baker, that the only thing that can be done is to treat with each firm by itself. This association has not got the power and cannot get it to do what you request. Now, this matter has been threshed over before. I do not see any of you gentlemen here that were here before, but we had this matter out with Mr. Jardine, with Mr. Huber and with Mr. Balsiger. At one time when Mr. Balsiger was president we agreed on—we had a unanimous agreement to go into an agreement called the Chicago agreement, and it was signed up. It is not generally known, but it is a fact that a good many of our members were prepared to resign if that agreement was completed; therefore, we know by experience that we cannot do it, we cannot enter into another agreement of that kind and preserve our membership.

Of course, with the assistance of our district committees we try to preserve harmony and to improve conditions wherever they can be shown to be at all out of line

with the other shops. The organization knows what is being done in other shops, and our district committees are in a position to give advice to members who are a little backward in offering concessions, and along those lines I think will be the only ones that this association can work.

We have not had any strike for several years, for which we are greatly thankful, but during that time conditions have improved a good deal without any strikes. Wages have been advanced in some cases, hours have been reduced, and I know from talking with members of this association that there is a sentiment in favor of improving conditions in our factories to the full limit, and it has been done in the past and will be done in the future. We are desirous that our men should do well. Every man in the association, so far as I know, wants to see his workmen do well and do better, but results should be accomplished along the lines of negotiations without a strike, and I am satisfied with conversations with many of our members that you can get better results for your men by negotiations along the lines which I have mentioned than you can by a fight. Our people do not like to fight, but if they are forced to fight they have to fight, and when they do fight there is considerable bad blood brought up and lasting enmity is often brought about by such conditions, which might be avoided.

Now, in view of these facts, Mr. Baker, in view of the fact that it is impossible for us to make an agreement that would be binding, what course would you suggest that we might pursue that would be mutually advantageous?

President Baker: Mr. Chairman, I never was so much surprised in all my life as I am at the statements that have been made. When I sent my communication to you I stated explicitly that I expected we would be able to settle this matter. It is nothing new to you. You know that we have been talking of this matter for two years. You know that a year ago last June it was decided that we should take this matter up in the early part of 1910. You know I sent you a letter requesting—or, not requesting, I did not request, but I suggested that this matter could be settled by a conference. You had a convention, you met. You said you would meet us in conference, and now when we meet in conference you merely say you cannot do anything. Now, the whole thing resolves itself down that we must go home and carry the matter out which we propose to do. If you as an organization cannot see your way clear, and want to go back to the Chicago agreement and hold it up that we cannot keep an agreement; if you want to go back to that, if you are not men that are progressive enough, are not up to the progressive spirit of the day and willing to get together with your employes for the betterment of your business, for the elimination of competition, and placing one another on an equal basis, or, as the gentleman has said you are inter-

ested in the welfare of your employes, and to do that the elimination of competition is one of the best things that you can do along that line—if you cannot take hold of these things as an organization, why call us here to meet you and tell us that you cannot do anything? You could have told us that in plain a, b, c, in a letter.

We came here today with the expectation of meeting you gentlemen and going away from here knowing that there would be no trouble, that everything would go along smoothly. We are looking to an equalization of prices, as I have mentioned to a good many of your members, by getting together with your organization and eliminating that curse of our trade, and you gentlemen know it is one of the worst things that you have to compete with, the differences in prices paid at different places.

There are a good many things that I looked forward to the two associations to get together upon, but, as you say, you have no power, and if you have no power we certainly cannot do business with you, expecting you to make some sort of an agreement with us that does not amount to the paper it is written on, because you have not the power to carry it out.

Mr. Armstrong: Now, Mr. Baker, you have called up what I said about the Chicago agreement. We do not bear you any ill will on that account. We do not charge you with not keeping your agreement, because our own people were equally opposed to keeping that agreement. As I said to you before, we had a large number of resignations ready in case that agreement went into effect, which was likewise the condition with your people, which shows the difficulty in making an agreement between two bodies like this, especially like ours, where we have no authority over our members.

You speak about competition. Our competition does not come with members of our association so much as it does with the small shop in the country. They buy their supplies very nearly as cheap as we do, and they work their men from 12 to 14 hours a day if they want to and pay nine to twelve dollars a week, and they always make lower prices than we can; and if our factories are put on an eight-hour day in competition with those people in the country, we would be closed up; our trade would dwindle away and in five years we would not have any business. It would be simply impossible.

Now, you take it in certain trades like the building trades, the printers' trade, certain trades of that kind, their business is local, their business is entirely local. They have no competition outside of their own cities. With us, our competition comes from all over the United States. If a group of people in one city, printers or builders, agree on a certain line of action in regard to hours and wages, they do not have any competition from the outside. You cannot build a house in Chicago and ship it to

Cincinnati; you have got to have it built right there on the ground, and they all agree it will cost so much right there on that spot. The same way in the printing trade or any other trade—in fact, it is so in every trade where they have short hours, and I do not know of a single trade where they work eight hours a day where those conditions do not prevail.

Now, you chide us with calling you here to talk over this matter, not having any power to make an agreement. Now, you did not ask us if we had power. You knew we did not have the power; at least your association knows it, we have told you so many times before. I do not see any of these gentlemen here that were here before, but we have told you that so often and explained it to you that we have no power and we cannot get the power and we do not want the power. It is too much power. We do not want to try to coerce our members, we want our members to be free. They are free today to make any agreement they choose, each one for himself, so long as he does not infringe on our declaration of principles, certain articles which preserve to us freedom of employment, and those things we are willing to fight for.

This meeting is not entirely profitless, Mr. Baker. It is an educational meeting. You know our position. You could not know it without being told, and we believe, as I said before, that many things can be done to the advantage of the workmen in our line by negotiation—have been done and will be done. Our members are willing to do anything in their power to have their men satisfied, and have everything go along peaceably.

President Baker: I would like to say one word regarding that Chicago agreement. You say you do not bring that up or hold any ill will against us.

Mr. Armstrong: Not at all, sir.

President Baker: Let me ask you if when I asked for this conference with our executive committee at your Buffalo convention, wasn't it intimated, or to a certain extent said, that we could not keep one agreement, and that you did not care to enter into another?

Mr. Armstrong: No, it was not that way. We said our experience in making agreements with you was such that we could not enter into another one, but that did not apply to you any more than it did to us. We cannot hold our members any more than you can hold yours. Now, we were not insulting you, we just stated the fact that our experience was such, both with you and with our own members, that we could not enter into any other one. We are not holding that up against you.

President Baker: I think that the way that the answer was made that it looked to me, especially in the position that I had taken with several of your members, especially Mr. Charles Kiper, who at that time was one of the leading men of your association—

Mr. Armstrong: He is yet.

President Baker: I was then First Vice-President of the Council, and I said then that if ever I got the opportunity my sole aim was to make better conditions and feelings between the two organizations. I believe I have demonstrated to your association that I have pursued that policy.

Mr. Armstrong: We agree with that, Mr. Baker. We recognize the fact that you have occupied that position.

President Baker: I believe that in asking to meet your association at Buffalo I was following that out. I believe that in asking to meet you in conference and settle this question today, I was following that line. I believe that it is easier for a union to do business with the employers as an association than it is as individuals. I believe that is along the line of the progressive spirit of the day, and if your organization—now, there I want to tell you gentlemen is the weak point in your organization. You cannot compel your members to do a thing. If today one of your members does something, as I have to deal with them, a cut of wages, and I have gone over and tried to settle that thing before calling his men out, which I have gone to the chairman of your district committee and asked him to act; I have taken it up with your headquarters and asked them to act, and they could not get any action, and then I have had to call a strike. There is the weak point in your organization, that you should be in shape to step in, and if your member is wrong, make him be right, the same as we make our members be right if we possibly can. If you were in a position to do that, there is no question but what our two organizations could work along for the benefit of the trade, because our interest as employees is your interest, and your interest is ours every time, and the two organizations, the two people, the employer and the mechanic, must work together, if they are ever going to be successful.

Now, you spoke of the competition from the country shops. Why, that does not amount to anything, for today in the country shops the men will not stay there 24 hours unless they pay them money to keep them there, and I know that the higher wages are raised in the city shops and the factories, the higher they are going in the country shops, and they are not working any longer hours in those country shops than they do in the factories, because if they do those same men will come to the factories.

Now, getting down to the lack of men in our trade, I want to say this to you, gentlemen, that the apprentice law is not the fault of our not having enough men in our trade. The whole fault of the scarcity of mechanics in our trade today lies at the door of the employers. There is not one of your factories today that is putting out within 15 to 25 per cent of the output that it should be putting out. Now, that seems to be a broad statement, gentlemen, but it

is a fact. I will go into any one of your factories today and I will show you man after man that is holding himself back, that is not producing the amount of work he should or could, for the simple reason that he is afraid. It is not only in our industry, but you can go all over the country and find it, for the simple reason that the man working piece work today in one of our factories, the same as in other trades, knows that if he goes over a certain amount a week, if he makes over a certain amount on a job, the first thing that is done is, the price of that job is cut. Now, that is the cause, and I am sorry to say, gentlemen, that I know from the two thousand or three thousand names that I have in my office of men who have retired from this business, not counting the men that have voluntarily allowed themselves to be suspended, that two-thirds of those men were the best mechanics in our trade. The poor, ordinary mechanic will stay at the business, but the good mechanic, the man that has got some incentive, some ability, is the man that is leaving us, the man that should be encouraged, and, there is one of the things, the main thing that today is causing a scarcity of mechanics in our trade; and I am looking to a day when we can make conditions in the factories such that we can encourage good men to stay in the trade and come back to it.

You gentlemen know as well as I do that four men earning \$30.00 a week in your factories, are a great deal cheaper than six men earning \$20.00 apiece in the same factory, because you save the shop rent of two men, you save that much trouble of supervision, but it seems that the employers throughout our trade as well as others, hold back the man that is able to make a good wage. Now, I know that, gentlemen, myself. I am not talking from hearsay. I know it from going around amongst our men and asking, as I have day after day, and the men tell me that they daren't make over a certain amount, if they do the foreman will cut the job. You know as well as I do how many times in settling price lists, that the question is brought up: "Well, Jim Jones made so much on that job." But when you go and look it up, Jim Jones is the fastest man in the factory. That causes the price to be based on that man, and the poor man, the slow man, cannot make a decent wage, and for that reason that best man knows that he has got to hold himself back or he is going to get cut down in a short while on that basis.

Mr. Armstrong: Now, Mr. Baker, you spoke about the reply made to you last summer in Buffalo. I was Chairman of the committee to make a report on resolutions, and personally I was in favor of notifying you in reply that our association had no power to make any agreements, and a good many felt the same way, but they thought that perhaps you would misunderstand that, so it was changed to the other wording, which unfortunately you have misunder-

stood. As far as possible, we like to deal fairly with everybody and use language that everybody can understand. We do not like—in fact, I should never consent to making a statement which might have two meanings if I knew it.

As far as that is concerned, you chide us with not having power to make these agreements. Well, I think what you say is right. It is a sort of weakness in our association. At the same time we cannot help it. We cannot get that power. We are composed of a lot of high spirited men that want to have their own way, and they will not consent to let any association or any executive committee govern them. They will carry on their own affairs to suit themselves. We cannot help it, we cannot get that permission.

Now, you say our association will support a man doing a mean thing like cutting down wages. You say you call on our executive committee, you call on our president and you cannot get any help, and our members will cut down wages, which is a mean thing to do. We agree with you. We cannot compel our members to call on our association. The whole thing in our association is this: If a man will go according to our rules we will defend him. Now, if a man wants to cut down wages, if he called on our district committee we would not support him, he would get no support, and that is the reason that he does not call on our district committee. You complain because our district committee will not act when you call on them. They have no authority. Our committees have no authority to act unless they are called upon by a member to act, and we cannot make it any different. We cannot compel a member to call on our people to help him. I wish we could. We would save a good deal of trouble, but we cannot do it. Our people will not agree to it. They want to maintain their independence. The only thing that our association will do is this: If they call on our committee to help them, they put the case in our hands, and if they don't do as we tell them, we will not support them, that is all we can do. We can support them or not, but we cannot compel them to do anything.

Now, you say that there is a great scarcity of good mechanics, that they have drifted away into other occupations. I think what you say is partly true. I think it would be more proper to say that they have drifted away from the trade because there is no high class work to do. I guess we all know something about the automobile business. It has taken away all the carriage business, all the surrey business and all the high grade driving business. We have a few good men left and we find it difficult to keep them busy. We have to put them on team work sometimes to keep them busy, we have not got good work for them. They know that. They don't like to work on it. The consequence is they drift away from us, they go into these motor car shops, and

they are employing as many harness makers today as are employed in the harness shops. There are as many good harness makers employed today in the automobile industry as there are in the harness shops, maybe more, I guess more—and high grade men go there, they pay any kind of wages the men ask because they get enormous profits. I know a concern with a capital of less than \$100,000 paid in that made over a million dollars last year clear profit—clear.

Now, what can men do against such competition as that? You say these men have drifted away. Well, they will drift back, I think we are going to have them back after this thing has passed along a little further, I think we will begin to get them back, but you cannot control the situation. Good mechanics do not want to work on cheap work, and they won't, and that is the reason why they have left.

Now, you speak about the earning power of a man. You say that it is better to have four men make \$30.00 a week apiece than to have more men making \$12.00 apiece if they could turn out the same amount of work. It certainly would be better, but we are asked to reduce the hours of labor so as to reduce the output of the factory. Our output would be reduced. You cannot pretend to say that a man can produce as much work in eight hours as he can in nine or ten. That has been proved to be false. I know it has been a contention for a good many years, but it does not work out. I think a man will do more work in nine hours than he will in ten, but he will do more in ten than he will in eight. At the same time, the question of wages, Mr. Baker, is not one that is troubling us at all. Our members are all willing to pay the highest wages that the trade will afford, and with negotiations, peaceful negotiations, you can get wages advanced where they are shown to be lower than are prevailing in other places, there is no question about that. Everybody wants to pay the best wages to his men. If I know that our competitors are paying \$20.00 a week or \$25.00 a week for some certain job, I would hold up our pay to it, I will pay the same, maybe more, if I get the conditions, for I can produce more work, perhaps, with five dollars' worth of time than somebody else can, on account of my facilities.

The question of wages alone, Mr. Baker, presents no difficulties. This question of wages can be adjusted by negotiation through our district committees without any trouble at all, but our members are very sure that an eight hour day will put them out of business—a majority of them out of business, and, therefore, I am satisfied from what I have heard that they will resist that to the very end.

President Baker: I wish to say—you speak of the eight-hour day respecting the output.

Mr. Armstrong: Reducing the output.

President Baker: Reducing the output?

Mr. Armstrong: Yes, sir.

President Baker: Now, I claim that by the eight-hour day, the short work day, we will induce good mechanics to come back into the trade, men who have the ability to produce more in eight hours than a great many of the mechanics that we have today, and in speaking of mechanics leaving the trade, I did not refer to the men that worked on fine work entirely. I referred to the men of ability who could make good wages on any kind of work, men that were capable of making a good wage. Those are the men that are leaving the trade.

Now, you speak of competition, that is a thing that I am right at home with you on. The competition today that is ruining our business is that practiced by your own members, and I will show you where your competition comes in. I have been in New York City since 1876. Mr. Colton, I believe, knows that I have been there since a boy. I was employed by a firm named Charles Ashenbach, for a number of years. Mr. Campbell knows him, I believe, do you not—knows of him, and I will show you where that competition comes in that has killed your trade, and that if the fact that when I was in the employ of that firm, Mr. Campbell's man would come in there and sell a job of work, 25 or 50 sets of harness, whatever it was, and Graf, Morsbach, or somebody else, or Mr. Kiper's man would come there and say: "Charlie, what did you pay for that harness?" "I paid so much." "Well, just ship me in a set to the factory and I will see what I can do." And the next thing he would come back he would cut that job 60 or 75 cents. There is the competition you are up against that is ruining your whole trade today. You are cutting down the prices all the time for the sake of getting the little business there is, and to get that, the first time you figure prices you figure the wage question the first thing. If you would get together to keep up the selling prices and not be cutting one another's throats all the time, there is the place that you would eliminate competition.

We stand today—you say these places outside would compete with you—we stand ready today to go after these outside places and organize them and bring them up onto the same basis with the other shops, and we will do it. But it remains today, gentlemen, the whole fact of the matter is that we might stand here all day and talk over these matters, thresh them out, and they do not amount to so much. It may be a matter of education on both sides, but if you gentlemen are here today in a position where you cannot make any agreement, why, it is only futile for us to waste time now, when I have got matters to get busy on, to notify our members what action to take on Saturday night, and it is up to you whether you want to do anything here to settle this question now or not.

Mr. Armstrong: Now, Mr. Baker, you say this: You say that our members cut each other's prices and that they put it back

onto the workmen and cut their prices for work. I do not believe that is the case. You say it is. I know it is true that our district committees are prepared to cooperate with you for the purpose of improving the wages and holding them good. Our committees will not allow any cut in wages unless it can be shown that there is something unreasonable. Now, I claim that along that line you can get better results if you are working through our committees than you can any other way.

Now, you say we must make an agreement here or else we have got to have a strike. We cannot make an agreement with you. We cannot help it. The only thing that we can do if we are compelled to have a strike, is to do the best we can. We are determined to support one another to the best of our ability, and I presume you are determined to support one another also. We are willing to do everything we can to bring about favorable conditions, and the only way that we are able to do it, the only way that we can work is along the lines which I have mentioned, and we are willing to do that. We will do it, and you can get results that way. Possibly you may get good results the other way, but you might lose something you have got.

Mr. Baker: May I ask, Mr. Armstrong, what the proposition is, or what you are willing to do?

President Hopkins: If you want to present something to us, we will consider it.

President Baker: We have made our proposition, and we are here—

President Hopkins: You have not made any proposition to this body. You have served it on our shops, but you have made no proposition here.

President Baker: There is the same proposition I make to you today that was served on your members.

(President Baker here handed President Hopkins a copy of the demand for an eight hour day and 15 per cent increase in wages.)

President Hopkins: The last clause of that, I take it, is the gist of the whole matter?

President Baker: Yes, sir.

President Hopkins: What you mean is that you want eight hours a day. The demand is eight hours a day and an increase on piece prices of 15 per cent, and you want us to accede to those demands, is that it?

President Baker: Yes, sir.

President Hopkins: You are here to get an answer whether we accept that or not?

President Baker: Yes, sir.

President Hopkins: And you have no other offer to make other than that?

President Baker: No, sir; I am not making any other offer.

President Hopkins: If these demands are not complied with either by this executive committee or our association, or by the individual shops, then you say that on Monday, the 21st of March, you will call a strike?

President Baker: Yes, sir.

President Hopkins: In all shops in which this notice has been served?

President Baker: Yes, sir. Understand, Mr. Hopkins, that is excepting those shops that have agreements unexpired.

President Hopkins: I am a little leary on this question, or a little in doubt as to just why this conference was asked for. This is a notice served in our shops, and I do not know now why you asked a conference here when there is no answer to be made only yes or no to that. I don't know why we should come here to Chicago and meet you at your request to answer this yes or no. You make no other offer here, no other proposition, no other conditions. It is either up to us to accept or reject. If we reject it or cannot comply with it—if we find we cannot comply with it, why, then you say you will have a strike. You lose sight, Mr. Baker, of one thing, in which you say you want uniform conditions. Now, there is no such thing as uniform conditions, either in hours of work or piece prices or pay. It is impossible for us to figure out a set of prices on piece prices which are uniform. The conditions in each shop are different. It is impossible for us to accede to your request as to uniform hours in all cases. What you might term to be the shorter day, and the reason for the shorter day does not apply in another place.

I was on that committee that came here to Chicago at the time the hours were reduced here in Chicago from ten hours a day to 55 hours a week, and the reasons given by the men at that time were that it took men longer to get from their homes to their places of employment in Chicago than it does in a small town, and those were the reasons which they gave why they wanted a nine hour day; that they could not get home to dinner; it took a longer time in the morning and going home evenings; they did not want to bring up their families in the center of the town; they wanted to bring them up in the outskirts where they had better homes, better conditions. You cannot make uniform conditions. There are certain conditions or environments locally which you have got to take into consideration. Take a small town like Rockford, it is a ten hour town and Chicago is a nine hour town possibly, and the reasons it is a nine hour town are those that I have been giving you that were given by the men when they asked for it at the time, and there was a certain amount of reasonableness in it, possibly, but it does not apply to Rockford, where three-quarters of the men go home and eat their dinner and get back in 50 minutes, and can go home in five or ten minutes, almost all of them, when the work is over at night, so that those conditions are not the same.

Now, as to the prices paid. We are all willing to pay good prices. We never have objected to that, and this cutting down prices is something I do not know anything about, I never heard of it. Who ever heard

of cutting down prices? We never did it. I believe that there are mighty few of our members that have cut down prices.

President Baker: Why, Mr. Chairman, don't you know that your foremen in places today are doing it day after day? Your own foreman, Pelgin, is doing it today by putting additional work on the jobs.

President Hopkins: No, there is not a job in our factory has been cut down, and if there has been anything put on our work there, we are paying for it. You don't want to believe everything that you hear from the sources from which you hear it. I am in a position to know something of what is going on in our shop, and what we are paying—we never cut down on a job and we are paying on a few there twice what it is worth; and every other member has got some job that he is doing that he is paying a good deal more for than it is worth, but it has come about by mistake or otherwise, and we do not make so very many. We are not cutting them down.

President Baker: You speak, Mr. Chairman, of the reduction from ten hours a day to 55 hours in Chicago. Now, that did not enable those men to leave their homes any later in the morning or get home earlier at night, because they are working ten hours a day in Chicago and have a half-holiday Saturday.

President Hopkins: I understand that fact—

President Baker: That does not make any difference.

President Hopkins: That was the argument that they used.

President Baker: Let me tell you, Mr. Chairman, we are not considering whether a man gets home early or whether he gets home late, no matter where he is. We are figuring that ten hours' labor in any shop is too much for any man. I know it as a mechanic that has worked at the bench that a man that works ten hours, goes to work at seven o'clock, and you all will bear me out that it is pretty near half past seven before he gets in shape, and goes to work, and when five o'clock comes he is fagged out, and the last hour does not amount to anything.

I want to say this much, that any man that will go to the bench and put in eight good, solid hours a day, his output at the end of the year will average up as good as that of a man working ten hours a day, and that has been demonstrated by your own members, who, during the panic put their men on shorter time, eight hours, and they told me afterwards their output was as much as it was on full time, the only difference was that the men speeded up a little more, which they could do working eight hours a day.

Now, it is worth just as much to make a job in Chicago, Cincinnati, Evansville, Kansas City or any other place, the work is there on the job, and it is worth as much to make a thing one place as it is in another. If a man, by living out in a country

town, is able to get home a little earlier and leave his home a little later, that is his benefit. If he wants to crowd himself into a big city and have to spend more time, that is his loss. But the shorter work is what we are looking for, the betterment of our trade, to hold our men in it, to bring our men back to it, and to put our trade where we can encourage the young men to learn this trade, so that they won't come in and go out in a week's time when they find out what our men make at the trade.

Now, I say that we are here with that proposition, that is a sure thing. We have made you that proposition. Now, it is up to you whether you want to take any action, whether you have got anything for us to consider or not. I believe that you have threshed this thing out at your conventions, and you know where you stand, and it is a very easy matter to say whether you want to negotiate any further, or to say a flat-footed no to what we ask.

Mr. Tenison: Mr. Baker, are wages any better today than they were in the harness trade ten years ago or fifteen years ago?

President Baker: Taken as an average, no.

Mr. Tenison: No better?

President Baker: As an average, they are not.

Mr. Armstrong: They are 25 per cent higher.

Mr. Tenison: How long have you been in the trade?

President Baker: How long have I been in the trade?

Mr. Tenison: Yes?

President Baker: Since 1876, I started to learn the trade in New York City.

Mr. Tenison: I worked in Cincinnati thirty years ago, and the best wages any harness maker made was \$12.00 a week. There were three or four that got \$12.00.

President Baker: How much did you pay for a suit of clothes then?

Mr. Tenison: How do you mean?

President Baker: I mean how much did it cost you to buy your clothes, how much did it cost you to live?

Mr. Tenison: But I am just asking you the question, do they make any more on an average now than they did then?

President Baker: Very little more when you take the average all the way through today. You must bear in mind that the increase in wages in our trade has not kept pace by one-quarter with the increased cost of living, and if our employers are expecting our men to work at the trade and expect to raise their families, they should give them a little bit—I do not say all, but a little bit of the comforts of this life. They have got to be placed in a condition in the way of wages and in the way of hours so that they can have a little bit of those pleasures, and have the hours to enjoy their families.

There is a great hullabaloo made today throughout the country of this welfare work and one thing and another, sanitary shops, and they are good things, fine things, al-

though there are a great many places that could be made a little more sanitary. We have this talk of building club houses and all those things for the workmen. That is a fallacy, gentlemen. The working man today does not want those club houses. What he wants is the wages and the hours that he can make his home his club and his wife and children the members of that club, and that is what we are looking for, is such conditions for our members that they will be on a line with the progressive mechanic of the day.

I want to say to you, gentlemen, that you can travel this country over and you will find man after man that is ashamed to acknowledge that he is a leather worker, because he has to work the hours he does and gets the small remuneration he does for it. We have got to—you as employers have got to, now understand—I say got to, make conditions better for the mechanics in our trade if you wish to retain them, and we want you to do it; but we do not say that "got to" perhaps, in the way that you might take it, with our hands at your throats, but we say it, extending the right hand of fellowship to the employers, and say we will work together for the betterment of our craft.

Mr. Armstrong: Mr. Baker, you say, are we prepared to go on with this negotiation? We have said to you that we have not the power to make an agreement with you. We have explained to you that we are willing to do what we can to improve conditions and to increase wages. You have not asked any wage increase in your demand. You shorten the hours and pay the men enough more to make up for it. We are willing, with the help of our district committees, to make such adjustment of wages as will be to the advantage of the men so far as it is possible, and, as stated before, we can both help improve the condition of the workmen in our line of business to a far greater extent than we can by making a disastrous strike. That is all that we can do. We have no power to do anything else, but we are willing to do that. All we ask is for you to meet us halfway, and we will do the best we can to help the conditions in the trade along the lines which we are able to work on. We cannot work along the lines that you want us to work on, but we are anxious to see the trade conditions improved just as much as you are. It can be done and will be done if we proceed along the lines that we are able to proceed on.

President Baker: Mr. Chairman, as I understand you, the proposition is that we withdraw this demand, and then you will try, through your district committees, to raise wages, is that it?

Mr. Armstrong: Why, Mr. Baker, we have talked this matter over last week, and I will not conceal from you the fact that some of our members are willing to concede perhaps a better wage scale in some cases, where they have been comparing the prices that they have been paying, and they see some places where they can increase

their prices and not be above other people, and that can be done. This whole movement for improvement is a gradual movement. You cannot draw a line and say we have got to all toe that mark, because we have no method of enforcing that. We have no method of enforcing that line of procedure.

But our committees are always willing to, and have in the past, been able to improve the conditions in the factories. We expect in the future to do the same thing, we always expect to.

Now, we are here today. This is not final. We are here today, we will be here next year, we will be here in 25 years, 50 years, 100 years from now, but this condition is never settled, this is never final. You can produce better results by negotiations than you can by fighting. You know that, and every man here knows it.

President Baker: Mr. President, I am surprised at the gentleman. First off you tell me you have got no power, didn't you, to enforce conditions? You want me to withdraw that demand, and then you say you will use your efforts to equalize prices, and if some of your members say: "Well, we won't do it," you have got no power to make them come up to your rules. Now, gentlemen, we want to do business, and if you want to do business say what you are going to do, with power to do it.

Mr. Armstrong: You are mistaken, Mr. Baker, I did not say we had no power in that way that you mean. We have this power, that we will not support a member unless he does what our district committee advises him to do. Now, our district committees are posted on what is doing, and if we advise a member to advance his prices, he will have to do it or else he will not get any support.

President Baker: How are we going to make the advance, then? If you want to make an advance and he says he won't do it, why, we have got to call our men out on strike to do it. Will your association pay our strike benefits? If we try to make that man live up to your rules?

Mr. Armstrong: Suppose you take this line of procedure, Mr. Baker. Suppose your men ask for a readjustment of wages and the proprietor will let us get together and see what we can do. If you can settle it, all right. If you cannot, why, you say, these men will threaten to go out on a strike, and then he can call on our district committee if he wants the support of the association. If he does not want the support of the association, I can tell you now that we haven't any authority over him at all, but if he does want the support of the association, then we have authority.

President Baker: In other words, you say to us, we are willing to equalize wages, but you fellows have got to do the fighting for it; we cannot help you any more than to tell this man he has got to do something, and if he says, go to blazes, we cannot do any more, you have got to take the burden of the

battle. Gentlemen, that is a fallacy, and I would not consider it.

Mr. Armstrong: Now, Mr. Baker, you have asked us something that we have no power to do.

President Baker: All right, Mr. Chairman, it is no use of us considering this matter if you have no power. Then you cannot make any agreement to bind you if you have no power, and we will have to deal with your members individually.

Mr. Armstrong: I think that is true, you will have to deal with them individually.

President Baker: Well, we are prepared to do it, and I have notices in my pocket for the men to quit work Saturday night if the thing ain't signed up.

Mr. Armstrong: Well, that is all right, Mr. Baker. We cannot help it.

President Baker: You can help it if you want to.

Mr. Armstrong: No, we can't.

President Baker: Your association can get together if they want to, but they don't want to.

Mr. Armstrong: We cannot do it.

President Baker: You are banded together to fight us, and if you would rather fight us instead of getting together and eliminating competition, in your business, and benefiting the business—(addressing the other members of his committee): Gentlemen, let us leave.

Mr. Armstrong: You say we can get together if we want to?

President Baker: We can.

Mr. Armstrong: Well, you seem to know more about it than we do, but I assure you that you are mistaken.

President Baker: There is no use spending time. If we cannot do anything it is no use staying here. It is only a waste of time. Let us go home and go to business.

Mr. Armstrong: You have made us a formal printed demand here.

President Baker: Do you want time to consider that demand?

Mr. Armstrong: We would like to have a recess—

President Baker: I will meet you tomorrow morning at nine o'clock, is that satisfactory?

Mr. Armstrong: We don't require so much time.

President Baker: When do you want to meet?

Mr. Armstrong: Well, I should think the chairman might say. Perhaps we would be able to have a recess.

President Baker: An hour or two hours or this evening?

President Hopkins: It is half-past two o'clock, four o'clock?

Mr. Armstrong: Any time, Mr. Chairman, that is satisfactory to you.

Mr. Colton: Half an hour.

Mr. Armstrong: Let us get through as soon as we can.

Mr. Tenison: Make it an hour.

President Baker: You had better take time enough.

President Hopkins: It is half-past two. Half-past three, right here.

President Baker: That will be satisfactory.

(And thereupon President Baker and the other members of his committee withdrew from the meeting room.)

Whereupon the parties re-met in conference at 3:30 o'clock, P. M., same day, March 16th, 1910, pursuant to recess.

President Hopkins: Mr. Baker, our committee have been in consultation during this recess, and have carefully considered this situation, and have formulated a reply to you, which the Secretary will read.

Secretary Othmer: The reply is in the form of a resolution, which reads as follows: "Whereas, demands have been made on some of the members of the National Saddlery Manufacturers' Association for a readjustment of hours and wages, and;

"Whereas, the U. B. of L. W. requested a conference with the N. S. M. A. in regard to these demands, and;

"Whereas, the N. S. M. A. has no authority to dictate to its members in regard to hours and wages, and it cannot coerce its members, but will defend them in their rights, as set forth in the declaration of principles and resolutions of the Association, and;

"Whereas, the Executive Committee of the N. S. M. A. is of the opinion that a uniform nine-hour day can be brought about within a reasonable time, and they are agreed among themselves to use their influence to that end,

"Therefore, Be It Resolved, That in cases where members are unable to make satisfactory adjustment of wages with their employes, the District Committee be instructed to assist them and use every effort to arrive at results which will be satisfactory. Members are not allowed to arbitrate with men on strike, therefore it is desirable, in the cause of peace and harmony, that strikes be avoided until every effort has been made to adjust any cause or complaint which may exist."

Secretary Othmer: That is the resolution, gentlemen.

President Hopkins: Mr. Baker, what do you wish to say?

President Baker: I would like to retire, gentlemen, for a few minutes to look this over.

President Hopkins: It might be advisable to give them a recess to look this over.

Secretary Othmer: That is what they are asking.

President Baker: We will just step outside for a few moments and look this over.

President Hopkins: Very well.

(Whereupon President Baker and the members of his committee retired from the room.)

Upon the return of President Baker and the members of his committee the following proceedings were had:

President Hopkins: Let the meeting come to order.

President Baker: Mr. Chairman, this proposition, in the first place, makes no mention of an increase in wages, neither does it make any mention of the eight-hour proposition. In the second place, you explicitly state that your association has no authority to dictate to its members. Whatever proposition you make here is merely a suggestion not backed up with the authority of your organization to carry it out. Again, you say, "In cases where members are unable to make satisfactory adjustment of wages with their employes the District Committee be instructed to assist them and use every effort to arrive at results which will be satisfactory. Members are not allowed to arbitrate with men on strike." Now, gentlemen, you make a proposition. You put it up to us to make the demand on your members for that. Your member refuses to accede. I will notify you, maybe, of fifteen or twenty-five cases all over the country. It would delay it and drag it along maybe until next June before you will be able to attend to all these cases and adjust them. Your proposition has no backing at all. You do not assure us anything. You do not assure us of the action of any of your members at all. You merely suggest it to them, and it is up to us to carry it out; and we feel, as we have said before, that if you have no authority, why, the best thing that we can do is to go ahead with our original demand and carry it out with your individual members. Suppose that we take this proposition, and we put it up to one of your members, who says, "I won't abide by it, I won't accept it." I notify your District Committee, and, as you say, you have no power to make him do anything, and he tells you to go to the other place, what is the outcome? We have got to go to work and force him, have we not? We have got to go to work and force him to get into line with your members who are willing to treat our members right, have we not? The burden of the whole thing comes upon us to fight or to make the bad member become a good member, like those gentlemen who belong to your association who believe—and I have their assurance—that we are not unjust in our demands. I know that you have members in your association who have vilified us, and I feel that those members will exert their influence to prevent anything going through, and, now, gentlemen, can you in any fair, square way, ask us to accept a proposition which you are not in position, have not the authority, to carry out, and you leave the burden of carrying out that proposition on our shoulders.

President Hopkins: Mr. Armstrong.

Mr. Armstrong: Mr. Baker, I have been called upon to reply, for what reason I don't know. It is true, as you say, that we have no authority, but we have influence, and that is a good deal. We have talked to a good many of our members, and we know how they feel about these matters, and we are well assured that those matters can be

adjusted along the lines of our reply. As you say, we have made no provision for increasing wages. Wages have been increased right along every week in many shops. In the last five years wages in most shops have been increased twenty-five per cent., and that condition must continue. It must continue, because it has to continue; men cannot live on what they are living on now. We have to give them more money, whether we want to or not, and we want to give them more money—we do. We have lots of men working for us who are getting twenty-five per cent. more money than they got five years ago. The same is true, I suppose—although I don't know it—in every shop in the country.

We say to you, if you desire to do it along that line, we will use our influence for better conditions in the trade. In such shops where the hours are considered too long we will use our influence to get a uniform hour. That influence amounts to a good deal. We have no authority to tell a member to go ahead on the nine-hour day, but at the same time the influence of the leading men of the association is pretty good. If you elect to go on and make a strike along the lines of your demand, we will have to fight, we will have to fight just as well as we are able. You may win and we may win; if we win you will lose a lot that you have got now; and if you win you will probably get something that you have not got now. But we will fight a good deal, and it will be a great loss to everybody. We ask you not to press these demands, in the interests of harmony, in the interests of the welfare of the people that are working for us, and we think that it will be better for the men—we think the men will get better pay and better conditions, and there will be better feeling all around, if this thing can be worked out along the lines of this reply.

Mr. Tenison: Mr. Baker, I would like to ask you a few questions.

President Baker: Very well.

Mr. Tenison: Isn't it a fact, Mr. Baker, that our experience in the past has been that we have made contracts that were not kept? Isn't that one of our troubles? The Tenison Brothers Company down in Dallas, Texas, have got a contract with the union, with the seal of the union on it, signed by a committee, that gave them the right to work for anybody that they wanted to. In the course of four or five weeks afterwards they came to us and asked us to discharge a man. We had a strike. Now we have all been having those kinds of contracts. Our contracts are as good as yours. Our word is as good as yours is, and that is the trouble. If we make contracts we don't know that they are going to be lived up to. There have been some contracts made, and we don't know whether those contracts, under the conditions that we are working under now, are going to be kept or not. So it is just a question, when it comes to the making of a contract, whether or not it is going to be kept. I know that has been my

situation. I do not object to unionism when it comes to price, but I do object to it very seriously when it comes to the point of telling me how I shall do my work or who shall do it for me. I maintain that takes my American privilege away from me. I say that we are all trying, and those of us who have men that are satisfied, we have done it by trying to settle their conditions, and we are doing it. Now, I am a harness worker myself, and I have been at it thirty-three years. I worked at the bench with some of these gentlemen who are here now, and I know that we are paying more wages in these days—and we ought to, because the times demand it, and the calls that are made on every one of us, both social and financial, is greater than it was in those days—and we are paying higher wages now than we ever paid before.

President Baker: In reply to Mr. Tenison, I would like to say that our organization has not been infallible; we have made mistakes. We have perhaps broken some agreements, but don't you realize the fact that every child has to learn its lesson? I believe that some of you manufacturers have learned a lesson. I believe that the United Brotherhood has learned its lesson, and I know it. It showed that it learned its lesson when, two years ago, it changed its strike law and, coming in line with your association, passed a law that no man should go out on strike until our executive officers had had an opportunity to get together with the employer, or your association, and try to effect a settlement. We learned our lesson. We do not want any more bad strikes, as we have had, and I do not believe you folks want any more of them, either. They do not pay, gentlemen.

You say what assurance have you? You have got this assurance—that any agreement that is made between one of your members and our organization, as long as I, and I believe that I am supported by the gentlemen here with me on the policy of our organization—that I will fight for that agreement and stand by it if I have to take the Charter away from the Local and disrupt them and place them at your power to do as you please with them. Further than that I cannot go. I believe in fair dealing and honesty, and as long as I hold this office I am going to live up to that, and when I meet you gentlemen I will be able to look you square in the eye, and you cannot say that I ever done a wrong trick, neither can my own members, and that is the policy that I am going to pursue and insist on being pursued.

But let us get back to the question, gentlemen. You say what assurance have you got? I give you that assurance as far as possible. It is more assurance on my part than you can assure me on your part.

Now I ask you, have you any proposition to make outside of that proposition that you have made regarding the eight-hour day and the increase of wages? Are you willing to set a specified time that the eight-hour day

shall go into effect? Are you willing to raise any wages? There is the proposition for you, gentlemen.

I suggested this conference, yes. For I believe that there is nothing so bad that it cannot be overcome, and some good brought out of it, if we only get sensible. But it is this way, gentlemen, as I said before; I made up my mind that I would not come to any conference unless I had the power. I submitted a resolution to our jurisdiction, and out of the whole vote of the jurisdiction there were only ninety voted against giving us the power to settle this thing. When I wrote or telegraphed your Commissioner, when I had been informed by one of your members, not directly, that this matter or this committee, would not have the power to settle, that it would have to go back to a conference again of the N. S. M. A., I explicitly stated in that letter that we would have full power, and that unless both parties had power a conference was useless. Did I not, Mr. Othmer? I have got a copy of the telegram here, some of you gentlemen have it.

Secretary Othmer: The committee are familiar with it, Mr. Baker.

President Baker: They are?

Secretary Othmer: Yes.

President Baker: Very well. Well, that is the sum and substance of it. Now, gentlemen, was there any reason why you could not have said, after your meeting was over, that you had no power to act? It was stated there plain to you that a meeting was useless unless both parties had power. Now, gentlemen, have you any other proposition to make?

Mr. Armstrong: Mr. Baker, in reply to you, I wish to say to you that this letter that you speak of did not come until after our meeting, so that the membership did not see your letter. Only the members of the Executive Committee have seen your letter, about having power to settle it. The Executive Committee asked the association at the general meeting, if they could have power to make any settlement, and it was refused. It was refused because there were so many opposed to it, that if we did undertake to sign an agreement that more than half of our members would resign. As our President has stated to you, our association is a voluntary one. We cannot hold our members, they will resign. You can hold your members, because they cannot resign. We are in an entirely different position in this matter. The only thing we can do is to work along the lines of negotiation and influence. Now we say to you, gentlemen, we, who are here, pledge you to use our influence to see that the uniform nine-hour day is brought about within a reasonable time, and that where wages are not satisfactory that they will be adjusted so that they will be satisfactory. That is as far as we can go, and we believe that it will work out well if you wish to accept it.

President Baker: I do not see, gentlemen, as I can say anything further. I am

sorry, from the bottom of my heart, to have to say it. We have 57 and 58 hours, in Mr. Colton's shop, I believe—we have 53, have we not?

Mr. Colton: Fifty-four.

President Baker: Fifty-four?

Mr. Colton: Yes.

President Baker: Well, that is the nine-hour day, 54 hours.

Mr. Colton: Nine hours every day.

President Baker: And we have it in various sections, and the equalization down to nine hours don't amount to very much.

Mr. Armstrong: It is a good deal to us, but it causes a lot of hard work to get our members in line on that, but we think we can do it.

President Baker: It would cause you say what?

Mr. Armstrong: It would cause a great deal of argument and persuasion on our part to get all our members to agree to that, but we believe we will be able to do so within a reasonable time.

President Baker: Then you mean to tell me that you cannot even assure me that your own members will give us nine hours,

Mr. Armstrong: We cannot compel them, but we believe that we can bring pressure to bear upon them that will enable them to do that.

President Baker: Now, then, gentlemen, don't you see the position that we are in?

Mr. Armstrong: Well, you see the position that we are in, Mr. Baker. We are not able to do what you want us to do. You know that. You know just as well as I do, that we are not in position to tell our members to do so and so. The most we can do is, to say that we will use our influence, and we think that it will be effectual, we are sure that it will be effectual, because I know that several of our members who are working longer hours are willing to come down to the nine-hour day. Without mentioning any names, I know that there are several that are willing to do it without any controversy, without any further talk, and there are others who are not, but they will be brought into line in a little while.

President Baker: About the time that business gets dull, when our men are ready to be laid off, and nothing to do, then they will probably give the shorter work-day.

Mr. Armstrong: Now, Mr. Baker—

President Baker: I am up to all of those games. I have threshed these things out all along the line, and it is going to be now or never.

Mr. Armstrong: Now, Mr. Baker, you understand that we have had this question up before, but we have never given you any pledge of our Executive Committee to use our influence to bring this about. Of course, if you want to make this strike, this pledge is withdrawn, we cannot use our influence. When there is a fight we will fight the best that we know how, but if you want to let it go along the lines of our reply, we will do the best that we can to improve conditions. You never had that pledge before from any

member of this association. It is as far as we are able to go. I know your position. You want us to agree with you to make an agreement. We cannot do it. You know that we cannot do it. Mr. Huber knew that we couldn't do it, and Mr. Jardine knew that we couldn't do it. I was in conference with Mr. Jardine right here, and we threshed that thing out, and he knows it, that we cannot do it. We will do what we can. What more can we do?

President Baker: Yes, but again in your proposition, you set no time for the nine-hour day.

Mr. Armstrong: We cannot set the time, because we cannot say to our members—

President Baker: For goodness sake, what the dickens do you offer?

Mr. Armstrong: As I have said before, we offer to use our influence.

President Baker: Nine hours some time in the future, no increase in wages, and you do not say anything—

Mr. Armstrong: Why, yes, we increase the wages.

President Baker: What increase do you offer?

Mr. Armstrong: We cannot offer you a flat increase, but we will adjust the wages, the wages will be adjusted.

President Baker: How?

Mr. Armstrong: By negotiations.

President Baker: What negotiations?

Mr. Armstrong: Why, by negotiation between the men and their employers.

President Baker: How long do you think it is going to take to negotiate all that business through?

Mr. Armstrong: Well, they are all going up against their new price lists now, and they will be able to readjust them. The price lists have all expired, and they will have that question up now.

President Baker: Now, gentlemen, you have got to show something. I moved out from New York to Missouri, but you have got to show me where you are going to do something that will benefit us.

Mr. Armstrong: I say, Mr. Baker, that we are doing all that we are able to do. You are asking us to do something that it is impossible for us to do. We are pledged to do what we can. This committee has pledged itself to do what it can. Now, if you will tell us anything else that we can do, why we will consider it.

President Baker: What percentage of your membership could you assure us would work in line with your committee—about; I do not ask you exactly, but about what percentage do you think would be favorable to whatever action your committee took?

Mr. Armstrong: Well, I will tell you, Mr. Baker. We have talked this thing over quietly with our members when we were here last week—I cannot mention any names or give any numbers, but I know that half of our members—at least half of them are willing to make a reduction in the hours to nine hours, and the other half will

have to come over in the course of a reasonable time.

President Baker: We can get nine hours next Monday without any trouble at all.

Mr. Armstrong: Well, I don't know. You might get it. I think that probably—

President Baker: We can get nine hours, can't we, Mr. Armstrong? We can get nine hours with ten per cent. increase next Monday, can't we?

Mr. Armstrong: No, sir. I know that lots of our members won't consent to it. I know lots of our members that will not consent to it.

President Baker: I will bet that we can get it. I will bet you that tomorrow if I sent out that notice for nine hours and ten per cent. increase in wages, that we would get it next Monday—you would see how quick they would get in line.

Mr. Armstrong: Well, that is your opinion, and you have a right to your opinion of course, but I have heard men talk differently. I have heard men say, right in this room, within the last week, that they would not stand for any reduction. I have also seen men change their minds too, on being talked to.

President Baker: Why, the fellow that reduces the hours, if the other fellow gets closed up, he is going to get the business, isn't he?

Mr. Armstrong: You know there is nobody, even if the shop works ten hours, that the piece worker don't work over nine hours, you know that. I know one shop here that is working 58 hours, and he has got a list of the hours worked by the piece workers, and the average work is only 52½ hours.

President Baker: They do not dare work any longer. If they work too long they make too much money and the price gets cut down. That is the reason they do not work them hours.

Mr. Armstrong: Oh, well, I think that—

President Baker: No, it is not, I know. You did not hear it from the men.

Mr. Armstrong: Well, now, this same man showed me his price list, what the men are making by the week, a list of them, what the men are making by the week.

President Baker: Did he show you the good and the bad?

Mr. Armstrong: He showed me the whole list.

President Baker: Well, you know the great difficulty is with a majority of the manufacturers that they will tell you about the big ones, but they won't tell you about the small ones.

Mr. Armstrong: Of course we know that there are a lot of men that are not making much, but the men are making big wages and only work 52 hours, so you see that these things do not work out mathematically. They do not work out like figures. You know that in every shop where they are working long hours, that piece workers don't work as long as the day workers. You know that they always stop work.

President Baker: Well, I never did myself.

Mr. Armstrong: Well, you know that is a privilege that they have.

President Baker: Possibly if I did I would make too much money.

Mr. Armstrong: Well, I think you are an exception.

President Baker: No, I am not. Come down to Kansas City and I will show you a bunch of them.

Mr. Armstrong: We had a man working for us once and he was working on a good job, and I said: "Why don't you make more money, you can make twice as much money if you want to." He said, "Well, some of us don't believe in making more money than what is necessary to live on."

President Baker: He did not tell you the rest of it, did he?

Mr. Armstrong: He told me all there was. There were men right alongside of him.

President Baker: He did not tell you the rest of it—he did not want to.

Mr. Armstrong: Oh, I know that he was a Socialist, but there was a man alongside of him that was making twice as much as he was, and he could have made twice as much as he was making if he had wanted to.

President Baker: Well, gentlemen, I cannot accept that proposition. You have got to come with something better than that before we can get down to business.

Mr. Armstrong: Well, we would like to ask you, Mr. Baker, what you expect us to do, that we are able to do?

President Baker: The fact of it is, gentlemen, if I made you a proposition here today you could not accept it, because you are not in a position to carry it out.

Mr. Armstrong: Well, that is true.

President Hopkins: Are you in a position to deliver, any more than we are to accept?

President Baker: Yes, sir; I am. I am in full power, and whatever agreement is made here and our signature is put on it, it will go, and it will stand with every Local, and they have agreed to give us full power to settle the shorter work day proposition and any other question that may come up. That is the position that we stand in today.

Mr. Armstrong: We have explained to you in as many words where we stand, and we have told you truthfully where we stand. We are willing to do what we are able to do, in order to prevent this disastrous strike. Now we have told you truthfully. We have not got authority. We cannot get it. Our whole association, if they were all here, they could not give it to us, unless it was unanimous, for the simple reason that our members would resign, if they were not satisfied. Now, if you can suggest anything that we can do further than what we have done, why we would like to hear from you.

President Baker: I thought I was coming here to meet your committee and go away from here with both of us feeling happy and we would have an agreement between us.

Mr. Armstrong: Well, now, Mr. Baker, if you are familiar with the past proceedings of your association—as I suppose you ought to be—you know that Mr. Balsiger had this matter up, Mr. Jardine had it up, and Mr. Huber had it up, and this thing has been threshed out, and all those men, all those Executive Committees knew very well where we stood on this question all the time. Now, I cannot understand why it is that you do not know that. I have never claimed to have any authority. We have always told you where we stood.

President Baker: I want to ask you a question—if this don't tell you flat-footed what the situation is, this letter of February 12th. It is addressed to Mr. Henry Othmer, Secretary Commissioner of the N. S. M. A.

Whereupon President Baker here proceeded to read the latter dated February 12th, addressed to Mr. Henry Othmer, which said letter is in the words and figures following, to-wit:

Feb. 12, 1910.

Mr. Henry Othmer, Secy. Com. N. S. M. A., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I herewith enclose a copy of the demand for the eight-hour day which will be presented to every firm employing our members on February 16th, regardless of whether they are members of the N. S. M. A. or not. Now as the majority of the manufacturers are members of your association, I believe the matter could be settled by a conference between the N. S. M. A. and the U. B., and with that end in view I would suggest that a meeting be arranged at the earliest possible date.

Hoping to hear from you at an early date, I am, yours respectfully,

EDWARD J. BAKER,
Gen. President.

Copy of general demand inclosed.

President Baker: Do you suppose that I wrote that letter to your association, suggesting that the matter could be settled, with the expectation of meeting a committee that had no power?

Mr. Armstrong: Well, Mr. Baker, why did you believe that?

President Baker: Why did I believe that?

Mr. Armstrong: Yes, why did you believe that, what reason had you for believing that?

President Baker: Why did I believe that?

Mr. Armstrong: Yes, why did you?

President Baker: Because I believed that when your association received that letter they would have a meeting and give your committee power to act or else tell me that they could not give the committee power to act, and you have done neither. You have neither given the committee power to act, nor neither have you notified me why you have brought me here with my council and why you have brought your own members here when you have no power to do anything.

Mr. Armstrong: Well, now, Mr. Baker, of course you wrote that letter, but you did

not ask us whether we had power to act. If you did we would have told you that we did not and that we could not get it.

President Baker: Of course I didn't ask you whether you had power to act, but I state in there that it could be settled, and when you settle a thing you have got to have power to act to do it, haven't you?

Mr. Armstrong: Well, we supposed that you would know about this, Mr. Baker.

President Baker: Oh, what we supposed—well, gentlemen, what are we going to do? Are you going to make any other proposition or are you not?

Mr. Armstrong: We have explained to you, Mr. Baker, that we have gone as far as we have authority to go, or as far as we can get authority to go.

President Baker: Well, we have gone as far as we will go.

Mr. Armstrong: Well, as I said before, if you are determined to have a strike, why, we cannot prevent it.

President Baker: I am not determined to have a strike.

Mr. Armstrong: Can you suggest any way to avoid it?

President Baker: You say that you cannot make any different proposition that will go with your members?

Mr. Armstrong: I say that we will use our influence, which is great.

President Baker: Will you do all in your power to put the nine-hour day into effect on the 21st day of March, with the ten per cent increase of wages, and the eight-hour day into effect on the first day of March, 1911?

Mr. Armstrong: We cannot go as far as that with a pledge, Mr. Baker. We have pledged to bring about the nine-hour day within a reasonable time, and we will use our influence to that end. We will not go so far as an eight-hour day, because we are satisfied that it will close up our shops. We are satisfied of that. There is not a man in our Association who would be willing to give the eight-hour day without a fight; not a man.

President Baker: Close up your shops?

Mr. Armstrong: Yes.

President Baker: Why?

Mr. Armstrong: Because the business could not be carried on, on an eight-hour basis, in our line of business. I don't know of any other line of business where it is, do you?

President Baker: On an eight-hour basis?

Mr. Armstrong: How long do the shoe-makers work, which is ten times a more important trade than ours; how long do they work?

President Baker: Oh, leave them aside. You say that you cannot carry on your business on an eight-hour basis?

Mr. Armstrong: I don't believe we can.

President Baker: Well then, how the dickens did so many of your members carry it on on a six and seven hour basis during the panic?

Mr. Armstrong: Every man lost money.

President Baker: What?

Mr. Armstrong: Every man lost money, every man. Every man of them lost money, I will tell you that. You probably know that yourself, Mr. Baker.

President Baker: Oh yes, the government runs theirs on eight hours, of course,—lost money, you say?

Mr. Armstrong: Yes. Every man of them lost money.

President Baker: Well now, I want to tell you that when you run your factory eight hours you save money, in a certain way.

Mr. Armstrong: Well, of course, there is a great deal to be said about this question, Mr. Baker, in an economic way.

President Baker: You bet there is a good deal to be said about it.

Mr. Armstrong: We are the people that are up against it, you know, and we are the people that have to make a living out of it.

President Baker: So do we.

Mr. Armstrong: We have to make a living the same as you do. Now, your men can make more money working nine hours a day than they can working eight hours a day. What you want is money. Now, we work short hours in the summer time, but the men always want to go back to the longer hours, so that they can make a little more money, in the fall. No matter how much they make, the men that make the most money are the men that are the most anxious to get back to work.

Mr. Tenison: Let me ask a question: Would that make our fixed charges any less, men that we employed to do the work outside of the factory?

President Baker: Sir?

Mr. Tenison: Does it make our rent any cheaper? It cuts down our product and we make less money.

President Baker: It cuts down your product?

Mr. Tenison: Yes.

President Baker: Very little.

Mr. Tenison: What is that?

President Baker: Very little.

Mr. Tenison: Do you believe that a man will make as many harness in eight hours as he will make in ten hours' work?

President Baker: In a year's output, yes.

Mr. Tenison: Do you think that a man putting them in the boxes, would put as many in in eight hours as he would put in in ten hours?

President Baker: I am not talking about that.

Mr. Tenison: If we had only had eight hours a day possibly we would have to figure with everybody else accordingly.

President Baker: You would?

Mr. Tenison: Possibly so.

President Baker: Well, I don't know whether you would or not. That I couldn't say anything about, whether the packers and the clerks and the bookkeepers are going to get to these eight hours as a natural consequence. It has been the rule that when

hours are shortened everybody gets the benefit of it, the same as they do on the half holiday, where we obtain it. That I am not going to consider at all. I am talking about the leather workers now, and not about the packers or the bookkeepers, and anybody else.

Mr. Armstrong: Well, I will assure you, Mr. Baker, that there is no use talking about the eight hours, but we are pledged to you to help you get the nine hours within a reasonable time, and to get better wages for the men, and that is as far as we can go at the present time. It may be that in the future the shorter hours will prevail in the whole country; I don't know about that. But I don't know of any other place where they are working eight hours, any trade like our trade. Take the shoe business and all the general manufacturing businesses, and they are working from nine to ten hours a day.

President Baker: Lots of them are working shorter hours, eight and nine hours.

Mr. Armstrong: Eight hours may prevail in the course of years, but I know that ten hours are much more common today than nine hours are in most trades. I know that and you know it. I do not know a single trade, and I do not think you can name a trade that is in any way a parallel case with ours, where they work eight hours a day, so I say that our members are united that they cannot grant an eight-hour day at any time in sight. What the future has in store for us we don't know. We can, however, pledge ourselves for a nine-hour day, and we can give better wages, and that we are willing to do, along the line of our reply, and we are pledged to do that. With all the confidence that we have had in you people, you have never had a pledge of that kind from us before. We have never given you a written pledge, to use our influence, because we never could get our members to agree to that. It is a good deal that you are getting today.

Mr. Tenison: Mr. Baker, I want to say that on the theory of cutting the time down to eight hours you would be losing twenty-five per cent of the time of the man that put his day in, of the man that wanted to work ten hours. Now if we meet your demand of eight hours and put up the price fifteen per cent, I claim that the men would produce ten per cent less work, because, if the man is equally as honest in delivering eight hours of work as he should be in delivering ten hours of work, I claim that the union people would get less money; I claim that we would pay you less money than we are paying you today, and on a reduction of twenty-five per cent in time, and an increase of fifteen per cent in prices, you would lose ten per cent.

President Baker: We are willing to take those chances. I claim today that a man—and I have worked piece work myself and I know it—when our shop worked nine and a half hours I never worked more than eight and a half hours, but I put my eight

and a half hours in in that shop good and plenty, and you know it too, Mr. Colton, and they will tell you that I took out the top money in that shop, because I worked eight and a half hours of good solid work, and I took out the cream. Why? Why, simply because I would go in there fresh in the morning and I would go away early in the evening and I would go home and rest up, and I would be there in the morning good and fresh to put in eight and a half good solid hours. When I worked for Henry Ashenbach ten hours, when it came to the end of the day, I was pretty nearly fagged out. I know it from practical experience, gentlemen.

Mr. Armstrong: You know very well that a machine will not do as much work in eight hours as it will do in ten hours, and most work is done on the machines. Now, of course, a man can go on the bench and hustle his work out, but if you cut the machine man down to eight hours you would not get any more work per hour than you can get today.

President Baker: I believe you would get more. You would probably not get as much as you would get in ten hours, but you would get pretty nearly as much. Do you mean to tell me that an operator can stand the strain of ten solid hours and keep up the ten hours as well as he could if he was only working eight hours, and do as much work as he could per hour if he was only working eight hours?

Mr. Armstrong: Well, I think there would be some difference.

President Baker: Don't you think that a man—

Mr. Armstrong: But it would not be as much as the hours were lessened.

President Baker: Don't you think that a man could keep up a rapider pace?

Mr. Armstrong: Not on a machine, no.

President Baker: Don't you think that a man could keep up a rapider pace and keep it up for eight hours, a more rapid pace than he could keep up for ten hours?

Mr. Armstrong: The machines set the pace.

President Baker: Yes, the machines set the pace, but the operator handles the work.

Mr. Armstrong: Yes, it makes a difference, I will admit that, but not so much as the hours would indicate.

President Baker: Don't you know that the tension on a man sitting there at a machine for ten solid hours a day, that during the last hours he becomes in such a condition that he has got to let up on himself; got to save himself.

Mr. Armstrong: I believe that a man can do as much in nine hours as he can do in ten hours, but I don't think that eight hours' work works out that way, and I don't think that an eight-hour day is in sight in our line of business, nor in any kindred line of business. You cannot name a single line of business, a single line of business that is a kindred business to ours, that has a work day of eight hours, and I do not.

think it is in sight in our business. It may come in the course of time, as I have said. Now, as I said before, nothing that we can do here is final. We will be here five years from now, or ten years from now, or fifty years from now, and you will be trying to get something for your men, and we will be trying—

President Baker: You will be trying to get all you can.

Mr. Armstrong: (Continuing his remarks)—we will be trying to get all we can, too. We are willing to do the best that we can, Mr. Baker, but there is no use of us deceiving one another, you know that.

President Baker: Now I want to ask you a fair and a square question. You acknowledge that the prices paid the men are not what they should be in a great many cases.

Mr. Armstrong: I don't know, Mr. Baker. I have heard men say that they were willing to advance their wages.

President Baker: Well, your price we will say—

Mr. Armstrong: (Interrupting Mr. Baker.) Some of them say their wages might be advanced.

President Baker: They know that the wages they are being paid is not what they should be?

Mr. Armstrong: Some of our members acknowledge that they are paying—some of our members are paying a good deal more than others today.

President Baker: Then for goodness sake, if they are so interested in their men, if they are so willing to benefit our members, and if they know they are not paying what they ought to pay, why the dickens don't they pay it voluntarily?

Mr. Armstrong: Well, they are prepared to do so.

President Baker: No. They are prepared to do it when we force them to do it.

Mr. Armstrong: Not at all.

President Baker: I challenge you to show me a case in the history of our trade where there has been a voluntary raise, with very few exceptions?

Mr. Armstrong: Well now, Mr. Baker, we are a shop that is not influenced by shop committees, and we have advanced our wages fully twenty-five per cent in the last five years. We have advanced our wages in a good many cases in the last month or two. We realize that people have to make enough money to live on, and that we have to pay the men enough to live on, and to keep contented, and as I say, other members are willing to do the same thing. Men have told me right in this room, and they told me last week, that they were going to advance their wages some. Now they are up against a new price list scale. You will find that there will be a disposition to pay better wages. You will find that there will be a disposition to do so, I am sure of that.

President Baker: Isn't it a fact that a great many of these raises have been made

to secure men and to hold men during the scarcity of labor?

Mr. Armstrong: No, not altogether.

President Baker: What is that?

Mr. Armstrong: No, not altogether. There has been a general tendency to raise wages, Mr. Baker, all over the country, in every trade, and you cannot resist that tendency even if you wanted to.

President Baker: I know of two or three cases that I have had to handle that we have had to fight for every penny that we got, and one or two of the manufacturers threatened to cut the wages.

Mr. Armstrong: Were those members of our association?

President Baker: Yes, those were members of your association, and Mr. Othmer helped me effect a settlement.

Mr. Armstrong: Well we will do the best we can to help you effect a settlement.

President Baker: So you see it is not always that the raise comes voluntarily.

Mr. Armstrong: Our association never supported a man in reducing wages.

President Baker: What?

Mr. Armstrong: It never did. It never supported a man in reducing wages.

President Baker: How about T. R. James?

Mr. Armstrong: We never supported him in reducing wages. Now Mr. Baker, in regard to that matter there, we supported him on another matter.

President Baker: What did you support him on?

Mr. Armstrong: He asked for arbitration on the wage question, and you refused it.

President Baker: We did not.

Mr. Armstrong: Yes, sir.

President Baker: He asked our president to sign a statement that our men went out without cause, and our president refused to do it, and if your association had recognized me at that time—who had arbitrated the case—it would have been there on the ground and arbitrated that.

Mr. Armstrong: I understand, Mr. Baker, but you were not on the ground.

President Baker: You did not give me an opportunity to get there.

Mr. Armstrong: I was president of our association at that time, and I telegraphed Mr. James that unless he offered to arbitrate those wages that he could not get any support from our association, and Mr. Tension knows that he offered arbitration and it was refused, and so I say that we did not support him in reducing his wages. In fact I forget what the trouble was, at the time, but I know that we wired Mr. James that if he wanted the support of our organization, he would have to arbitrate that question, and he offered to do so. Mr. Othmer has the correspondence, and I know very well that your men down there deceived you in that matter. We know they deceived you.

President Baker: No, sir, I would not stand for that. I believe that Mr. Bog-

german, the president of our Local there, or the man that handled that thing, is just as honest as any member of your Association, and I believe his word.

Mr. Armstrong: He may have been mistaken about it. You may have misunderstood him, or something like that. At any rate as it came to us, we told Mr. James that he would have to arbitrate that question, and Mr. James called his District Committee in and we offered to arbitrate the question, and your men refused to do it. That is what came to us. Now, of course, I don't want to call anybody a liar or anything like that, you understand.

President Baker: Then why did not your Association do the way that I would do when I could not settle trouble with James, I came to your National headquarters? When you could not settle with our Local, why didn't you come to our headquarters and settle it? I would have settled it quickly with you.

Mr. Armstrong: Because, Mr. Baker, we cannot do anything unless our member calls upon us to do so.

President Baker: There it is. Whenever any trouble comes up you cannot do anything unless the member calls on you.

Mr. Armstrong: I started out to say that we never to our knowledge, and with our understanding, supported any man in reducing wages. I say that again.

President Baker: Well, that was a cut of wages with James.

Mr. Armstrong: Well, it was a cut, but we told him that he must arbitrate that question or we could not support him. Now, our District Committee was there, and they told us, they wrote to Mr. Othmer, that arbitration had been refused, and they sent us a copy of the proposition which had been made, and they said that that had been refused. Now, we cannot go back of the report of our District Committee.

President Baker: No, and I am not going back of the report of my officers.

Mr. Armstrong: I do not ask you to do that. It is just a question between them. We have to take it for granted that our District Committee is telling us the truth.

President Baker: So have we to take it for granted that our officers are telling us the truth. I have to take it for granted that my officers are telling me the truth.

Mr. Armstrong: That is true, but that left a very unfortunate situation in that case.

President Baker: The mistake was on the part of your organization. When you couldn't get satisfaction from our Local, why didn't you come to the International headquarters as I go to your National headquarters?

Mr. Armstrong: Well, I am just giving you the facts of the case, Mr. Baker.

President Baker: I know, but I am giving you the facts of the case, too.

Mr. Armstrong: We had to take the words of our District Committee.

President Baker: Well, gentlemen, let us

get back. Are we going to do anything, or are we not?

Mr. Armstrong: Well, what can you suggest for us to do?

President Baker: I have made you a proposition.

Mr. Armstrong: What was it?

President Baker: I made you a proposition a short while ago, a nine hour day with ten per cent increase, and an eight hour day in 1911. Now if you would like to consider that—

Mr. Armstrong: We cannot consider the eight-hour day at any time.

President Baker: Well then there is no use talking. I will make no agreement or any settlement unless the eight-hour day is written in it somewhere.

Mr. Armstrong: Well, we cannot control you.

President Baker: No, sir, nor I cannot compel you.

Mr. Armstrong: Of course if we have to fight, why we will have to fight, that is all.

President Baker: I am sorry. We came here with the best intentions.

Mr. Armstrong: You cannot tell us the name of a single trade that is working eight hours.

President Baker: Oh, yes, I can, if I want to dig down I could do it. The machinists, for instance, have been reducing their hours down to eight hours.

Mr. Armstrong: Well, they are not like our trade.

President Baker: And there are other trades, the garment workers, the building trades, all of them—I could go along and name lots of them.

Mr. Armstrong: Well, you understand that the building trades, and those people are not in line with us.

President Baker: Well, we have got to pay the same rent and the same price for food, we have got to pay the same price for living that they do, and we want the same pleasures, we want to enjoy the same pleasures that they have the opportunity of enjoying.

Mr. Armstrong: Our business is parallel with the shoe business, and they are mostly working on ten hours.

President Baker: No, you will find more of them that are working nine hours.

Mr. Armstrong: Well, a good many of them are working nine hours.

President Baker: In every trade they are working nine hours. I believe that the St. Louis houses, every one of them are working nine hours.

Mr. Armstrong: Well, I believe that is reasonable.

President Baker: I believe the Brockton shops are working only nine hours.

Mr. Armstrong: That is reasonable.

President Baker: And some of them are working less, and they have a half holiday, too.

Mr. Armstrong: Well, we have told you, Mr. Baker, that we are willing to use our influence to get a uniform nine-hour day

within a reasonable time, and that means a good deal for us to say.

President Baker: Well, gentlemen, I cannot accept any promise like that—a reasonable time. What you might consider a reasonable time, and what I could consider a reasonable time, would be two different things.

Mr. Armstrong: Well, that is the most we can say.

President Baker: Well, what do you consider a reasonable time, let me ask you that?

Mr. Armstrong: Well, it will have to come about gradually, one shop after another.

President Baker: Wouldn't you like to drag it along until about next July or August?

Mr. Armstrong: No.

President Baker: No?

Mr. Armstrong: No. We really expected a strike, and we are prepared for it. We expect it, but we do not want it.

President Baker: Gentlemen, I do not believe there is any use of our going any further. You do not seem to have any power, and you do not seem to want to do anything, and I don't believe we can do anything. I am sorry that I have put you to the trouble of coming here, and I am sorry that we had to spend the money that we have spent to come here.

Mr. Smith: Well now, Mr. Baker, you ought not to be quite so hasty.

President Baker: I am not hasty at all, Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith: Do you realize what you are putting on your shoulders?

President Baker: I do. I have considered it for a year. I have considered what would rest upon my shoulders when the time came.

Mr. Smith: You know as well as I do that eight-hours is an utter impossibility.

President Baker: I do not.

Mr. Smith: At this trade.

President Baker: I do not.

Mr. Smith: Yes, you do.

President Baker: I do not.

Mr. Smith: And you ought not to take that burden upon your shoulders of calling a strike on a thing that is not possible. Now, this committee has gone further than any committee ever went with your association.

President Baker: Mr. Smith—

Mr. Smith: (Interrupting.) They have resolved to use their influence to do certain things, and they can do it, I think. I think they can deliver the goods. Now, if you want to take it upon your shoulders to call a strike on eight hours and fifteen per cent advance you are not the man that I take you to be.

President Baker: Mr. Smith—

Mr. Smith: (Interrupting.) You know as well as I do that you cannot get any fifteen per cent advance in any place and do jus-

tice to the people. You know that the prices vary in every locality, that they vary not only in the way the work is given out, but in the way the work is itself, and you know that as well as I do, Baker, that those things must be left, to do justice to every party, to the individuals themselves, as far as piece work goes. Now, I think you realize that we as a firm want to do right by our people and we have done it and we will do it, but know that we could not, and nobody else could make a fifteen per cent or a ten per cent advance. An advance has got to be made where it should be made, and the people seem to be willing to do it. Now, don't you go back to your locals with what has been offered to you and say that you must have the whole hog or none.

President Baker: Mr. Smith—

Mr. Smith: (Interrupting.) You make a mistake, Mr. Baker. You are taking an awful responsibility and I would not want to be in your shoes.

President Baker: Mr. Smith, it is not a new thing. I have considered this matter—

Mr. Smith: I know, but—

President Baker: (Interrupting.) For a year, I have got the advice of—I have traveled all over the country and met our different locals and I know their feelings. I have conversed with the men individually, and I wanted to be sure of the ground that I was taking, and when I sent out the demand to the locals I sent a resolution with it, giving me full power to act, and if they did not have confidence in me and did not want the demand, they had the privilege to vote it down. The demand was there and the resolution was there to say whether they wanted it or not, and they voted, with only a small minority of ninety against it, that they wanted it and gave me full power to act. Now, Mr. Smith, they say eight hours and fifteen per cent increase. You say that you cannot do it. I have met you half way and you won't give me any credit. You say that you cannot do anything as an organization, except give us your moral influence, don't you? I have got to know what I am doing and what I am going to get, and what I am going to get has got to be in black and white, and to get that I have got to get it from your individual members. Gentlemen, I bid you good day.

Which was all the proceedings had at the time and place above stated.

THEY PRACTICE WHAT THEY PREACH.

By a vote of three to one the membership of the Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods decided in favor of increasing the wages of their General President and General Secretary-Treasurer from \$90 to \$125 per month. The advance came as a ray of sunlight from a cloudy sky to the faithful officials to whom it was due many moons ago.—K. C. Labor Herald.

A Change of Scene

The Law and the Lady.

Pat Finnigan had been summoned to jury duty. Coming downstairs one morning dressed in his Sunday clothes, his wife looked at him and said:

"Where are you going, Pat?"

He replied, "I'm going to court."

"H'm!" said the wife, and Pat stalked out. Next morning Pat came downstairs all shaved and shorn, and with the same suit of clothes on.

"And where are you going today?" said the wife.

"Sure, I'm going to court."

"Ye are, are ye?"

Pat went out and slammed the door. The third morning Pat came in and sat down to the breakfast table with the same suit of clothes on and greeted his wife, who said:

"And where are ye going this morning, Pat?"

"I'm going to court."

The wife laid her hands upon a rolling pin, stood before the door and said:

"Ye're going to court, are ye?"

"Yis," said Pat.

"No, you're not. If there's any coorting to be done it will be done right here. Go upstairs and take off thim clothes."—Newark Star.

Wouldn't Take Chances.

A prominent New York physician was sent for by a rich but avaricious man who in some way had dislocated his jaw. The young surgeon promptly put the member in place, and the man was profuse in his thanks. Then he asked carelessly:

"What is your bill, doctor?"

"Fifty dollars, sir," was the answer.

"What!" cried the man, and in saying it he opened his mouth so wide as to dislocate his jaw a second time. The surgeon again put things to rights.

"What did you say your bill was?" again asked the patient.

"I said it was \$50," replied the doctor, "but now it is \$100!"

The man started to open his mouth again, but thought better of it and paid the bill without a word.

Moving.

When the gentleman with decided tendencies toward looking after everybody's business but his own saw a furniture re-

moval van being loaded near his house, he sallied forth into the street on investigation bent.

"I say, carter," he began bumptiously, "are the people upstairs moving?"

The carter looked at him scornfully. Then he wiped the perspiration from his manly brow.

"No, sir," he retorted grimly. "We're just taking the furniture for a drive!"—Everybody's.

He Won His Case.

"So you want a divorce on the grounds of cruelty?" asked the great lawyer.

"Yes, sir," replied the plaintiff.

"What sort of cruelty was it?"

"Well, sir, for three consecutive nights my wife took the doormat in."

"Took the doormat in? How can you consider that cruelty?"

"Well, you see, Monday night was lodge night, Tuesday night was a smoker at the club and Wednesday the annual blowout. I got home each morning at 4 o'clock to find the door locked and the mat taken in."

"But where does the cruelty come in?"

"Where does the cruelty come in! Why, didn't I have to sleep on the bare step without anything to rest my weary head on?"

Dividing Something.

A farm laborer in one of the western counties was requested to vote for a candidate at the election, but he refused. Being asked for his reason, he made answer:

"Why, because the chaps be well enough paid."

They then tried to explain to Hodge that members of parliament in this country were not paid for their services. But he was not to be convinced. "Doan't 'ee tell me!" he replied, somewhat angrily. "I believe my eyes, and when I zees in the paper as they divides a'most ev'ry night, I knows they be dividin' summat!"—Tit-Bits.

An Honest Confession.

"Do you think you can take a good photograph of me?" queried the woman who had not even received honorable mention at a beauty show.

"I'm sorry, madam," replied the picture producer, "but I shall have to answer you in the negative."



Strike Song.

(Composed by I. B. Kuhn, for Philadelphia Street Car Strike.)

Air—Auld Lang Syne.

Nobody works in this great strike,
Nobody works today,
For we will fight with all our might
That's what we've come to say.
For we will fight with all our might
That's what we've come to say.

Nobody scabs in this great strike,
Nobody scabs today,
'Till justice and right are within our sight
'Till justice comes to stay.
For we will fight with all our might,
That's what we've come to say.

Nobody works in this great strike,
Nobody scabs today,
With all our might we shall unite
For right and justice pray,
For we will fight with all our might
That's what we've come to say.

We swear by the Eternal right
'Till justice comes our way,
That we ne'er shall work by day or night
'Till they fair wages pay.
For we will fight with all our might
That's what we've come to say.

Bakers Want Short Day.

The twenty-five hundred kosher bakers who over a year ago were on strike for many weeks for recognition of the union, and finally made a union settlement with the employers, are preparing to make demands for the eight-hour workday. This is in pursuance of an order issued by the Bakers and Confectioners' International Union calling on its locals throughout the country to vote on the question of making a general demand for the eight-hour day, to go into effect on May 1.

It is regarded as sure that the employers will refuse the demand, as hitherto ten hours was the shortest number of working hours a day ever demanded in the trade.

March 1 the 65 cents an hour rate went into effect for the members of the Boston Operative Plasterers' union, according to the terms of the agreement which settled the strike last year.

The labor temple of Los Angeles, Cal., was formally dedicated on Washington's birthday. A large number of trade unionists from San Francisco and other cities took part in

the ceremony. P. H. McCarthy, San Francisco's union labor mayor, delivered the dedicatory address.

Simon Burns of Pittsburg for years the national master workman of the Knights of Labor, incorporated, is dead. He was some years ago the most powerful factor in the labor movement of the country.

Some of the hat manufacturers who took a leading part in the fight against the hat-ters' union are now beginning to wonder if they ever will get back the trade that went to union firms while the strike was on.

On Friday, April 1, the wages for members of the Boston Painters' union became \$20 per week of forty-four hours for house painters and \$22.20 per week of forty-four hours for decorators, eight hours to constitute a day's work except on Saturday, when no work will be performed between the hours of 12 noon and 5 p. m.

Members of the Honesdale, Pa., branch of the Shoemakers' Union will incorporate a company for the manufacture of miners' shoes, the product to be marketed direct to the members of the United Mine Workers of America. It is said that officials of the miners' union are aiding the shoemakers in the enterprise, and if the project materializes the factory will stand as the only one of its kind in America.

The long drawn out strike of the Barre, Vt., granite cutters was reported settled February 20, and the 5,000 men who left their work on November 13, last, or at least those who remained in the city during the strike, resumed their old positions at the end of the week. While all the concessions asked for were not obtained, enough, however, was granted to term the strike one of the most successful ever won by the Granite Cutters' union.

"Since the introduction of the eight-hour day in the ranks of the cigarmakers of the United States within the last few years the average life of men engaged in the craft has increased fifteen years." President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who is also international vice president of the Cigarmakers' union, made this observation when testifying before the hearing of the railroad trainmen in wage arbitration proceedings at Chicago. Gompers was the star witness in the closing hours of the hearing before the state arbitrators. He supported the contention of the trainmen that long hours of employment were provocative of injury and should be amply recompensed.

International President George L. Berry, of the Pressmen and Assistants' union, has notified subordinate unions that an assessment of one day's pay will be levied between the 22d and 28th of next May, to be devoted toward the building of a home for tuberculosis patients and aged members.



The Women's Page.

At the request of your ever faithful, tireless general secretary, I again take the liberty to take up space in your splendid journal. In reading over the past Journals I have enjoyed the many splendid writings of your paper so long without offering a word to help along, for which I am sorry.

I always read each page of every Journal very carefully, and hope that every loyal leather worker does likewise. I like the true spirit of trade unionism expressed by Branch No. 2 in every Journal, especially the January and February numbers. Branches No. 32 and 36 of January, and Branch No. 19 of February are very good. The piece on page 301 of the February number on "The Shorter Work Day" is good and I hope all weak-hearted will take courage and stand firm, for your cause is just. Be more like this: One day, Willie's teacher gave his class some problems to work at home. One of them was: How long would it take five men to build a room thirty feet square and twenty feet high, working ten hours a day.

Next day the boy brought a note to the teacher, which read: "Madam, I refuse to allow my boy to do that sum, for I think it an insult to the eight hour system. Anything eight hours or less is all right, but ten—never." This only shows that every man should take his unionism and his beliefs home with him; teach it to your wives and families that in time of strike they, too, will be willing to suffer some sacrifice for labor's cause.

The state convention of the Farmers' Co-operative Union met at Emporia, Kan., last week. Splendid label boosting in the interest of the U. B. of L. W. was carried on by the president of the Kansas State Federation of Labor, under the instruction of your always thoughtful, ever busy general officers. The convention with one loud voice declared for the label on all goods hereafter. So come, brother easterner, when times seem dull back there, where the autos reign, think of the golden west.

Now here I am taking up space saying nothing, but if I don't hear any serious objection as to my writings, I will again some time introduce my politics, trade unionism and opinions and attempt to exercise the right of free speech. Now, one closing word—don't forget to protect the foundation of organization by patronizing products produced by union labor, bearing the union label. Please always remember the Garment Workers' label and I'm your friend for good.

Yours fraternally,
MISS Z. J. TAYLOR,
L. U. No. 226, U. G. W. of A.

HOME LESSONS IN ECONOMICS.

(Sunday morning at the breakfast table.)

Papa—Willie, you and Edith stay for Sunday school after church.

Willie—Oh, papa, then must we go to church too?

Papa—Certainly, to church and Sunday school both. Do you think I'm going to let you grow up like heathens?

* * * * *

(Some hours later. The early Sunday dinner is on.)

Papa—Well, Willie, what did you learn at Sunday school today?

Willie—The golden rule.

Papa—Let me hear you say it.

Willie—Do unto others as ye would men should do unto you.

Papa—That's right. I'm glad to see you pay some attention to what you are learning.

* * * * *

(The dinner goes on. A little later the conversation between mamma and papa and a visiting uncle drifts around to business matters, particularly to the discussion of a recent "corner," and the profits made by a certain daring young operator. With the lack of logic characteristic of the feminine mind, mamma ventures a timid reminder of the fact that a number of people lost heavily and that it was rumored several suicides occurring just then had some connection with the "corner.")

Papa—That's business; can't be helped.

Willie—But oughtn't we do to others as we'd want them to do to us? Doesn't that mean we oughtn't to want to harm others? The golden rule says so.

Papa—That's all very well, but it's not business. A man would go to the wall pretty quick if he acted on that plan. You've got to do the other fellow before he does you in business.

Willie—Then why do they teach us the golden rule in Sunday school?

Papa—Don't talk nonsense. Anyway, you children are talking much too much at table. Little folks should be seen and not heard.

—G. I. C.

TO CAN BEEF.

Cook until tender, so that the fibers will break apart. Season and cut into small pieces; boil the gravy until so thick it will jelly when cold. Discard all pieces of gristle, and with a wooden masher press the meat, a little at a time, firmly into hot jars. Then pour in enough gravy to fill all the places around it—not enough to float the meat, but to cover it. Then add more meat and gravy till the jars are filled within an inch of the top, and see that there are no air spaces between the pieces. Then fill the jars to overflowing with boiling melted suet, and seal, using new rubbers with tested jars.



LET THE SLOGAN BE EIGHT HOURS IN 1910.

"Eight hours." The demand has been made and refused by the great majority of saddlery firms throughout the country, particularly those comprising the membership of the N. S. M. A. The officers of the Brotherhood have endeavored by all honorable means to avoid this conflict and adjust the question at issue by negotiation.

The General President suggested to the officers of the N. S. M. A. that he believed the matter could be settled by a conference. The Saddlery Association held a meeting, discussed the question and appointed a committee to meet the officers of the Brotherhood. The meeting was held on March 16th, 1910, with representatives from both sides present. You can perhaps imagine the surprise that awaited the Brotherhood committee when they were informed by the committee representing the manufacturers, that they were powerless to enter into any agreement binding their members to do anything. They did say, however, that their members were at full liberty to make any agreement they saw fit with our organization. Acting upon their advice we proceeded to carry out our demands through the individual firms.

We find, however, that they are about as willing to deal with us individually as they are as an association. To prove this assertion, we quote a letter that was handed to our members simultaneously by the different firms directly following the conference in Chicago, and undoubtedly emanating from the N. S. M. A. headquarters.

"To Our Employes:

"We regret that the condition of our business is such that it will not permit of a shorter working day than that which is now in force. Neither can we afford to make a general advance in wages at this time, but we shall be pleased, at any time, to consider the matter of wages with any individual employe and will, at all times, endeavor to pay the highest possible wages consistent with the character of the work furnished."

There is your ultimatum coming from firms that claim to be possessed of business sagacity, and who a few hours before stated through their committee that they recognized the fact that the Leather Workers were underpaid and ought to have shorter hours, that they were powerless to act for their members collectively but were willing to lend their influence in bringing it about gradually. Such perfidy, think of it.

This great struggle of ours may appear on its face to be a question of hours and wages; however, the real intent of the N. S. M. A. is to exterminate the Brotherhood by decapitation and destruction. Don't be misled by the

many ridiculous stories that are being circulated by the opposition. These factories are going to remain idle until you get ready to go back to work. When that time comes, you will receive shorter hours and better pay, and go back as union men.

This fight of ours may result in a bitter struggle but it had to come sooner or later, and we might just as well fight it out now as at any other time. We must preserve our organization at all hazards; it is the only protection we have, the bulwark of our very existence. On the other hand, the opposition are going to do everything within their power to destroy the organization which they fear and hate.

As far as the eight-hour day is concerned, it is only a matter of time until it is universally recognized as the number constituting a days work. This being a fact isn't it folly to try and prevent its installation. Even though we should be defeated in our efforts, it will only be a matter of time until the employers will have to face the issue again.

Eight hours for work.

Eight hours for sleep.

Eight hours to do as you please.

THE CHICAGO CONFERENCE.

In order that there be no misunderstanding, and so that our position in reference to the general demand be clearly defined, we print in full in this issue the stenographic report of the conference held in Chicago, on March 16th, 1910. We recommend that each member read it over very carefully, and thoroughly familiarize yourself with its contents. The firms in your city might appreciate a copy, if so, give them one. We have acted honorably throughout this entire controversy and want the saddlery fraternity, as well as the public, to know it.

VALUE OF STRIKES.

Examine the average union man as closely as you please, and you will find him a desirable citizen. You will not find his clothing secreting dynamite or his heart harboring hatred except toward injustice.

He is not constantly hair-triggered for trouble. He does not keep his senses sensitised for an excuse to strike.

No one deprecates the calling of a strike more deeply than the earnest, intelligent union man, and he represents the average. He knows what it means to himself and his own, to his fellows and their families.

There are those who would give the impression that the strike is an unmitigated crime. Strikes are based on sound principles of politics and philosophy. They are as necessary in a democracy as political campaigns or discussions of philosophy.

"Strikes," said John Stuart Mill, "and the trade societies which render strikes possible, are not a mischievous, but on the contrary, a valuable part of the existing machinery of society."

GOOD ADVICE.

Never forsake a friend. When enemies gather round, when sickness falls on the heart, when the world is dark and cheerless, then is the time to try true friendship. They who turn from the scene of distress betray their hypocrisy and prove that interest only moves them. If you have a friend who loves you, be sure to sustain him in adversity. Let him feel that his former kindness is appreciated and that his love was not thrown away. Real fidelity may be rare, but it exists in the heart. They only deny its worth and power who have never loved a friend or labored to make one happy.

Honesty Its Own Reward.

Trolley Magnate—Well, sir, what can I do for you?

Applicant—I would like a job as conductor on your trolley line. I am one of the legislators who voted you the franchise.

Trolley Magnate—Sorry, but we want only honest men for conductors.—Judge.

The Leather Workers' Journal.

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E. J. BAKER, Editor.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Short communications each month upon matters of labor and interest to our friends and readers would be greatly appreciated by the management of the JOURNAL. Mail your copy so it will reach us not later than the 18th of each month.

We desire the following news: Election and Installation of officers; any action proposed by your local as to wages, boycotts, hours, etc.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by Correspondents.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

E. J. BAKER, General President Kansas City, Mo.
GEO. SHIPMAN, First V. President Toronto, Can.
F. A. MALONEY, Second V. President San Jose, Cal.
C. C. ZEIGLER, Third V. President Oklahoma, Ok.
F. P. MALONEY, Fourth V. President Newark, N. J.



Address all FINANCIAL communications and make all drafts and money orders payable to
JOHN J. PFEIFFER, Gen'l Sec'y-Treas.,
209 Postal Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

The United Brotherhood made a universal demand for eight hours without reduction in wages for the week scale and an increase of 15 per cent on piece work, to take effect March 21, 1910. The executive officers of the Brotherhood suggested to the National Saddlery Manufacturers' Association that they believed the matter could be best adjusted by a conference between both organizations. A meeting of the N. S. M. A. was held in Chicago and after a stormy session lasting two days

a committee was appointed to meet the executive officers of the U. B.

The conference was held at the Auditorium Hotel in Chicago on March 16th. The meeting, however, was without results, owing to the fact that the committee representing the N. S. M. A. were powerless to enter into any agreement with the Brotherhood. The manufacturers' committee offered to use their influence in bringing about a universal nine-hour day at some future time. With no assurance, however, that any of their members would comply with their recommendation. The offer being so baseless and meaningless it was turned down by the Brotherhood, and the executive officers proceeded to carry out the demand with the individual firms. This resulted in a strike being declared in sixty cities throughout the United States. Ten wholesale houses and eighty-five retail firms granted the demands within the first week.

The following cities have called out all men, and are standing firm and determined to win and we will win:

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Kansas City, Mo. | New Orleans, La. |
| Paducah, Ky. | Austin, Tex. |
| St. Joseph, Mo. | Milwaukee, Wis. |
| San Antonio, Tex. | Portland, Ore. |
| Atchison, Kan. | San Francisco, Cal. |
| Davenport, Ia. | Leavenworth, Kan. |
| Omaha, Neb. | Wheeling, Va. |
| Louisville, Ky. | Des Moines, Ia. |
| St. Paul, Minn. | Duluth, Minn. |
| Sioux City, Ia. | Oklahoma City, Ok. |
| Denver, Colo. | Springfield, Mo. |
| Pueblo, Colo. | Los Angeles, Cal. |
| Dallas, Tex. | Salt Lake City, Utah. |
| Lincoln, Neb. | Rockford, Ill. |
| St. Louis, Mo. | Ft. Smith, Ark. |
| Fremont, Neb. | Burlington, Ia. |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | Ft. Scott, Kan. |
| Waco, Tex. | Saginaw, Mich. |
| Janesville, Wis. | Fargo, N. D. |
| Wichita, Kan. | Benton, Ill. |
| Green Bay, Wis. | Seattle, Wash. |
| Oskaloosa, Ia. | Winona, Minn. |
| Shreveport, La. | Cairo, Ill. |
| Vancouver, B. C. | Hastings, Neb. |
| Clinton, Ia. | Madison, Wis. |
| Charleston, W. Va. | Galesburg, Ill. |
| Detroit, Mich. | Houston, Tex. |
| South Bend, Ind. | Peoria, Ill. |
| Waterloo, Ia. | |

A JOURNAL FOR EACH MEMBER.

Local Branches who fail to receive a sufficient number of Journals to supply each member with a copy will please report the exact number of Journals needed, and we will increase the quantity when the next issue is mailed.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

The following is the vote by locals on resolution to suspend Paragraph 6, Sec. 4, Art. 5, and to give the Executive Council full power to settle matters pertaining to the general demand:

| Local. | Yes. | No. | Local. | Yes. | No. |
|---------|------|-----|------------|------|-----|
| 1..... | 136 | 0 | 64..... | 9 | 0 |
| 2..... | 39 | 0 | 67..... | 28 | 0 |
| 3..... | 93 | 0 | 70..... | 39 | 2 |
| 9..... | 38 | 0 | 72..... | 22 | 3 |
| 10..... | 30 | 0 | 78..... | 12 | 0 |
| 11..... | 46 | 0 | 79..... | 35 | 2 |
| 12..... | 42 | 0 | 82..... | 6 | 0 |
| 14..... | 41 | 2 | 85..... | 6 | 0 |
| 15..... | 17 | 0 | 86..... | 42 | 0 |
| 17..... | 58 | 1 | 90..... | 8 | 0 |
| 18..... | 94 | 3 | 93..... | 9 | 3 |
| 19..... | 70 | 0 | 98..... | 26 | 1 |
| 24..... | 16 | 1 | 99..... | 21 | 1 |
| 25..... | 23 | 1 | 100..... | 20 | 8 |
| 26..... | 26 | 1 | 103..... | 17 | 0 |
| 27..... | 6 | 0 | 108..... | 19 | 0 |
| 28..... | 56 | 1 | 110..... | 10 | 0 |
| 29..... | 33 | 0 | 116..... | 8 | 0 |
| 30..... | 16 | 21 | 126..... | 13 | 0 |
| 32..... | 21 | 0 | 127..... | 7 | 1 |
| 34..... | 11 | 1 | 128..... | 31 | 0 |
| 35..... | 44 | 1 | 131..... | 8 | 0 |
| 36..... | 33 | 0 | 132..... | 6 | 0 |
| 39..... | 37 | 3 | 150..... | 31 | 0 |
| 40..... | 29 | 0 | 155..... | 10 | 0 |
| 44..... | 11 | 1 | 156..... | 9 | 0 |
| 46..... | 22 | 0 | 159..... | 12 | 0 |
| 48..... | 21 | 0 | 160..... | 0 | 11 |
| 49..... | 14 | 0 | 163..... | 8 | 2 |
| 52..... | 13 | 0 | 164..... | 16 | 0 |
| 54..... | 65 | 1 | 165..... | 8 | 0 |
| 55..... | 44 | 6 | 168..... | 26 | 0 |
| 56..... | 33 | 1 | 169..... | 28 | 0 |
| 57..... | 44 | 3 | 170..... | 21 | 0 |
| 58..... | 12 | 0 | 171..... | 11 | 0 |
| 60..... | 18 | 1 | 172..... | 12 | 0 |
| 61..... | 16 | 0 | 173..... | 13 | 0 |
| 62..... | 23 | 6 | | | |
| 63..... | 30 | 2 | Total..... | 2028 | 91 |

The Resolution having received the constitutional two-thirds majority is carried, and Paragraph 6, Sec. 4, Art. 5, General Constitution, is suspended and the Executive Council given full power to settle all matters in connection with the general demand.

E. J. BAKER,
General President.

LOCAL SECRETARY-TREASURERS.

Local Secretary-Treasurers will be governed by the following extract of Article IV, Section 4, Constitution of Local Branches:

"It shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer of Local Branches of the U. B., upon sending money for any purpose whatsoever to a sister Local, to notify by letter the Recording Secretary of the receiving Local the amount of money sent and for what purpose."

OFFICIAL RULES GOVERNING THE PAYMENT OF SICK BENEFITS.

Members making claim for sick benefits must have been in good standing and good health for the first six months of their membership. After that a member must be in good standing three months prior to making claim.

No benefits are allowed for one week's sickness, but if a member is sick two weeks or over, continuously, to draw the full amount, providing, that a member who becomes sick or disabled reports either in writing or verbally to the local or sick committee. Sickness or disability to be dated from the date on which he reports himself sick or disabled.

Any member failing to comply with this section shall not be entitled to benefits.

IN MAKING REMITTANCES.

Members will, in forwarding payments for buttons, badges, dues, etc., please send post office money orders or drafts, and not postage stamps, as the present system of vouchers at headquarters will not admit of the receipt of same without a double entry.

DEATH BENEFIT.

In making claims for Death Benefit you must use the form provided by the General Secretary-Treasurer. Should the claim be allowed, the G. S.-T. will forward a draft for the amount.

To be eligible to death benefits the deceased must have been in good standing three months prior to his death.

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,

The coal industry of Illinois now produces nearly 50,000,000 tons of coal at more than 900 mines in fifty-three counties and gives employment to nearly 70,000 persons. During 1907 there were thirty-five men killed and 96 injured for each 10,000 persons employed.

Bay City, Mich., masons have notified the employers that they will ask an increase from 55 to 60 cents per hour May 1. The carpenters, plumbers and steamfitters will also ask wage increases. The high cost of living is the reason given in every case.

MEMBERS NOMINATED FOR GENERAL OFFICES.—Continued.

| No. of Local. | General President. | First Vice-President. | Second Vice-President. | Third Vice-President. | Fourth Vice-President. | General Secretary-Treasurer. |
|---------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| | His Local No. | His Local No. | His Local No. | His Local No. | His Local No. | His Local No. |
| 100. | Edw. J. Baker. | Geo. Shipman. | P. A. Maloney. | C. C. C. Zeigler. | F. P. Maloney. | John J. Pfeiffer. |
| 105. | Edw. J. Baker. | Geo. Shipman. | P. A. Maloney. | C. C. C. Zeigler. | David Gaddis. | John J. Pfeiffer. |
| 108. | Edw. J. Baker. | Geo. Shipman. | P. A. Maloney. | C. C. C. Zeigler. | Elmer Liston. | John J. Pfeiffer. |
| 115. | Edw. J. Baker. | Geo. Shipman. | P. A. Maloney. | Wm. Rae. | E. M. Hogue. | John J. Pfeiffer. |
| 116. | Edw. J. Baker. | Geo. Shipman. | P. A. Maloney. | C. C. C. Zeigler. | F. P. Maloney. | John J. Pfeiffer. |
| 126. | Edw. J. Baker. | Geo. Shipman. | P. A. Maloney. | C. C. C. Zeigler. | F. P. Maloney. | John J. Pfeiffer. |
| 128. | Edw. J. Baker. | Geo. Shipman. | P. A. Maloney. | C. C. C. Zeigler. | F. P. Maloney. | John J. Pfeiffer. |
| 131. | Edw. J. Baker. | Geo. Shipman. | P. A. Maloney. | C. C. C. Zeigler. | F. P. Maloney. | John J. Pfeiffer. |
| 132. | Edw. J. Baker. | Geo. Shipman. | P. A. Maloney. | C. C. C. Zeigler. | F. P. Maloney. | John J. Pfeiffer. |
| 149. | Edw. J. Baker. | Geo. Shipman. | P. A. Maloney. | C. C. C. Zeigler. | F. P. Maloney. | John J. Pfeiffer. |
| 150. | Edw. J. Baker. | Geo. Shipman. | P. A. Maloney. | C. C. C. Zeigler. | F. P. Maloney. | John J. Pfeiffer. |
| 155. | Edw. J. Baker. | Geo. Shipman. | P. A. Maloney. | C. C. C. Zeigler. | F. P. Maloney. | John J. Pfeiffer. |
| 162. | Edw. J. Baker. | Geo. Shipman. | P. A. Maloney. | C. C. C. Zeigler. | F. P. Maloney. | John J. Pfeiffer. |
| 164. | Edw. J. Baker. | Geo. Shipman. | P. A. Maloney. | C. C. C. Zeigler. | F. P. Maloney. | John J. Pfeiffer. |
| 168. | Edw. J. Baker. | Geo. Shipman. | P. A. Maloney. | C. C. C. Zeigler. | F. P. Maloney. | John J. Pfeiffer. |
| 169. | Edw. J. Baker. | Geo. Shipman. | P. A. Maloney. | C. C. C. Zeigler. | F. P. Maloney. | John J. Pfeiffer. |
| 170. | Edw. J. Baker. | Geo. Shipman. | P. A. Maloney. | C. C. C. Zeigler. | F. P. Maloney. | John J. Pfeiffer. |
| 171. | Edw. J. Baker. | Geo. Shipman. | P. A. Maloney. | C. C. C. Zeigler. | F. P. Maloney. | John J. Pfeiffer. |
| 172. | Edw. J. Baker. | Geo. Shipman. | P. A. Maloney. | C. C. C. Zeigler. | F. P. Maloney. | John J. Pfeiffer. |
| 173. | Edw. J. Baker. | Geo. Shipman. | P. A. Maloney. | C. C. C. Zeigler. | F. P. Maloney. | John J. Pfeiffer. |

NOMINEES FOR GENERAL OFFICES.

Kansas City, Mo., March 29, 1910.

To All Local Branches U. B. of L. W. on H. G.—Greeting:

In accordance with Article VI, Section 2, I submit herewith the names of persons nominated for each of the several general offices. That part of Section 2, Article VI, General Constitution, with reference to nominees for more than one office declaring their preference, has been rigidly carried out. Local Branches in voting for general officers must confine their vote to the nominees for the several offices, as they are set out in the following list of nominees for each office.

The nominees are as follows:

GENERAL PRESIDENT.

Edw. J. Baker. Member No. 1
J. P. Olivarri. Member No. 30
Richard Martin. Member No. 164

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT.

Geo. Shipman. Member No. 93
Frank Merth. Member No. 19
Frank DeSilver. Member No. 55
C. E. Robinson. Member No. 170
F. C. Weisser. Member No. 39
Chas. Ryan. Member No. 35
W. N. Evans. Member No. 80
Thos. Morrison. Member No. 1

SECOND VICE PRESIDENT.

P. A. Maloney. Member No. 110
O. I. Kruger. Member No. 4
John J. Kearney. Member No. 26
R. A. Patterson. Member No. 162
J. C. Edwards. Member No. 57
A. Letroadec. Member No. 115
B. F. Lathrop. Member No. 98
T. C. Dooley. Member No. 173

THIRD VICE PRESIDENT.

C. C. Zeigler. Member No. 67
Frank Brown. Member No. 25
Wm. Frey. Member No. 14
S. B. Lowery. Member No. 18
Jas. R. Lumley. Member No. 35
Geo. Joscelyn. Member No. 105
C. L. Lowery. Member No. 14
A. W. Chester. Member No. 162
C. F. Harter. Member No. 171
P. J. Peterson. Member No. 19
F. A. McBeth. Member No. 80

FOURTH VICE PRESIDENT.

F. P. Maloney. Member No. 91
C. E. Smith. Member No. 49
F. Vonderheide. Member No. 63
Phil Acker. Member No. 35
David F. Newman. Member No. 36
F. B. Hyatt. Member No. 105
David Gaddis. Member No. 162
Ed. Aubry. Member No. 18
W. Tighe. Member No. 18

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| John C. O'Brien | Member No. 95 |
| A. M. Hogue | Member No. 56 |
| Edw. A. Schultz | Member No. 17 |
| Elmer Liston | Member No. 160 |
| Ed. J. Bartels | Member No. 131 |
| Fred Leuthjohann | Member No. 96 |
| F. B. Smith | Member No. 46 |
| Geo. Homberger | Member No. 101 |
| W. A. Miller | Member No. 88 |
| C. D. Worley | Member No. 103 |
| J. M. Morse | Member No. 79 |
| J. K. Neal | Member No. 90 |

GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER.

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| John J. Pfeiffer | Member No. 1 |
| J. M. McKinley | Member No. 55 |

Local Branches in voting on the above nominees will be rigidly governed by Section 3, Article VI, General Constitution, which reads as follows:

"Local Branches shall, the first meeting in April after nominations, take a vote by secret ballot of members present for their choice of persons nominated for the several offices. The Local Secretary-Treasurer shall within forty-eight hours after such election, send to the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer a true record of the vote cast, attested by the Local President and Recording Secretary."

All votes cast as required by the above part of Section 3, Article VI, General Constitution, must be in the possession of the General Secretary-Treasurer and General President by noon of April 20, 1910. The votes will then be counted. The two candidates for each office receiving the highest number of votes will then be referred back to all Local Branches for final election, with full and complete instructions. Please adhere rigidly to the instructions above given and to the Constitution, thereby preventing confusion.

Faternally yours,

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,
Genl. Secy-Treas.

ANNOTATIONS.

The following brothers were nominated for more than one office. Wherever their preference was declared, their wishes were complied with, otherwise their names were placed in the list for the highest office for which they were nominated:

J. P. Olivarri, Geo. Shipman, C. C. Zeigler, F. P. Maloney, P. A. Maloney, O. I. Kruger, F. DeSilver, Geo. Joscelyn and Ed. Schultz.

The following nominees are not included in list:

Wm. Rae, retired; Wm. Vollmer in bad standing; Albert Hall declines the nomination.

MEMBERS ADMITTED.

Since last issue and date of initiation.

| Branch No. | Book No. | Name. | Date. |
|------------|----------|-------------------|---------------|
| 164 | 22463 | Harlan Fen. | Feb. 24, 1910 |
| 164 | 22464 | John Harper. | Feb. 24, 1910 |
| 9 | 22465 | Albert Kohn. | Feb. 25, 1910 |
| 9 | 22466 | Frank M. Perez. | Feb. 25, 1910 |
| 9 | 22467 | Emil Buckmiller. | Feb. 25, 1910 |
| 9 | 22468 | Albert Newton. | Feb. 25, 1910 |
| 9 | 22469 | Jene Sammijuel. | Feb. 25, 1910 |
| 83 | 22470 | Al. G. Stephens. | Feb. 26, 1910 |
| 60 | 22471 | G. C. Weisenborn. | Feb. 28, 1910 |
| 11 | 22472 | L. C. Steinhagen. | Feb. 28, 1910 |
| 97 | 22473 | F. Warburton. | Jan. 17, 1910 |
| 97 | 22474 | P. A. Woodlock. | Jan. 17, 1910 |
| 97 | 22475 | J. H. Clinton. | Feb. 21, 1910 |
| 97 | 22476 | J. McConn. | Feb. 21, 1910 |
| 97 | 22477 | J. Fawcett. | Feb. 21, 1910 |
| 97 | 22478 | Wm. Marsh. | Feb. 21, 1910 |
| 97 | 22479 | D. Roberts. | Feb. 21, 1910 |
| 97 | 22480 | Rich'd E. Bruch. | Feb. 21, 1910 |
| 54 | 22481 | Otto Steffen. | Feb. 25, 1910 |
| 54 | 22482 | Clyde Ames. | Feb. 25, 1910 |
| 54 | 22483 | Thomas Bane. | Feb. 25, 1910 |
| 54 | 22484 | Matt Kananz. | Feb. 25, 1910 |
| 54 | 22485 | W. F. Feltz. | Feb. 25, 1910 |
| 54 | 22486 | Otto Menz. | Feb. 27, 1910 |
| 54 | 22487 | Fred Benington. | Feb. 27, 1910 |
| 54 | 22488 | Albert Bohan. | Feb. 27, 1910 |
| 54 | 22489 | A. Guerne. | Feb. 27, 1910 |
| 12 | 22490 | Edwin L. Oliver. | Feb. 28, 1910 |
| 169 | 22491 | J. C. Hedenberg. | Mar. 1, 1910 |
| 169 | 22492 | Clarence Moran. | Mar. 1, 1910 |
| 169 | 22493 | Eugene Lang. | Mar. 1, 1910 |
| 19 | 22494 | Frank Hazuka. | Mar. 1, 1910 |
| 19 | 22495 | Joseph Grey. | Mar. 1, 1910 |
| 19 | 22496 | H. J. K. Menge. | Mar. 1, 1910 |
| 79 | 22497 | Thomas Gunn. | Feb. 21, 1910 |
| 150 | 22498 | George Hron. | Feb. 23, 1910 |
| 150 | 22499 | Parker Smith. | Feb. 23, 1910 |
| 150 | 22500 | A. C. Castle. | Feb. 28, 1910 |
| 98 | 22501 | Lee Granger. | Mar. 2, 1910 |
| 98 | 22502 | A. J. Drayton. | Mar. 2, 1910 |
| 142 | 22503 | Henry Brauer. | Mar. 2, 1910 |
| 142 | 22504 | Finnie Malone. | Mar. 2, 1910 |
| 142 | 22505 | W. D. Trippett. | Mar. 2, 1910 |
| 14 | 22506 | Jake Hauck. | Mar. 2, 1910 |
| 14 | 22507 | Ed. Smith. | Mar. 2, 1910 |
| 14 | 22508 | Pat McGuire. | Mar. 2, 1910 |
| 14 | 22509 | Fred Rauch. | Mar. 2, 1910 |
| 14 | 22510 | Frank M. Gnau. | Mar. 2, 1910 |
| 48 | 22511 | Ed A. Melkild. | Mar. 2, 1910 |
| 48 | 22512 | Frank Schroeder. | Mar. 2, 1910 |
| 48 | 22513 | Frederick Sauer. | Mar. 2, 1910 |
| 48 | 22514 | Chas. Schefflin. | Mar. 2, 1910 |
| 48 | 22515 | Ines Tassin. | Mar. 2, 1910 |
| 48 | 22516 | P. Muller. | Mar. 2, 1910 |
| 48 | 22517 | Jacob Kein. | Mar. 2, 1910 |
| 48 | 22518 | F. Schroeder. | Mar. 2, 1910 |
| 48 | 22519 | F. V. Fischer. | Mar. 2, 1910 |
| 48 | 22520 | A. Wetzka. | Mar. 2, 1910 |
| 48 | 22521 | Wm. Wibker. | Mar. 2, 1910 |
| 48 | 22522 | Sam Froyani. | Mar. 2, 1910 |
| 48 | 22523 | Charles Blum. | Mar. 2, 1910 |
| 163 | 22524 | Rufus Thompson. | Mar. 2, 1910 |
| 163 | 22525 | H. Holdakowski. | Mar. 2, 1910 |
| 61 | 22526 | Charles Bryant. | Feb. 26, 1910 |
| 61 | 22527 | H. Flanigan. | Feb. 26, 1910 |
| 61 | 22528 | Robt. Wilkinson. | Feb. 26, 1910 |
| 61 | 22529 | R. E. Reynolds. | Feb. 26, 1910 |
| 61 | 22530 | S. Dunn. | Feb. 26, 1910 |
| 61 | 22531 | E. J. Marshal. | Feb. 26, 1910 |
| 61 | 22532 | Otha Sattershile. | Feb. 26, 1910 |
| 61 | 22533 | A. H. Farmer. | Feb. 26, 1910 |
| 61 | 22534 | Jas. J. Moroney. | Feb. 26, 1910 |
| 170 | 22535 | Henry F. Pecore. | Feb. 15, 1910 |
| 170 | 22536 | Abe Kalish. | Mar. 1, 1910 |
| 105 | 22537 | Michael Malone. | Mar. 1, 1910 |
| 105 | 22538 | Robt. J. Fidler. | Mar. 1, 1910 |
| 10 | 22539 | Wm. Klein. | Mar. 2, 1910 |
| 10 | 22540 | Wm. Shuck. | Mar. 2, 1910 |
| 36 | 22541 | Chas. W. Koch. | Mar. 3, 1910 |
| 120 | 22542 | Louis Knoll. | Feb. 20, 1910 |
| 120 | 22543 | Henry Knoll. | Feb. 20, 1910 |
| 93 | 22544 | Howard Godley. | Mar. 1, 1910 |
| 78 | 22545 | W. N. Cooley. | Mar. 3, 1910 |
| 28 | 22546 | Otto Lake. | Mar. 3, 1910 |
| 28 | 22547 | S. A. Moore. | Mar. 3, 1910 |
| 28 | 22548 | A. B. Allen. | Mar. 3, 1910 |
| 28 | 22549 | E. B. Grissom. | Mar. 3, 1910 |
| 28 | 22550 | J. D. Hooper. | Mar. 3, 1910 |
| 28 | 22551 | Clyde Grissom. | Mar. 3, 1910 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Name. | Date. | Branch No. | Book No. | Name. | Date. |
|------------|----------|-------------------|---------------|------------|----------|--------------------|---------------|
| 28 | 22552 | E. L. Allen | Mar. 3, 1910 | 80 | 22644 | W. Jensen | Mar. 10, 1910 |
| 28 | 22553 | J. R. Ferguson | Mar. 3, 1910 | 80 | 22645 | F. Weiraugh | Mar. 10, 1910 |
| 28 | 22554 | J. M. Sherrill | Mar. 3, 1910 | 80 | 22646 | Alex Boyer | Mar. 10, 1910 |
| 28 | 22555 | W. D. Goodman | Mar. 3, 1910 | 80 | 22647 | T. Luterssenky | Mar. 10, 1910 |
| 28 | 22556 | Fred Schnepbach | Mar. 3, 1910 | 70 | 22648 | O. Van Buren | Mar. 2, 1910 |
| 28 | 22557 | S. F. Littlejohn | Mar. 3, 1910 | 70 | 22649 | Fred W. Conrad | Mar. 2, 1910 |
| 28 | 22558 | D. J. Varger | Mar. 3, 1910 | 70 | 22650 | Chas. Wilkerson | Mar. 2, 1910 |
| 28 | 22559 | J. P. Baldwin | Mar. 3, 1910 | 70 | 22651 | J. O. Davis | Mar. 9, 1910 |
| 28 | 22560 | A. G. Gerland | Mar. 3, 1910 | 103 | 22652 | L. W. Bicknell | Mar. 9, 1910 |
| 28 | 22561 | H. C. Vann | Mar. 3, 1910 | 35 | 22653 | Harry Crawford | Mar. 11, 1910 |
| 63 | 22562 | Mike Bogden | Mar. 4, 1910 | 35 | 22654 | C. Falkington | Mar. 11, 1910 |
| 67 | 22563 | Thomas Coyle | Mar. 4, 1910 | 35 | 22655 | Jas. T. Young | Mar. 11, 1910 |
| 126 | 22564 | Emil Stoltenberg | Mar. 4, 1910 | 35 | 22656 | E. E. Schmidt | Mar. 11, 1910 |
| 126 | 22565 | Joseph Zahn | Mar. 4, 1910 | 35 | 22657 | J. J. Deniston | Mar. 11, 1910 |
| 126 | 22566 | Jake Van Vuren | Mar. 4, 1910 | 132 | 22658 | M. Churensky | Mar. 3, 1910 |
| 120 | 22567 | Jacob Keller | Mar. 6, 1910 | 24 | 22659 | Ole Bock | Feb. 23, 1910 |
| 120 | 22568 | R. W. Raschert | Mar. 6, 1910 | 24 | 22660 | Band Holt | Mar. 9, 1910 |
| 120 | 22569 | Peter Ralsner | Mar. 6, 1910 | 24 | 22661 | Lyle Meackam | Mar. 9, 1910 |
| 120 | 22570 | John Gebhardt | Mar. 6, 1910 | 60 | 22662 | Wm. E. Gill | Mar. 14, 1910 |
| 120 | 22571 | Abe Marshovich | Mar. 6, 1910 | 72 | 22663 | Chas. F. Provast | Mar. 3, 1910 |
| 68 | 22572 | Fred Hancle | Mar. 2, 1910 | 72 | 22664 | J. L. Grunond | Mar. 3, 1910 |
| 103 | 22573 | H. R. Chrisinger | Mar. 2, 1910 | 72 | 22665 | H. B. Mahaffie | Mar. 12, 1910 |
| 27 | 22574 | T. J. Merrill | Mar. 6, 1910 | 72 | 22666 | R. C. Davis | Mar. 12, 1910 |
| 27 | 22575 | Russell Gaut | Mar. 6, 1910 | 72 | 22667 | Jas. J. Miller | Mar. 12, 1910 |
| 27 | 22576 | N. Castillo | Mar. 6, 1910 | 72 | 22668 | Joseph G. Neal | Mar. 12, 1910 |
| 30 | 22577 | Geo. Jost | Feb. 23, 1910 | 27 | 22669 | F. J. Sullivan | Mar. 12, 1910 |
| 172 | 22578 | R. C. Owan | Mar. 1, 1910 | 25 | 22670 | Wm. D. Fletcher | Mar. 9, 1910 |
| 172 | 22579 | Adolph Robins | Mar. 1, 1910 | 173 | 22671 | Fred Fisher | Mar. 10, 1910 |
| 72 | 22580 | F. H. Espinoza | Mar. 3, 1910 | 173 | 22672 | John Plasonig | Mar. 10, 1910 |
| 57 | 22581 | F. Duerocher | Mar. 3, 1910 | 56 | 22673 | A. J. Walden | Mar. 9, 1910 |
| 57 | 22582 | L. Townsend | Mar. 3, 1910 | 56 | 22674 | E. Weystrom | Mar. 9, 1910 |
| 57 | 22583 | L. C. Huggins | Mar. 3, 1910 | 56 | 22675 | F. Anderson | Mar. 9, 1910 |
| 57 | 22584 | A. Yorke | Mar. 3, 1910 | 56 | 22676 | Max Kane | Mar. 9, 1910 |
| 57 | 22585 | O. Sutter | Mar. 3, 1910 | 126 | 22677 | C. J. Bernhardt | Mar. 11, 1910 |
| 61 | 22586 | Rufes T. Moody | Mar. 5, 1910 | 126 | 22678 | Louis W. Evers | Mar. 11, 1910 |
| 61 | 22587 | H. H. Williams | Mar. 5, 1910 | 126 | 22679 | Wm. Holdorf | Mar. 11, 1910 |
| 61 | 22588 | Charlie Burley | Mar. 5, 1910 | 126 | 22680 | Andrew Bonde | Mar. 11, 1910 |
| 61 | 22589 | J. B. Peters | Mar. 5, 1910 | 54 | 22681 | Ig. Wojniak | Mar. 11, 1910 |
| 61 | 22590 | R. B. Sarbeck | Mar. 5, 1910 | 54 | 22682 | Wm. J. Poertner | Mar. 11, 1910 |
| 61 | 22591 | Lewis Morgan | Mar. 5, 1910 | 54 | 22683 | Wm. Binich | Mar. 11, 1910 |
| 61 | 22592 | William Walk | Mar. 5, 1910 | 54 | 22684 | Vincree Amma | Mar. 11, 1910 |
| 61 | 22593 | J. C. Moxley | Mar. 5, 1910 | 54 | 22685 | Edwin Vetter | Mar. 11, 1910 |
| 61 | 22594 | H. C. Troler | Mar. 5, 1910 | 54 | 22686 | Ezak Luchansky | Mar. 11, 1910 |
| 61 | 22595 | R. N. Longest | Mar. 5, 1910 | 56 | 22687 | Geo. Stoner | Mar. 11, 1910 |
| 61 | 22596 | L. C. Andrews | Mar. 5, 1910 | 54 | 22688 | R. E. Shenenbeiger | Mar. 11, 1910 |
| 61 | 22597 | C. Bordone | Mar. 5, 1910 | 82 | 22689 | W. S. MacCracken | Feb. 24, 1910 |
| 61 | 22598 | Edw. R. Dallings | Mar. 5, 1910 | 28 | 22690 | C. E. Smith | Mar. 9, 1910 |
| 61 | 22599 | James Marshal | Mar. 5, 1910 | 28 | 22691 | H. B. Murdock | Mar. 9, 1910 |
| 169 | 22600 | A. B. Schwenker | Mar. 15, 1910 | 28 | 22692 | M. H. Miller | Mar. 9, 1910 |
| 169 | 22601 | Wm. A. Gault | Mar. 15, 1910 | 28 | 22693 | W. H. Heisel | Mar. 9, 1910 |
| 169 | 22602 | A. E. Ericson | Mar. 15, 1910 | 28 | 22694 | A. F. Applety | Mar. 9, 1910 |
| 17 | 22603 | A. E. Miller | Mar. 8, 1910 | 28 | 22695 | Alex Ayers | Mar. 9, 1910 |
| 17 | 22604 | Frank Egler | Mar. 8, 1910 | 28 | 22696 | F. R. Hardyman | Mar. 9, 1910 |
| 17 | 22605 | J. Hanlein | Mar. 8, 1910 | 28 | 22697 | J. F. Blucher | Mar. 9, 1910 |
| 30 | 22606 | Sam Kling | Mar. 10, 1910 | 28 | 22698 | A. J. Heisel | Mar. 9, 1910 |
| 30 | 22607 | Oliver Gray | Mar. 10, 1910 | 28 | 22699 | C. F. Harrison | Mar. 9, 1910 |
| 55 | 22608 | Harrison Tidd | Mar. 7, 1910 | 28 | 22700 | F. L. Steer | Mar. 9, 1910 |
| 14 | 22609 | Algie F. Jacobs | Mar. 9, 1910 | 28 | 22701 | Jos. Faboesky | Mar. 9, 1910 |
| 14 | 22610 | H. Leroy Herbert | Mar. 9, 1910 | 28 | 22702 | John Faust | Mar. 9, 1910 |
| 14 | 22611 | J. T. Brown | Mar. 9, 1910 | 28 | 22703 | O. Richter | Mar. 9, 1910 |
| 14 | 22612 | John Graf | Mar. 9, 1910 | 28 | 22704 | Joe Oberly | Mar. 9, 1910 |
| 14 | 22613 | Wm. F. Davis | Mar. 9, 1910 | 28 | 22705 | W. J. Oberly | Mar. 9, 1910 |
| 14 | 22614 | Clarence Doffey | Mar. 9, 1910 | 28 | 22706 | E. Beyer | Mar. 9, 1910 |
| 14 | 22615 | Chas. F. Wible | Mar. 9, 1910 | 28 | 22707 | L. C. Brooks | Mar. 9, 1910 |
| 14 | 22616 | John Stier | Mar. 9, 1910 | 28 | 22708 | Robert Duron | Mar. 9, 1910 |
| 14 | 22617 | Arthur E. Land | Mar. 9, 1910 | 28 | 22709 | J. A. Johnston | Mar. 9, 1910 |
| 72 | 22618 | L. Koumsion | Mar. 3, 1910 | 28 | 22710 | H. Teuboner | Mar. 9, 1910 |
| 72 | 22619 | J. W. Hill | Mar. 3, 1910 | 28 | 22711 | A. Hussman | Mar. 9, 1910 |
| 72 | 22620 | S. C. Braxton | Mar. 3, 1910 | 101 | 22712 | S. M. Goode | Mar. 5, 1910 |
| 72 | 22621 | C. C. Wetmer | Mar. 3, 1910 | 120 | 22713 | C. Hauenstein | Mar. 13, 1910 |
| 72 | 22622 | Wm. Conny | Mar. 3, 1910 | 120 | 22714 | Chas. Buckholtz | Mar. 13, 1910 |
| 72 | 22623 | C. D. Roehiffetta | Mar. 3, 1910 | 120 | 22715 | John Abel | Mar. 13, 1910 |
| 72 | 22624 | J. W. McIntosh | Mar. 3, 1910 | 120 | 22716 | J. T. Nohe | Mar. 13, 1910 |
| 72 | 22625 | Sam Hall | Mar. 3, 1910 | 120 | 22717 | J. Melzer | Mar. 13, 1910 |
| 72 | 22626 | Alex. McDonald | Mar. 3, 1910 | 120 | 22718 | R. Eberhardt | Mar. 13, 1910 |
| 72 | 22627 | Fred W. Hamonn | Mar. 3, 1910 | 120 | 22719 | Ralph W. Drew | Mar. 15, 1910 |
| 72 | 22628 | Eugene Warner | Mar. 3, 1910 | 160 | 22720 | Nelson Lucius | Mar. 13, 1910 |
| 72 | 22629 | Wm. J. Holmholz | Mar. 3, 1910 | 160 | 22721 | Noe Blanchette | Mar. 13, 1910 |
| 18 | 22630 | John Kanter | Feb. 22, 1910 | 166 | 22722 | Fred Moser | Mar. 16, 1910 |
| 18 | 22631 | T. C. Tharalson | Mar. 9, 1910 | 11 | 22723 | Fred Schmidt | Mar. 14, 1910 |
| 18 | 22632 | John C. Carlson | Mar. 9, 1910 | 29 | 22724 | Alex Loos | Mar. 15, 1910 |
| 18 | 22633 | E. R. Glocker | Mar. 9, 1910 | 1 | 22725 | Sam S. Shrout | Mar. 18, 1910 |
| 18 | 22634 | F. P. Erickson | Mar. 9, 1910 | 1 | 22726 | C. A. Dawson | Mar. 18, 1910 |
| 18 | 22635 | Wm. Dresel | Mar. 9, 1910 | 1 | 22727 | Geo. F. Parker | Mar. 18, 1910 |
| 18 | 22636 | Jas. F. Peterka | Mar. 9, 1910 | 1 | 22728 | Otto West | Mar. 18, 1910 |
| 18 | 22637 | Mike Malafant | Mar. 9, 1910 | 3 | 22729 | Leo Sopleray | Mar. 18, 1910 |
| 80 | 22638 | C. J. Russell | Mar. 10, 1910 | 3 | 22730 | Geo. Haukins | Mar. 20, 1910 |
| 80 | 22639 | Richard Yeltema | Mar. 10, 1910 | 56 | 22731 | J. L. Shumate | Mar. 9, 1910 |
| 80 | 22640 | B. R. Fondaw | Mar. 10, 1910 | 58 | 22732 | J. J. Stone | Mar. 1, 1910 |
| 80 | 22641 | Alfred L. Jensen | Mar. 10, 1910 | 103 | 22733 | Elbert Moore | Mar. 14, 1910 |
| 80 | 22642 | L. L. Shelter | Mar. 10, 1910 | 39 | 22734 | L. M. Gault | Mar. 15, 1910 |
| 80 | 22643 | Bert Smith | Mar. 10, 1910 | 39 | 22735 | P. S. Hoffer | Mar. 15, 1910 |

MEMBERS RETIRED.

Since Last Report.

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|-------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|
| 1 R.L. Whitehead | 3187 | 67 V. M. Cranor | 16422 |
| 1 Ed. Emig | 11066 | 70 F. A. Powell | 11499 |
| 1 Muncill | 20257 | 70 W. G. Green | 3876 |
| 3 T. Scanlon | 18619 | 80 R. Halverson | 14198 |
| 4 Jas. Caywood | 14615 | 86 G. Binder | 20479 |
| 11 John Frick | 18858 | 93 R. Limpert | 17872 |
| 17 Wm. McAleny | 14174 | 96 J. Leuthjohann | 9426 |
| 17 T. P. Mulligan | 20934 | 98 J.C. Engelman | 16560 |
| 18 A. J. Wagner | 21282 | 103 Claud Hoovey | 32019 |
| 18 D. W. Stiver | 4979 | 115 A. W. Budd | 18306 |
| 18 Thos. Powers | 20766 | 116 H. Schweitzer | 21358 |
| 18 Taylor Howe | 4358 | 126 C. Hanshaw | 19701 |
| 24 C. Sobrolick | 21666 | 156 E.T. Eberhardt | 18255 |
| 25 Y. O. Cape | 20628 | 162 J. Villemare | 21733 |
| 29 H. Schroeder | 20117 | 162 Alex Kruger | 21724 |
| 36 Ross Bernard | 21399 | 162 D. Quелlette | 21868 |
| 36 Ernest Smith | 21872 | 162 Geo. Wallis | 21986 |
| 44 J. J. Conley | 20347 | 162 L. P. Keath | 22026 |
| 46 N. Rasmussen | 22173 | 162 Arthur Upton | 13142 |
| 57 FGRotenkolber | 4088 | 162 Monis Meade | 21702 |
| 58 S. A. Burwell | 21097 | 162 Jno. O'Grady | 21715 |
| 60 Geo. C. Bruhn | 20099 | 165 H. Patridge | 20627 |
| 63 Joe H. Miller | 533 | 168 W. F. King | 21157 |
| 63 Richard Hall | 20676 | 172 J. S. Sweeney | 22093 |

IN MEMORIAM

MEMBERS DECEASED.

Since last issue.

| Branch No. | Book No. |
|-------------------|----------|
| 12 C. VanDenbark | 21449 |
| 12 H. M. Thuma | 22322 |
| 17 Jas. Flalla | 16522 |
| 30 H. Stillmeyer | 4709 |
| 105 Patrick Kelly | 21208 |
| 116 H. Schweitzer | 21358 |

THE "OPEN SHOP" HYPOCRISY.

(By Gertrude Barnum.)

"We are perfectly willing that those of our workers who so desire shall belong to the union," say seemingly generous employers, "but we will not deal with the union leaders nor discriminate against workers who do not join the union. We do not wish to be dictated to by the union, and we sympathize with the liberty loving employee who has the same feeling. We will employ workers without regard to their religious, economic or industrial affiliations."

This subtle appeal to the American love of fair play and independence is apt to make converts among those who have not studied the practical working out of the theory of the "open shop."

The worker who joins the trade union does so in order that he or she may not be absolutely "dictated to" about wages, hours of labor, sanitary conditions, etc., but may be able to arrange through proper representatives a fair business agreement, made secure by a signed contract legally binding to both employer and employed.

The worker who does not join the union, on the other hand, signifies his willingness to be "dictated to" by the employers as to terms of labor—terms subject to changes

over night with no legal redress for overtime, bad sanitary conditions, low wages and unfair and rude treatment.

Is it not plain to the most casual observer that in a shop where the non-union worker is willing to leave all questions regarding terms of work to the final authority of the firm, and the union worker is unwilling to do so, the non-union worker will be favored and the unionist must either yield to non-union terms or else be supplanted by another non-union worker who will accept them? The much talked of "liberty of the individual worker" in the open shop is thus shown to be the liberty to work under terms which are decided upon by the employers alone and "dedicated to" the employed.

The hero or heroine who is a non-unionist on principle, fighting for the right of the individual to sell his labor in an "open shop" is harder to find than the proverbial needle in the haystack. The real non-unionist is the ignorant, cowardly or desperate worker who does not dare to join the ranks of the social-spirited workers who are struggling to elevate the whole of society by abolishing child labor, sweatshops, tuberculosis tenements and the other fundamental evils of our present so-called civilization. The only freedom the non-union worker enjoys is the freedom to break down the good conditions which have been secured by trade unionists through generations of self-sacrificing effort—the only right in which he is secure is the right to trust his own welfare and that of his fellow workers absolutely to the mercy of his employers.

The closed shop is the only shop where reasonable business terms can be agreed upon by proper representatives of capital and labor. It has been happily named by Miss Jane Addams "The Contract Shop." This issue of the "closed" or "contract shop" is the issue which manufacturers refuse to arbitrate. Surely, public opinion must continue to support those workers who are standing for the right of the workers to secure fair conditions through a trade agreement in a "contract shop."—The Call.

Fooled Him.

Katie, who had been taught that the devil tempts little girls to disobey, was left alone in a room for a time one day, with the admonition not to touch a particularly delicious plate of fruit that stood on the table.

For a while she bravely withstood the temptation. Finally, however, her resolution wavered and she took a big red apple from the plate. She walked away with it, but before putting it to her lips her courage returned and she quickly placed the apple on the plate, saying, as she did so: "Aha! Mr. Devil, I fooled you, didn't I?"—The Housekeeper.

In 1840 the ten-hour system for all navy yard employes of the government was established by President Van Buren.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Arthur Brisbane Points Out Benefits That Would Accrue Therefrom.

If the government owned the railroads, freight rates would be reduced, the cost of traveling would be reduced. Travel would be made safer, since no selfish interest would fight safety appliances because of the expense.

Government ownership would also benefit individually the workingman—they would number millions—that the government would employ.

Some time when you are traveling on a fast train go ahead to the forward cars. You will find an express man and a government mail clerk working very near to each other.

They run the same risks of death—traveling in flimsy cars that smash like pasteboard in a collision, because flimsy cars are cheap.

The express man has longer hours than the mail clerk. He gets \$40 a month, or \$480 a year—the mail clerk gets \$900 a year.

The mail clerk, employed under government ownership, gets almost twice as much as the expressman employed by a private corporation.

Why? Simply because the difference in wages is needed to pay the profits of the private corporation.

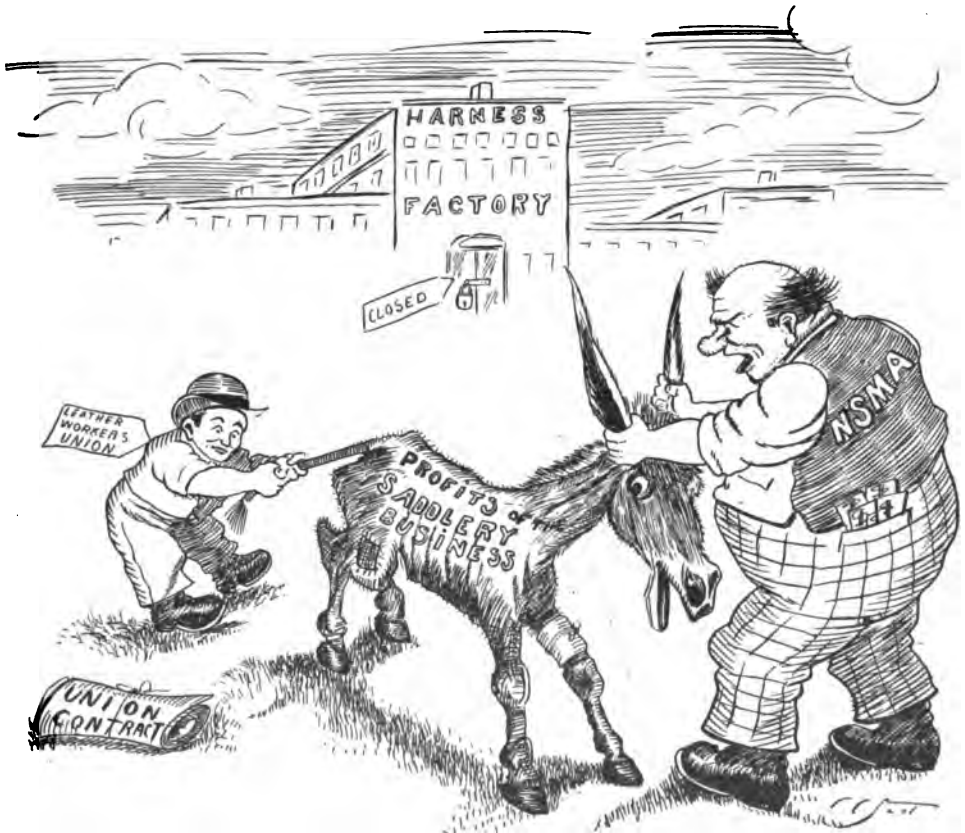
If an individual owned the postoffice, the mail clerk would not be getting \$900 a year—he would be getting \$480 a year—the remaining \$420 would be devoted to paying dividends to the postoffice owners, devoted to building up a fortune of a thousand or two thousand millions.

If we had government ownership we should have, in addition to the many other advantages of safety, etc., several millions of employees building up comfortable homes, providing for the future, instead of having a few Rockefeller, Morgans, Hills, Goulds and others accumulating hundreds of millions that they do not need, corrupting legislatures to give them hundreds of millions more.

When the inhabitants of America get ready to vote intelligently, we shall have government ownership.

The workmen will be better paid, the farmer will pay less for freight, food will cost less, the trusts will be deprived of the secret rebates that foster them, millions of American workers will be decently paid, and taxes will be lightened.

We shall need an income tax then, and being more intelligent, we shall have it.



The Bone of Contention.

Leather Workers' Emblems



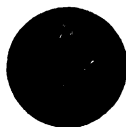
Gold Plate
CUFF BUTTONS
75c per Pair



Solid Gold
LAPEL EMBLEM
\$1.25 Each



Rolled Gold
LAPEL EMBLEM
75c Each



Gold Plate
LAPEL EMBLEM
25c Each



HAT PINS
Gold Plate 50c Each

Show

Your Loyalty to your
Organization by
wearing an

Emblem

*Cash must accompany all
Orders*

Purchase through your local Secre-
tary or direct from

GENERAL OFFICE
United Brotherhood of Leather
Workers on Horse Goods,
209 POSTAL BLDG.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

"SHE" WOULD APPRECIATE A HAT PIN

TARS TELL SOLONS OF SLAVERY ON SEA.

(By Pan-American Press.)

"Give your name, occupation, and address," said the fat, white-faced chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, to the gaunt, sunburnt sailorman that stood at the opposite end of the long committee-room table. Spight's bill, H. R. 11198 for the better protection of seamen, was under consideration.

"I am Andrew Furuseth, President of the International Seamen's Union of America," commenced the speaker, "and three things the sailors are now asking for: Regulation of the hours of our labor—a man may now be compelled to stand eighteen hours on watch, and twelve hours of this at the wheel; law compelling shipowners to stop undermanning their vessels, and abolition of the old law which allows a sailor to be imprisoned for what is called violation of contract. It is the truth, that today sailors get mere protection on foreign vessels than they do on American ships, and it is my purpose to show—"

"One moment, Mr. Furuseth"—the interruption came from Chairman Green of the state of Massachusetts, where shipowners and shipbuilders have no love for trades unions. "If you would do away with the old law of imprisonment, what would you propose to do in cases of desertion?"

"The same as is done in the coastwise trade," came back the answer, like a pistol shot. "Is it not enough that a sailor loses his clothes and his pay, when a master's brutalities may force him from the ship, without treating him like a runaway slave? These laws date back to 1790. The fugitive-slave law was modeled upon the fugitive seamen's law, but when you repealed the fugitive-slave law you forgot the seamen and they are still, under the law, runaway slaves."

A representative of the steamship companies, Edwin H. Duff, had been twisting in his chair at Furuseth's statements; he broke silence with a drawl:

"Does the gentleman from the seamen's union mean to say that conditions are better on foreign vessels than they are on American ships? That American wages—"

"American wages!" broke in Furuseth. "There is no such thing as American wages—only port wages. If an American vessel

sails to Hongkong, she pays Hongkong wages."

Representative McKinlay of California asked a question: "What wages do the Japanese lines pay?"

"Eighteen dollars, Mexican money—that's \$9 value in American money. And what's more," continued the sailor, "the Japanese pay more wages to their firemen than the Pacific Mail does."

McKinlay's next question was pointed. "You ask that all seamen on American ships be required to understand orders given in the English language; now what effect would this have on the Pacific Mail?"

"It would cause the immediate discharge of all their Orientals," replied Furuseth. "But I ask you, in all fairness, should the lives of passengers be placed in the hands of men who cannot understand an order given in English?"

Around the walls of the committee room were hung pictures of great steamships from the "Old Dominion Line," the "Red D Line," and many others, significant of the potent influence that has again and again twisted, postponed, and smothered bills for the betterment of seamen's conditions and sneered at safety for human cargoes. But the sailor with his plea continued:

"We demand that there shall be sufficient space for each man to sleep in—at least six by six by two feet; long enough for an ordinary-sized man to stand up in, long enough for this same man to lie down in. France, Germany, Norway, all provide that there shall be at least 120 cubic feet of space for each seaman—we ask the same.

"It is a fact that the United States man-of-war Monterey has only ninety cubic feet of air space per man, and the ship's doctors report much sickness as a result.

"The truth is, gentlemen, there has been a total change in the relations of shipowners to vessels. In olden times owners might lose the total value of their ships, but now the systems of insurance remove all this risk and today the main point of the shipowner is to obtain the cheapest possible labor. The shipowner's risk is not sufficient to compel him to employ able seamen. On the high seas but fifteen per cent of the total cost of operating a vessel is expended in the wages and living of the men—on the lakes it is less than twelve per cent."

Having concluded, the President of the Seaman's Union gave way to another notable

figure in the sailor's organizations, Secretary Victor A. Olander, from the great lakes, who told of the strike forced by the Lake Carriers' Association, in which these shipowners had used, as strikebreakers, men from the Pittsburg steel mills who had never in their lives served as sailors.

Advertisements, clipped from lakeside papers, calling for men to man the vessels "who have never sailed before," were offered as evidence by Secretary Olander. He gave the details of the "industrial passport system" employed by the Carriers' Association, by which the union men were blacklisted, and told of the oath, forced upon every would-be employe, to resign from the union.

Patrick Flynn, Financial Secretary of the Marine Firemen, and Secretary William H. Frazier, of the International Seamen's Union, added testimony in support of the strong case that had been made for the bill.

DOES NOT WANT YOUR MONEY.

Base Ball Fans in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Philadelphia and Detroit, Take Notice.

Greeting: We notified you at the close of the season last year that the Cleveland management had let the contracts for their new base ball stands to scab, open shop; and as the base ball season is again coming around, and some of you will be wanting to follow your natural inclinations to see the game, we want you to forego that pleasure when the Clevelands play in your town. So that your memories may be refreshed on this matter, we are again letting you know that the Building Trades Council of Cleveland, committees and business agents, called on President Kilfoyl and other officers of the Cleveland club several times before any of the contracts for their new stands were let, and on every occasion Mr. Kilfoyl gave to our committees and business agents the positive assurance that a union clause would be inserted in every contract and that only union men would be employed on the job.

Much to our surprise the general contract was let to an open shop contractor, and we called him up to find out if it was to be a union job, and he said very emphatically that it was not, he was going to run it open shop and the job was given to him with that distinct understanding.

A committee of business agents called on President Kilfoyl at once, calling his atten-

tion to the promises made and insisting that he live up to them; all the satisfaction they got from him was that he (Kilfoyl) reserved the right to change his mind; he had been asked by all the employing interests in Cleveland to make the job open shop, their dollars in the grand stand looked better to him than the workman's quarter in the bleachers; he had saved several thousands of dollars in the contract cost by letting it open shop, and he was willing to take the consequences. He did not believe we could keep half a dozen people away from the game by all the boycotting we could do, so do your worst, the job is going up open shop.

Attempts made later on to settle matters with the contractors were frustrated by Mr. Kilfoyl and the other directors of the company, and as actions speak louder than words, and the actions of the officers of the Cleveland base ball club very clearly indicates that they don't want any of your union money.

We sincerely hope and trust that every union base ball fan that reads this will fight shy of the base ball game when the Clevelands play, and reserve his quarters and half dollars (that Mr. Kilfoyl and the Cleveland club does not want) for the clubs that are fair to organized labor.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK J. KUEHNE.

RIGHT TO COMBINE.

The following is from an address delivered by Robert G. Ingersoll years ago, and is very significant at this time:

"Capital has always claimed and still claims, the right to combine. Manufacturers meet and determine prices, even in spite of the great law of supply and demand. Have the laborers the same right to consult and combine? The rich meet in the bank, club house or parlor. Workingmen, when they combine, meet in the street. All the organized forces of society are against them. Capital has the army and navy, the legislative, judicial and executive departments. When the rich combine it is for the purpose of exchanging ideas. When the poor combine it is a 'conspiracy.' If they act in concert—if they really do something—it is a 'mob.' If they defend themselves it is treason. How is it the rich can control the departments of the government? In this country the political power is equally divided among men. There are certainly more poor

than rich. Why should the rich control? Why should not the laborers combine for the purpose of controlling the executive, the legislative and judicial departments? Will they ever find how powerful they are? A cry comes from the oppressed, from the hungry, from the downtrodden, from the unfortunate, from the despised, from men who despair and from women who weep. There are times when mendicants become revolutionists—when a rag becomes a banner, under which the noblest and bravest battle for right."

GOOD ADVICE.

"Make home the loafing place and playground of your children, and ten chances to one the feet that have tracked your floors with mud will not leave their footprints along the paths of vice and crime, and the sweet faces of your boys that have been such joy to you in their childhood will not adorn the rogues' gallery; the little hand that has so often been pressed to your lips will not push the chips across the gamblers' table; the chubby arms of your daughters, that have so often entwined your neck, will not be employed to embrace the street rowdy, and the lips not pressed to those befouled with obscene language nor the wine that leads to shame."—Robert Ingersoll.

TRADES UNIONISM—IT'S METHODS AND GOAL.

The trade union enables the fair employer—who like the fair unionists, predominates—to estimate his labor on a living basis. This system is a good deal preferable to figuring on what his unfair competitor can procure his cheapest help for. Not only that, but it is a protection for the merchant. It enables the trade unionist to live as becomes an American citizen, and has a powerful influence in procuring fair compensation for the individual whose conscience will not permit him to join any combination in this free (?) competitive age. Again, the union headquarters act as a clearing house for the employer. It is convenient to send there for additional help.

The trade union is not flawless by any means. It is a good deal easier to tear down than to build up, but the latter course applied with intelligence to the labor movement will overcome many of its deficiencies.

The gains are greater than the losses. While the dominant trait of human nature is selfishness, just so long will we find both sides endeavoring to get the best of the industrial situation. The trade union has come to stay. It is a natural outgrowth of present-day conditions.

SOME QUESTIONS ASKED WHICH HISTORY ANSWERS.

What influence first demanded and then secured the Australian ballot?

The trade unions.

What influence has done more to eradicate the evil of child labor?

The trade unions.

Who forced legislation safeguarding life and limb in mills, mines and factories?

The trade unions.

What barrier stands between the greed of conscienceless employers and the weak and helpless toilers?

The trade unions.

Who is it that practices more than he preaches the gospel of mutual helpfulness, brotherhood, love and kindness?

The trade unions.

Who forced the eight-hour workday, which permits a bread-winner to have a few waking hours to devote to recreation and communion with his wife and babies?

The trade unions.

Who takes the child from the mill and mine, and puts him into school to receive the training that will make him a useful and patriotic citizen?

The trade unions.

Who bears the burden of expense to secure and maintain these bettered conditions, which are enjoyed by all workers alike?

The trade unions.

In every good work that tends toward the uplift of humanity, the care and protection of the weak and the helpless, the cultivation of patriotism and good citizenship, the trade unions take front rank.—Musical Instrument Workers' Journal.

International President M. E. Licht, head of the retail clerks, is advised by the local in Sacramento, Cal., that the conditions in that city are better for the clerks than in almost any other city in the United States. The hours are shorter, wages more liberal, and the large stores do not require the clerks to work Saturday nights.



Correspondence Must Reach the Editor on or Before the 18th of the Month.

Local Journal Correspondents must send in monthly items for publication not later than the 18th of the month. Correspondence reaching the Journal office later than the above date must wait for publication until the next regular issue. Items must be neatly written on one side of paper provided for that purpose. Correspondents should be careful and send in only such matter as will be of interest to the ~~UNITED~~ organization. The ~~RIGHT~~ of ~~REVISION OR REJECTION~~ of correspondence is reserved by the editor.

BRANCH No. 1, KANSAS CITY, MO.

The 21st of March. What a red-letter day this has been for the Brotherhood of Leather Workers! Our Independence Day, for have we not this day signed our declaration of principles, the enforcing of which shall bring a brighter and more hopeful future to the journeymen of our craft?

That this has indeed been a glorious day for us, no matter what the final settlement may show, no one can doubt who has heard the reports that have reached the general offices in this city. And what a grand homecoming for our general officers, Baker and Pfeiffer! When they entered the hall where No. 1 was holding session they were cheered to the echo.

No. 1 has made a clean sweep of the entire city, both wholesale and retail shops coming out to a man. For six years, brothers, I have worked and talked and wrote for the eight-hour day, believing and predicting that the eight-hour demand would consolidate our scattered forces and bring out men that no other consideration would appeal to. The result has fully justified that forecast, as even the worthy scribe of Chicago will acknowledge. (If only No. 17 had listened to our pleading and not been so selfish when signing that last contract.) Why, brothers, we took a man out with us here that we had tried to get in the union for over six years, and there were many others. One of the largest factories here went out to a man, when only the day before one of the owners said to the superintendent, such and such men will stay with us; they will never quit after working for us so long. And maybe he isn't sore now. After all he did for them, too. Ain't it awful, Mabel?

Reports from all over the country are A No. 1 and if the Leather Workers on Horse Goods will only hold fast, we will show the printers that if we are a baby union we have a punch that will jar even Jeffries.

When this comes to you, brothers, the fight may be over, and if it is it has been won for you boys who to the last man have

put up this fight that no union man need be ashamed of.

Even you who many thought would show the white feather and throw us down and who have so nobly disappointed the knockers, you will not work again at the harness bench longer than eight hours a day. Why, think of it. Leather workers 47 years ago. My father and your father, Mister Union Man of the South, were swapping tobacco and hardtack at Bull Run and Vicksburg. I have heard him tell it many a time. Little did he think then that his own son would be working ten long hours, while the despised black man would start to work at 8 in the morning and quit at 4:30 in the afternoon, as I have seen them do from our window, on a job across the street, while we poor white slaves were toiling out our full ten hours. Think of it, I say, and then resolve that, come what may, and live how we can, we will never, no never, work again at the leather business longer than eight hours a day.

The next two weeks will tell the tale. Brothers, don't be deceived by the honey and bull con talk of any boss. In the next two weeks there will be a break in the ranks of the factory owners if and provided we hold fast to a man. Don't for love of gold or future position even hint that you will go back. For your wife and little ones, for your own manhood, for the sake of that God who has given you this great opportunity, do not, I beg of you, go near the shop for the next two weeks and you will win. Think of it. Eight hours in 1910 and for all the years to come. When you are getting old and cannot stand the ten hours' work, you will only have to work eight hours. Leave the home at 7 instead of 6 o'clock and eat your supper by sunlight instead of lamp light. You will then be glad you did not in a weak moment go back one week too soon and lose all, not only for yourself, but for all your fellow workmen.

With the hope that you will all, to the last hard-pressed brother, hold fast till victory crowns our efforts.

The following wholesale and retail harness firms of Kansas City, Mo.:

Riehl Harness & Saddlery Co., 533-535 Delaware street.,

Fred L. Timmig, Fifth and Washington streets,

L. M. Howland, 207 W. Fifth street,

C. Dawson, 6 W. Fourth street,

Having signed our scale and eight-hour agreement, are fair and entitled to your patronage.

With the submission of a newspaper clipping for your consideration, I remain, as ever, for the eight-hour day,

Yours fraternally,

JOHN E. ROLLO,

Correspondent.

ORDERED TO LEAVE TOWN.

President of International Paper Workers' Union Talked Strike.

The machinery of the city government of Franklin, N. H., was employed unexpectedly on March 20th to prevent a strike of International paper mill employes here. The city council requested John H. Malin, president of the International Sulphite, Pulp and Paper Mill Workers' Union, to leave town.

Malin was escorted out of Rumford Falls, Me., where he attempted to urge a strike in sympathy with the New York employes of the company on that day, and arrived here the following night. A hasty meeting of the union was called, and while it was in progress Mayor Sawyer summoned a special session of the city council to take some action on what the city officials regarded as an attempt to tie up the four pulp mills and three paper mills of the International company in Franklin. The council voted to send for President Malin.

At that time President Malin was addressing a meeting of mill employes, but he was escorted to the council chamber by the city marshal. Mr. Malin said he intended to abide by the law and that he came here to induce the employes of the company to give the strikers in New York state peaceable support.

The council adopted a resolution expressing the opinion that as a riot might be the result of his representations to the mill workers, President Malin, his associates and agents, be requested to leave the city. The resolution directed the city marshal and his associates to keep Mr. Malin under constant surveillance, and to take any action which the marshal might consider necessary.

Mr. Malin, who came to Franklin alone, said that the vote of the council would not hasten his departure. The Franklin mills continue in operation and thus far the men have not taken a strike vote.

BRANCH No. 2, PADUCAH, KY.

Branch No. 2 is still doing business at the same old stand. We do not have many visitors. It seems as if all the leather workers

have settled down. At least, very few come this way. Time was when there was hardly a day passed but brought one or more of the boys, but that was in the palmy days of Rehkopf and the Paducah Saddlery Co. That is all changed now, and there is only one shop, and that is almost always filled.

In looking backward, I sometimes think how different things influence us differently, and how a few words hotly spoken sometimes bring wreck and ruin. Only a few short years ago the Rehkopf Saddlery Co. was the largest factory in the city. The time came for our annual agreement. An unwise committee waited on them, a few hot words were spoken, then chaos. What was the result? After a fight lasting about three years the firm was thrown into bankruptcy and about one-half of our membership had to find a new location. How much better it would have been had a cool-headed committee been appointed. This only emphasizes the necessity of always appointing cool and collected men on important committees, and it behooves us in our present case to carefully select men to manage our affairs.

Just another word of caution. Should we come to an agreement (as I think we will) with the manufacturers on the eight-hour proposition, don't, whatever you do, don't jump up in the air and shout, "We whipped them out of their boots." Don't crow about the great victory. For I say to you there is no victory where there is no fight. But on the other hand, if we must fight to gain our ends, let us fight to the last ditch and then throw our arms in the ditch and jump in, too; because if we fail in this grand effort we might just as well make up our minds to quit the trade and get on some other wagon. If we fail we are goners, sure.

Resolved, That there is no such word as fail.

A. C. MAYER,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 3, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Local No. 3 is still holding its own; meetings are well attended.

The following members were duly initiated in our craft since my last correspondence: C. W. Cendren, cutter; H. Lajole, harness maker; F. Filey, harness maker; J. B. Hayes, collar maker; Leo Sojleral, collar maker, and Bert Malone, gig saddle maker. To these brothers will say these few words, "In union there is strength."

Brother Roland Moore has taken a job on the cutting bench in Wyeth's harness department. That's one good step toward success, Roland; stay by it.

Brother Frank Schwartzer was so unfortunate as to trim off part of his thumb while cutting the leather, but he is all right again and back on his cutting bench—to cut leather only this time, or else the leather trust may gobble up his fingers, too.

Brothers Ernest Kuenneth, from Hastings, Neb., is on the cutting bench in Wyeth's

harness department. We are glad he is here and hope he'll stay.

Brother John Levenhagen, from No. 18, is holding down a bench at Wyeth's harness department. John needs no command, for he is true blue. What are these two locals' loss is No. 3's gain.

Business is good in all branches, only one thing lacking—that's eight hours.

Brothers Sam and Killian Reichen are mourning the loss of their dear sister, who departed this life and fell in that sweet sleep, like an infant's sleep, only to awake in the glory of everlasting rest and bliss, where there is no pain and sorrow, but happiness and joy. Local No. 3 tenders their heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved brothers and families in their grief and sorrow.

Well, this will be my last writing for a good while, I'm afraid, as I intend to quit the business, and by the time the brothers get to read this, will be in my new field of action. My best regards to all of you, and stick to your union is my motto, for she is the only breadwinner for the little ones and the family.

My best wish to all sister locals. I remain,

Fraternally yours,
C. C. SCHWAB. *

BRANCH No. 9, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Local No. 9 meets as usual and the meetings are so well attended that our hall is somewhat too small.

Very good organizing work is being done by this local, and all the ex-members are back into the fold. We had recently two organizers in our city, one being Brother Eikelburger of the A. F. of L., and he spoke on unionism at an open mass meeting at the Trades Council Hall. Refreshments were served. An open mass meeting will be held every three months. The Label League and Labor Temple is a great movement at issue in our city.

Brothers O. Maltsburger of No. 67. H. A. Hoffman, W. H. Peters and M. L. Speir of No. 52 are also with us.

The stork has visited the home of Brother Joe Frazer and left a bouncing baby boy.

The final day has arrived for the battle, and if it is a case of going out on a strike, don't forget the obligation you have taken, brothers, and show that you are men of principle. Show your employers that you are true blue, and do not let them offer all kinds of inducements to break the neck of your fellow man. Be a man with pride and let them know that you are not the man he has taken you for, and if he has anything good to offer you, you can bet your hide that you would never get any of it.

Business is good here at present, and I hope we can prove to the employers that we can give them and ourselves better results by working eight hours.

Fraternally yours,
FRED MUCKENFUSS,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 11, DAVENPORT, IA.

Brothers, as you have been promised to be notified as to when the hour of commencement of our meetings begins, will say it begins at 8 o'clock instead of 7:30 for the next six months, beginning with the first meeting in April, and it is to be hoped that more brothers will find time to attend meetings hereafter.

Well, the government employes here at this point, have been up in the air over a notice recently posted in all the shops, calling our attention to the fact that after one year's service we will not receive fifteen days' vacation with pay as in former years. The comptroller of currency issues this order for all new men, and if the order is to stand as it is issued all new men who may come to work here from now on will have to work two years before they will be entitled to fifteen days' vacation with pay, where before they would only work one year. Another inducement to work for Uncle Sam.

Does anyone know the whereabouts of a brother harness maker by the name of J. C. Williamson, last heard from when in Rockford, Ill.? Any information will be thankfully received by his wife, Mrs. Mabel Williamson, general delivery, Davenport, Ia.

In reading our valuable trades Journal it is a pleasure to note that the eight-hour workday movement is everywhere considered favorable, and it is to be hoped that the leather workers will unitedly concentrate their mind on one thing, that they must win, even though opposition is offered them by the bosses as well as some non-union men. Now, as to what the results will be here in Davenport is hard to tell so far. Sears & Frizzell's shop is thoroughly organized, as near as I know; in fact, more satisfactory organizing work has been done at Sear's than is possible to do on the Island. While we have the majority of the leather workers on the Island in the organization, there is still some left and it is safe to say that the most of them will always be left, for even though they did join, it would not take any time until they drop out again. There is only one thing that will make these non-union fellows stick in the organization, and that is for them to lose their job on the Island, and in that case be compelled to work in outside shops. That is the only remedy for these fellows. As it is now, the best inducement in the world is no inducement at all for them.

With best wishes to all locals, I remain,
NELS ANDERSON,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 15, LINCOLN, ILL.

This local meets the same as usual. Not much doing this month.

This firm, the Cork Face Collar Co., says that the company is willing to sign the eight-hour system if the rest do.

Brother Rudolph Smith has gone to Bloomington to his home for a few weeks.

I have been instructed to publish brothers owing loans until they pay up, and they will find their names in every Journal until they do. Following is the list:

| | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| William Hamilton. | \$ 5.00 |
| Edward Ingram. | 10.00 |
| Henry Firzlaff. | 5.00 |
| Charles Noack. | 7.05 |
| H. J. Schumaker. | 5.00 |
| Barney Loher. | 3.00 |
| Charles Ryan. | 5.00 |

With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

O. W., Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 17, CHICAGO, ILL.

I am glad to write that our local enjoyed the presence of our Executive Council, with Brothers Pfeiffer and Lowery, on March 15th, at a special meeting. They all spoke their piece and gave reassurance of their ability to handle the vital question before us, and when the locals read the stenographer's report of the meeting with the N. S. M. A. they will be convinced themselves. Of all the bosh and nonsense, the bosses' committee certainly deserves first prize. There was nothing to bring the N. S. M. A. committee here. They had nothing to say, nothing to do, no authority, nothing to offer, no plan. In fact, I do not understand their object in coming here. If they did this, their members would resign, and if they did that, their members would also resign. In my mind the N. S. M. A. should be named the National Saddlery 'Musement Association. Such being the case, a general strike seems inevitable. So let us have in mind the general condition of our trade, compare it with others, and remember the shameful wages, long hours and non-uniform hours throughout the country. Our employers show their natural greed, selfishness and unreasonable minds by refusing the adoption of a plan whereby all shops are put on an even basis concerning hours. They refuse something which will result in very little expense to themselves, but would give the men a few minutes a day more with their families or in their homes. In fact, it is the business of no one where they put in the time.

The N. S. M. A. committee promised to use their influence toward a shorter work-day, but would not sign such an agreement. We all know from past experience that their promises are not worth a pinch of snuff. During times when price lists are the issue, in various locals, they will say, and have said so to me, "If the other fellow over there would come to uniform hours with all, we would lose nothing and would gladly grant it." Here it is presented to them and they sneak under the table. We must understand the fact that nothing was ever donated to workmen. Every inch of ground we have was fought for, and now let us fight for more of what is due us and our families.

The time is ripe today, brothers, so let us fight with our face toward the enemy, hand in hand. Let us have uppermost in our minds that "united we stand and conquer, but divided we fall." Every local should bring this fight before their central body and keep pushing and holding it there. Let us advertise widely the attitude of our employers who want their own families to live in luxury and the men who give them that condition, or the means for that condition, work like slaves. I hope every member will keep inviolate his pledge and when he makes harness again it must be working eight hours per day. The same at least as the prisoner in the penitentiary. Let us, as many of us as can, go into other lines of business. No doubt we shall be happy to get away from harness for a while, and it will hasten us to our goal. Stick, boys, and remember the opportunity to win a grand victory is holding you by the hand. Go with it and in a few months or even a year from now let us line up from coast to coast and gulf to bay and shout in one voice, "Hurrah for the grand old U. B. and eight hours!"

Fraternally yours,

EDWARD A. SCHULTZ.

BRANCH No. 18, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Branch No. 18 is in fine shape at present. We initiated eight more the other night at our regular meeting, all of the Sawyer shop, and the others were collar makers. And, brothers, I want to tell you it made me feel good all over to see how the boys turn out these days. At our last meeting the hall was pretty well filled, and we haven't got a very small one, either. There were about 125 present, and also several of our brothers of No. 19. And by the way, I only wish that all locals were as good pals as the twins are. Brothers, we are the best of friends, which we should be, and we go back and forth to each other's meetings and always enjoy ourselves.

At our last regular meeting No. 19 invited us to go in with them on a dance and we took them up, and No. 19, we certainly thank you from the bottom of our hearts. The dance will be held in St. Paul on April 9th at Federation Hall, and any brother who happens around, don't forget it.

Well, brothers, as the 21st will be gone by and left us victors, let us hope by the time that this will come before your eyes, I would like to say that there is one firm in this city that has treated us like men and not like slaves. They told us that they wanted to make a decent living and also intended their men to do the same. Brothers, I think that people like that should receive the hearty approval of the entire U. B., and that the boys in that shop should wake up to the fact that they are not working in a sweat shop, nor are they working for an ingrate, but for gentlemen.

Well, brothers, as the time is here and No. 18 is ready, I believe that I can say the same for No. 19, for, brothers, there are

about 400 of us here in the Twin Cities and the majority of them feel as does Brother A. C. Mayer of No. 2, "Eight hours or we never make another stitch."

Well, brothers, I would like to say a lot more, but I do not think it best, and as this will be my last writing, I had better stop. I am going to exchange the awl for the plow and I believe I will make as good a living as I did at the harness business anyway.

We have had a few transfers lately, but as the secretary has been so busy I have been unable to get them.

Brother Nels Bergman is in the hospital with typhoid fever and No. 18 hopes for his speedy recovery.

With best wishes to all brothers and the U. B. in general, and above all things the eight-hour day, I am,

Fraternally yours,
FRED EICKERT.

BRANCH No. 19, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Local No. 19 is ready for the worst, brothers, and when you read this I have no doubt a great many U. B. men will be on strike in different places all over the country. Now, brothers, let us finish what we have started in a way that is a credit to men. Let every man do his best and we need not fear the outcome. They will of course engage a few strike-breakers in some factories to hold down our benches by sitting on them, for that is about all the professional strike-breaker cares to do. When he is not picking pockets, holding up people or robbing the drunkard he finds asleep in an alley. And the bosses will be very sweet on him while this thing lasts. For has not Prof. Elliott said that the strike-breaker is a hero? And they say we union men lack love of country, are not patriotic. Now, brothers, religious wars are of the past. Commercial wars are absolutely unnecessary, for while we are fighting the enemy to force markets for certain products, there will be millions of our countrymen, women and children suffering for want of those same products, for the lack of employment or insufficient wages. Commercial wars also will cease when we are no longer ignorant. And again, brothers, the powers that rule and govern us sometimes find that the internal discontent and unrest is getting beyond their control, and then in place of making some few concessions to the discontented, they fix up a little war for us. They tell us that this or that nation has insulted the flag, and we forget all our troubles and sally forth to cut the throat and put the quietus on some poor devil whom we have never met before, who has never wished us harm, and who is as ignorant of the cause or lack of cause he is fighting for as we are ourselves. These wars will cease when we have ceased to be ignorant. But, brothers, let our country be in danger and the call should come to arms in defense of country, home and honor, and the union men of our

country will be there. They will find us in the front ranks of those that would undergo a thousand hardships to bring about the shorter workday and better conditions for himself, his fellows and those that come after. And there would be found in line also some strikebreakers. But while the patriots would fight the battles of their country, the strikebreakers will be found robbing the dead scattered over the battlefield, and a thousand victims of his lust would curse him. The strikebreaker is a hero—nit.

Yours fraternally,
JOHN STIPPEL,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 24, SIOUX CITY, IA.

Well, as long as I did not get in with a little news last month I will have to try and make up for it this time. We still meet on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. We had two candidates at our last meeting and have the application of two more for the next, which shows a clean slate for the Brotherhood in Sioux City.

Brother Fred Miller was paying us a kind of extended visit, but all for a good cause. He won for himself one of Sioux City's good looking girls. We wish him a long and happy married life. The boys all thought the cigars were fine. He wasn't like another harness maker we know that came to Sioux City for a wife and hiked out before anyone knew anything about it.

Brother Clint Sobolik has applied for his retiring card. He is going to try and fit himself for something better than a harness maker. He starts on a college course March 15th. We wish you success, Brother Clint.

We waited on the different firms of the city in regard to the eight-hour day, and I guess we got about the same answer as most of the others did—that it was up to the N. S. M. A. One of the firms gave us a letter which pleased the boys very much. If we only had a few more bosses that thought the same way. Here is the letter—see for yourselves:

To the Leather Workers Union, Local No. 24, Sioux City, Ia.

Gentlemen:—Your circular of February 14th was presented to me some time ago by your committee. In reply will say I am in favor of any increase in wages that can be brought about at this time, as I do not think the harness makers are receiving just compensation for labor performed—that is, skilled labor—and all I ask is that I may be put on the same footing as other people in my line of business.

Wishing you success, I am,

Respectfully yours,

MR. L. O'HARROW.

If we could get the majority to think the same way I guess that harness making would not be such a bad business. But they do not all think that way by a long shot. The most of them think of getting it done as cheaply as possible.

Hoping that we can get what we have asked for or as near as we can without any trouble, I am,

Fraternally yours,

HARRY MATTHEWS,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 25, DENVER, COLO.

Well, brothers, No. 25 has had quite a change with some of her members. Brother Lutolf has gone to his old love, the J. H. Wilson Saddlery Co.; Brothers Otterphole, Knechen and Assenbrenner to Heiser's; Brother Oliver to Mueller's, and Brother Tyler to Wilson's. One new member, Brother Fletcher, to Heiser's; Brother Cunningham went to Colorado Springs; Brother Worthington went to Loveland, Colo.; three brothers that I did not get their names, went to work at Wilson's.

Business is good in all branches, and the 21st close at hand. We do not expect any trouble here, as all shops have given us very encouraging answers so far but one. We have been meeting each week and must say have had good attendance and everybody happy.

Local No. 27, Pueblo, surely deserves credit in their action. Mr. Weimer of the Gallup Saddlery Co. told them that they could continue as before or pack their kits. Well, they all packed, even two non-union men, walked out and left the city for work elsewhere. Stick to it, No. 27; you are all right.

Mr. Weimer of the Gallup Saddlery Co. was in Denver a few days ago. I wonder if he thought No. 25 would scab on No. 27? We don't know for what other reason he was here, only to look for men.

The R. T. Frazer scab dump has lost a few of her standbys. They had the nerve to write to one of our members asking him to secure them three good harness makers.

Brother D. K. Armstrong, our secretary-treasurer, has retired from the tade and has bought out a dairy. Ken says he now gets up at 1 o'clock and milks 25 cows before daylight. That boy sure does love work. He says there is money in the dairy business, but hell to get it out.

Brother A. J. Tyler was chosen by No. 25 to fill the secretary's place. Brother Tyler has had the office before and done fine, so you members who are behind in dues, come up, for you can't fool with Brother Tyler. He will just scratch your name off; then it's up to you to start all over again.

Brother Frank Bartnick was chosen to fill the vacancy of recording secretary, Brother Cunningham leaving the city.

No. 25's price list committee has been busy getting up new prices and comparing same all over the city, as near as possible, so it will give all shops the same advantage.

Brother Seallg took a trip down home last week to get acquainted with his family. Have to do it once in a while, Jack, aye?

The J. H. Wilson Saddlery Co. is making

preparations for their new building on Lawrence street. Will start to build about June.

Brother Ganzalos of Pueblo stopped off on his way back to Cheyenne, Wyo. Says he likes it now.

Brother Carter is cutting at Heiser's, helping Sam out.

Brother Bob Ladwig was down last week. Made us a small visit. All O. K.

The J. H. Wilson Saddlery Co. installed another machine this week. That makes three Campbells in their factory.

Brother Myers came up to our last meeting with a box of cigars. We all smoked to the health of his bride and himself.

Don't forget, Brother Neno Oliver, we have got the same coming from you.

Hoping by the time you read this that the eight-hour question will be settled all over the country, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

P. L. ALTFILLISCH,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 28, DALLAS, TEX.

Local No. 28 has certainly come to life in the last month. On the night of the 7th we pulled off one of the grandest and most successful smokers in the history of the leather workers of Dallas. At least one hundred union and non-union men were present. (All are union now.) The greatest feature of the evening was an Al badger fight. The string victim was on old-timer, T. A. Harvey. Beer, sandwiches, cigars, music and some good old union speeches from other locals besides our own were enjoyed by all. Twenty-three new members were the fruits of the smoker.

Since last writing about forty non-union men have come into the narrow way that leads to shorter hours and higher wages.

Local No. 28 is stronger now than she has been in many years. We hope our success in the eight-hour slogan will prove to all new members that the union is the only wage-getter. When the appointed time comes old No. 28 will be right there 125 strong.

Some ads have already appeared in the papers from different places for leather workers, but no union men should leave his post right now. Now, brothers, if we win this fight don't lag behind with your dues and finally drop out. Remember that each man helps to strengthen the organization.

The following is a list of the new members: H. C. Vann, A. B. Allen, E. B. Grisom, J. M. Sherrill, A. S. Moore, Ed. L. Allen, J. P. Baldwin, J. D. Hooper, Harry Gurland, W. D. Goodman, Fred Schnepbach, L. J. Varga, Clyde Grissom, Otto Lake, C. F. Littlejohn, M. C. Miller, J. F. Blucher, W. T. Heisel, A. F. Appleby, Alex Ayers, F. R. Hardyman, John Faust, A. J. Heisel, Joe Obely, W. J. Obely, E. O. Beyer, L. C. Brooks, J. A. Johnson, H. B. Murdock, C. V. Smith, E. L. Steer, H. Teubner, Jos. Tab-

losky, Andrew Kussman, Robert Durom, A. Richter and O. H. Harrison.

Fraternally yours,

SAM SHUMATE,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 29, LINCOLN, NEB.

Everyone is working and business is good.

We are sorry to report that our brother, F. E. Kehmeier, is on the sick list and that Brother H. Shroeder has left us to go to his home in Shroeder, N. M.

Brother Tim McKivitt is working at Harp-ham Bros.

Our meetings are all pretty well attended and we hope for big things in the near future.

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 32, FREMONT, NEB.

Brother M. J. Seeborg has bought a buck-eye at Papillion, Neb. Good luck go with you and may your shadow never grow less.

Brother Frank Sampson and H. T. Hobrecht have perambulated to the state metropolis. No. 12 gets two good U. B. men, all right.

Brother Henry Kuehl is now located at Hastings, Neb., with J. H. Haney & Co. Well, Henry, you can help Brother Jack Sullivan eat rabbits.

Brother James F. Shoup from No. 3 has racked his tools in the harness shop. Glad you are here, Brother Shoup.

We had a good turnout at our first regular meeting in March. That is what the old wheel horses like to see. Let it be a regular thing.

The cartoon on the first page of our March Journal was the real thing, all right. It just put the situation as it really is. But the one in the February issue, I think, was inclined to put the leather workers on the hummer. Why not use a circus band wagon with thirty-two head of horses with sixteen sets of union-made harness and collars?

Business is very good at this writing. All brothers are working ten hours. What next?

Well here is hoping that when this comes before you the dust will be settled and there will be peace on earth good will to men, and we can tell who is who.

Fraternally yours for eight hours.

JOHN E. LIND,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 35, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

I am writing this on the evening of March 16, the day for the contest between the committees of the two greatest factors in the harness manufacturing industry.

There is not much to write about at this stage of the game as all the boys are living in suspense, hoping that both sides will come to a satisfactory understanding.

We have been doing a land office business in the way of enlisting recruits in our great army. I think since the ultimatum was pre-

sented to the various firms here we have taken in about thirty members. We are holding meetings every week on Friday, our regular time, and Sunday between times. We held one on Sunday, March 20.

Business seems to be brisk in all branches of the trade. Brother Harry Sylvester has ceased being an employe of the Holiday Wyon Co. and has racked his kit with the Saddlery Co.

We held an open meeting on Sunday afternoon, February 20. Mr. Edgar A. Perkins, president of Typographical Union No. 1, editor of the Union and ex-president of the Indiana State Federation of Labor, addressed us and gave us a talk along union lines. After the open meeting we went into executive session and initiated sixteen members. The conditions in the three factories at present writing are grand, as but a very few are on the outside. I would like to see something come along that could ooze into those balls of worry and induce them to join.

Well, I was so engrossed with the work of organizing that I failed to have an article in the last issue, but will ask you to excuse me this time.

This is all now and I will try and have a longer and more sensible article in the May Journal, as something tells me I will have two hours longer to think of an article. Here's success to the eight-hour day.

Fraternally,
DAVID F. NEWMAN,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 36, WACO, TEX.

Local No. 36 is still all smiles, notwithstanding the fact that the N. S. M. A. says that we are not entitled to an eight-hour day. It seems by this decision that we must slave ten long hours a day while every craft in our midst have the eight-hour day. Oh, ye leather workers! Will you stand for this? Well, I should say not. We are going to be somebody. We are going to spend a few hours of this rugged life at home with wife and baby.

Brothers, owing to the conditions that exist I will not say much at this writing. I just want to impress on the mind of every brother that this is the time to show your loyalty. Let us every one be true blue and work eight hours or none. This is the only time for us to better our conditions. I hope every sister local stands as does old No. 36. We have every man in town except one in the union. He was born and raised a pet and don't know anything else.

Since my last writing we have initiated Brothers Jno. Cummins, Will Jost, C. W. Koch, Frank Risher and Brother Germs. These being the last there are in town we will have no more initiations for awhile.

The first meeting in March we nominated for Fourth General Vice President T. B. Hyatt. We earnestly appeal to the jurisdiction for Brother Hyatt's support. Not a member of our Executive Council is a Texan. and we feel that we are entitled to one at

any rate. We could look the world over and not find any one more loyal, more willing and more capable to hold the position than Brother Hyatt. He has made a study of the laboring man's interests for a number of years and we believe if there is a brother in existence that can benefit us he can. He has been tried several times on his unionism and has been a top-notch in every trial.

I honestly hope at my next writing that I can say we have eight hours a day.

Fraternally yours,
CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 46, WATERLOO, IOWA.

Well, we are still working. Nothing definite heard of yet.

Since last writing Brother Charlie Minturn has joined our ranks, and Brother Frank Gavin has returned to Waterloo.

Brother Frank Hill was up from Cedar Rapids to see the boys, and attend meeting. Brother Fleeder is on the sick list.

In looking over the correspondence in some of the last Journals we have noticed a considerable amount of mud slinging back and forth between locals, and also in a light way between individuals. Let me ask you, brothers, is this the true spirit? Had we not better cut it out and try more to cover up the faults of a local or brother than to display them in print for others to read who are not affiliated with us? For surely others do read the Journals besides Brotherhood members. Let us all turn over a new leaf and if we cannot say anything good do not say anything bad. In short, show a true brotherly spirit.

Our committee was called down today to confer with the manager of the Waterloo Saddlery Co. in regard to proposed settlement, or strike, whichever it may be. They were treated in a courteous and gentlemanly manner and we are certain that if the members of the above firm had the settlement of the whole business in their hands it would have been adjusted long ago.

They as a whole and as individuals have seen the bottom rung of the ladder and know what the lot of the laboring man is. Arrangements are being made for next week in a very friendly and good natured manner by both sides. No ill-feeling seems to exist, both parties understanding the situation thoroughly. We hope it is the same in every place.

Yours fraternally,
JOHNSON,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 48, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend our meetings. On March 3 we had an especially enthusiastic meeting and the seating capacity was limited. We initiated fifteen members at this meeting, some of them being old-timers, and they made things very interesting. Our local has prob-

ably the only two apprentices in the South. They are Albert Hudson and Frank Schroeder, Jr. This event has never happened in the history of Local No. 48 before and it is well worth mentioning. This indicates that even the boys are interested in the eight-hour move. Organizing has been our main object and we have been successful so far. Organizer Lerouge and several hard-working brothers have done splendid work. Our local consists mostly of employees of the L. P. Rice Co. and in this house we are completely organized in the harness and saddle departments.

Our increase in membership necessitated the appointment of a shop collector in the saddle department and the honor was given to Brother C. Scheffler, who is a good union man, being affiliated with the musicians' union of this city.

The eight-hour song is being sung with harmony by all our members and everyone is bracing his shoulder to the wheel so that nothing is left undone. The idea of going to and coming from work in the sunshine has enlightened our minds. In the good and welfare of the local, Brother Fred Gerhart praised the older members of our local for the manner in which they held together with only a handful of members and maintained the charter, as it is a plain fact that if these brothers were not stickers we would not have the local in existence. President Le June also expressed his thanks to these brothers.

At this meeting we appointed two shop stewards, Brother Wibker in the harness department, and Brother C. Scheffler in the saddle department. Local No. 48 has lost one of its members, Brother Krause having gone to Shreveport. Brother Munick has left the L. P. Rice Co. to take charge of the J. C. Davey shop, he having succeeded Brother G. Cruickshanks, who has established a business for himself. This means another union card in this city. All the boys wish them both good luck.

Two of our brothers were sick last month, H. Substeder and Gus Welsor. They are now at work and all brothers are glad that they are well again. Brother Kennedy has resigned as correspondent for the local in favor of V. Steinfelds, Jr.

Business is fair down here and all U. B. men at work. Things look good for eight hours for us and we hope the outlook is as bright for all of you.

The following have recently been initiated: C. Blum, W. Wibker, F. Gerhart, J. Rein, A. Wetzka, B. Spierer, F. Fischer, L. Lang, M. Baudin, S. Troyani, F. Krause, F. Schroeder, Sr., E. Melkid, C. Scheffler, P. Muller, I. Tassin, F. Sauer. There were also two apprentices, A. Hudson and F. Schroeder, Jr.

This being my first effort as correspondent I will close for this time.

Wishing all locals good luck and eight hours, I am,

Fraternally yours,
V. STEINFELDS, JR.,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 49, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Business in this section is good. It is very much better than it has been for a long time as they are anticipating a strike. Local No. 49 and its standpats are also preparing for a walk.

Brothers Chas. Noeller and Cliff Elliott left for Montpelier, Ind., and Brother Edw. Jackson for Columbus, O. Good luck to these brothers.

This local would like to know the whereabouts of Brother Edw. Kettler. Many of his friends would like to know where he is residing. Now, Edward, if you come within reach of this, please answer us as we are all anxious to hear from you.

Local No. 49 extends its sympathy to Brothers Fields, Sr. and Jr., in their recent sorrow in the death of the beloved mother and wife.

With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 55, MARIETTA, OHIO.

All visiting brothers are welcome to our meetings.

The severity of the winter in this section and throughout the East, and the inability of many of the workers to secure employment, has had a demoralizing effect both on industry and the unemployed. The increased cost of living that President Kirby of the N. S. M. A. is trying to saddle on labor organizations is not by any means all of the contentions of labor. It is held responsible for about all that comes down the line. If it were not for the protection given to all labor by labor unions conditions would be worse than they are, and the workers would be much nearer abject and helpless slavery. In every branch of industry the manufacturers' associations has progressed more rapidly than labor organizations, and the stronger the manufacturers' association grows the fiercer their fight to destroy labor organizations.

If Kirby could prove that a general increase in wages preceded the increased cost of living, and that the latter corresponded with the former, he might have something on which to base his argument. We all know there is no relation between the two. There is no watered stock in a labor organization. The corporations of this country are loaded to the guards with it and the increased prices in living is for the purpose of paying dividends on watered stock. The so-called free American people of this country have been voting for a protective tariff for many years because they had been led to believe that they were protecting infant industries and so-called free and independent American labor, but they are beginning to see these infant industries have grown to be monstrosities and the bigger they get the more protection they want. The average man is beginning to find that he is in the same boat with the member of the labor union. He is

beginning to see that organized capital, by getting control of banks, trusts and insurance companies, can use the savings of the millions who toil, to buy up the railroads and food trusts and when they control these they can dictate the price the producer will get for his product. They fix the freight rates and fix the price the consumer must pay for what he consumes, so as to pay dividends on watered stock. No labor trust fixes the price of anything that enters into life's necessities. We help to pay dividends upon watered stocks every time we ride on steam or electric roads or buy any of the necessities of life. There are none of us that become millionaires as a stockholder in a labor union. If the president of the N. S. M. A. will probe a little deeper he will find the negro in the wood pile. The bill that is at present before the state legislature of Ohio prohibiting organized labor from limiting the number of apprentices in trade is causing quite a contention between the manufacturers' association and the labor organizations.

But from a legal and moral standpoint we cannot consistently bar anyone in his pursuit of a livelihood. The existing competitive system under which we are all struggling for an existence is responsible for this contention. Inhuman methods are resorted to for protection of one class against another class and the oft-repeated saying that self-preservation is the first law of nature seems to be the most available weapon sought for because of a selfish motive. This perplexing problem will never be solved by class antagonism; it will never be solved by simple and pure trade unionism; it may be solved by a union of all unions of the world that has embodied in its principles the abolition of class distinction. We cannot remedy the existing evils in the body politic by simply laying down on the job and trusting to politicians to do it for us. We must be up and doing for ourselves.

That the nonpossessor or jobless of this country is confronted with difficult problems in the shape of opposition from the class conscious corporations, is no surprise to those who have watched developments during the past few years. With hostile courts annulling laws meant to protect the workers, hurling injunctions in every industrial crisis, legalizing the black list, outlawing the boycott, jailing men who dare to protest against oppression, wrecking union treasuries for alleged damages sustained by corporate interests, with congress and state legislation ignoring the appeal of the common people for relief in the unequal struggle for fair play, and governors and mayors standing ready to apply the Dick military law against those who revolt against slavish conditions with the union overrun, with sneaks and spies ready to betray their fellows for a few paltry dollars, and strike-breaking agencies throughout the country recruiting scabs and thugs to beat down labor to hold it in subjection, and every scheme that can possibly be devised is resorted to, it looks everything but flattering to those who seek a living

under fair conditions. And what does it all mean? It simply means that the wealth producers of this country must eliminate the dividing line between them and adopt a get-together policy. The latest trust just recently formed is the job trust in New York, called the National Employment Exchange, headed by J. P. Morgan, Rockefeller and others for the purpose of providing employment for the jobless. It so happens that the promoters of this job trust controls millions of jobs. This, of course, puts the independent employment bureau out of business. You pay your money to secure a job through this institution, and just the same if the conditions under which you work are not satisfactory you will hit the road, but there will be no job at the next station for you.

Another project that has sprung into existence is the Employers' Indemnity Co., incorporated under the laws of the state of West Virginia. The promoters of this institution are also great captains of industry, closely associated with the U. S. Steel corporation and the N. S. M. A. This company proposes to insure its stockholders against strikes and labor troubles of every description on a premium of three hundred dollars per year. Thus if a strike should occur in a plant so protected they could sit down and draw one hundred a day. But self-preservation is the first law of nature. Seek to abolish class distinction and your God-given rights will be preserved for all in the interest of all fraternity.

S. W. CUSTAR,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 56, PORTLAND, ORE.

Local No. 56 has been having fine meetings lately. At our last meeting we had to carry in chairs. What do you know about that? It goes to show that the brothers are taking an interest in the welfare of the local. Keep it up, brothers, and when the time comes for us to show our colors we will be up in front with the rest of the locals.

We were rather disappointed not to receive an answer from the firms here. They did not give us an answer, the only one we got being from the newspapers. We answered them in the same way and told them what is what; so if they do not come over the line we will do the next best thing, as there will be no other alternative.

Is a saddle maker better than a harness maker? I ask this question because that is what they think in Portland. We have a bunch of soreheads making saddles in this town and if it was not for the fact that so many of them are larger than myself, I would tell them some plain English. They do not join the union because the harness makers didn't stick; they do not join the union because the other fellow does not, or because one talks to the boss too much, etc. Now, this is getting old and if you fellows ever had any union blood running through your veins now is your time to

show it. If you do not you are worse than a scab. Now show your feather and be a man. What is more than that, two saddle hands with old book numbers had their names taken off the roll because the "other fellow" didn't belong. To these two I will say that a deserter in time of war is a coward. So be men and come back where you belong, or maybe the jurisdiction will find out who you are.

Brother Shorty Bennett, one of the U. B.'s old war horses, was in town a few days but left for The Dalles, Ore. The writer didn't get to talk to shorty as he would like to have done, as he was busy with the newspapers while he was here. Brother Bennett was let out at the A. A. Kraft Co. for taking an active part in trying to organize the local. Now that goes to show what Kraft is. I for one am sorry that he wasn't left on the unfair list. How he did squeal when he was there because he couldn't get men, etc. So much for Kraft. By the way, they also made it so warm for Brother Richard Rolup that he quit and left for Calgary, Canada. Good luck to you, Dick. They will need your kind there. True blue is your policy.

Brother Andrews from Stockton and Brother Patterson from Ft. Wayne, Ind., are with us and the writer has met both of them. They are the kind of timber we are looking for.

Brother John Yost, our worthy president, had a falling out with the foreman and quit. Being the president of No. 56, he couldn't get a job in the city, so he left for Hood River and is making good. He says: "I love my booze but oh you dry town."

Brother Geo. Soyster dropped a few lines the other day, and we were surprised to learn that he was away back East. How in the name of common sense did you get back there? That pack horse and camping outfit must be great on a trip like that. You must have run onto that eight-hour buzz wagon and got a swift ride.

I notice in the February Journal that Brother Brady of No. 128 has started to use his hammer. He is making trouble about Brother Shipman being on the job at Ottawa all the time when Brother Baker saw fit to keep him there. Then he turns right around and goes after Brother Letroadec for casting reflections on Brother Baker when he is doing the same thing, only his aim is to hand the lemon to Brother Shipman. He has the same grudge against those two brothers that they have against Brother Baker. I would say, forget it, like Brother Baker does.

By the time this reaches the readers we will know our fate, one way or the other. With best wishes to all locals for eight hours, I am,

Fraternally yours,
PETER YOST,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 57, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The demand for an eight-hour day and increase for the piece workers has been made.

The union leather workers of the San Francisco Corporation Yard volunteered their services to make the demand on all the shops. They were well received in all places and were assured that the matter would be given due consideration. When they come to Mr. W. Davis, the owner of the notorious Bee Hive, he refused to accept anything whatever and stated that this thing had been expected and as far as he was concerned he should run his factory nine hours per day, no matter what happened, and as president of the Pacific Coast Wholesale Saddlery Association he could state that all the members of the said association would do the same. As to the increase in prices, he stated that his scale was arranged so that good men could make \$4 per day and he considered that enough pay for any leather worker. This statement was made in the face of the fact that his piece workers hardly average \$2 per day; but I guess they are not good men.

Mr. Davis also stated that he was running an open shop and always intended to do so, therefore any demands or complaints must come from his employees individually before he could consider the same.

Well, Mr. Davis does run an open shop and runs it on the principles so correctly described by Mr. Dooley. Here is how Mr. Dooley describes the open shop:

"What is all this talk that's in the papers about the open shop?" asked Mr. Hennessey.

"Why, don't yer know?" said Mr. Dooley. "Really, I'm surprised at yer ignorance, Hennessey. What is th' open shop? Shure, 'tis a shop where they kape th' door open t' accommodate t' consthant sthream of min comin' in t' take jobs cheaper thn th' min what has th' jobs. 'Tis like this, Hinnissey: Suppose wan of these free-barn Amerycan citizens is wurkin' in an open shop for th' princely wages of wan iron dollar a day of tin hours. Along comes another free-barn son-of-a-gun, an' he sez t' th' boss: 'I think I could handle th' job for ninety cints.'

"Sure," sez the boss, an' the wan-dollar man gets th' merry, jinglin' can, an' goes out into th' crool world t' exercise his inalienable roights as a free-barn Amerycan citizen and scab on some other poor devil. An' so it goes on, Hinnissey. An' who gets th' benefit? Thru, it saves th' boss money, but he don't care no more for money than he does for his roight eye. It's all principle wid him. He hates t' see min robbed of their indeppendence. They must have their indeppendence, reghardils of inythng ilse."

"But," said Hennessey, "these open shop min ye minshun say they are fer th' unions, if properly conducted."

"Shure," said Mr. Dooley, "if properly conducted. An' there ye are. An' how wud they have thim conducted? No sthrikes, no rules, no contrahcts, no scales, hardly any wages, an' dam few mlmbers."

At this writing, March 21st, we have all the factories tied up good and tight.

Some of the smaller shops have already

given in and we expect all the rest to fall in line within a day or so.

As to the larger ones they are waiting to see what the others will do, and the others are Mr. Davis. This gentleman has in a most gentlemanly manner started the ball rolling by keeping back all pay due union piece workers on unfinished work. He probably figures that the less money we have the sooner we will come back to work. I think he has another guess coming.

That's about all for today. Now, brothers, that we are out, stay out until we get something. Yours fraternally,

J. C. EDWARDS.

BRANCH No. 60, WHEELING, W. VA.

Brother Montgomery and Brother Joe Wild are still on the sick list.

Brother Bruhn went to Blairsville, Pa., to work in the enamel works, but came back again to Wheeling and took his old position at T. T. Hutchinson Co.

Local No. 60 initiated Geo. C. Weissenbon, an apprentice at T. T. Hutchinson Co.

Business is pretty fair at present and we are hoping as soon as the weather opens to see good business, as the prospects are good.

Well, boys, the ball has started rolling and by the time this is printed we will all know how the general demand came out. I am glad that the boys gave the Executive Council full power to act with the N. S. M. A. in making a settlement. The boys of No. 60 are waiting patiently for word from Chicago, and are ready to obey the demand of the Executive Council. We certainly can feel proud of the increased membership of the U. B. No. 60 took one new member in in February and one in March. This local does not wait long on them. They must come in with their application at least within a week after they start to work.

Brother Jake Clein had the misfortune to burn his face by falling on the engine of his yacht during the flood, but is able to work again now.

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 63, DULUTH, MINN.

Business here is in an unsettled state, owing to the many rumors afloat as to what the N. S. M. A. and the officers of the U. B. intend to do at their joint conference. The suspense is killing to some of the boys, to hear them talk, but by the time this is in print we will probably know what is what.

The article by Brother Albert Mayer of No. 2 in the March issue is good reading, "Eight hours, or we never make another stitch," and those of us who know this brother know he means what he says. I only wish we had 1,000 more like him.

The factory of J. H. Constantine has been bought out by the Schulze Bros. Co. There are about ten or twelve men employed in this house. Schulze Bros. also have eight or nine men in the Marshall-Wells factory, building harness. This is something new,

two factories under one roof. The men get along well together; in fact, are all one happy family.

Brother Wise did not tarry very long in Fargo—five days. He is at present pushing a Campbell for Marshall-Wells.

Brother Horak also went to Fargo.

Brother Geo. McKay, foreman in the collar factory, has left us, and Brother A. Paul has been promoted to the place.

Locals are requested to be on the lookout for one Becker, a miner. He came and told his story, and we fell for it. We wrote to his local at Bay City, Mich., and he was branded as a fake. He told a pitiful tale—lost his eyesight by a blast in the mine and has just been cured; has his family with him, and is on his way back home. He speaks with a foreign accent, and is about 50 years of age, black hair, gray eyes, with large features, weighs about 150 pounds, roughly dressed, with a Socialist button on his coat. He gives different names as he goes along.

I wonder if the manufacturers of buckles and other accessories of harness were to increase their prices 15 per cent, would the harness factories close up shop? Would they? No. They would simply add that per cent and a little more to pay for their trouble, to the selling price, and there would be no hard feeling, either. But what right has the working man to increase the price on his labor? None at all. He should be a good little fellow, take what the other fellow thinks is best for him and keep his mouth shut. At least that seems to be the attitude of some manufacturers. But we hope the majority will see that our demands are just and treat us as men, not as slaves.

The attitude of the men here in Duluth is, hold the strike weapon until the last, compromise and arbitrate if possible, but if not, strike, and eight hours or we never make another stitch. A man can live without the harness business if he makes up his mind to. What did you do when the panic came?

Fraternally yours,
CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 64, ATLANTA, GA.

We should like to see a better attendance at the meetings of our local. We should get together and do more for our own benefit locally in the future than we have done in the past. We have some good men outside of our local, who ought to be members. They would all like to work eight hours per day, but can't help to get it, so we are in a very bad fix as far as a shorter workday is concerned. If we cannot get it, we hope all others will reap the rich reward.

Brother M. R. Wooten, after farming one or two years, has racked his kit at Beck & Gregg Hardware Co. Glad to have you with us again, M. R.

Brother F. H. Kligenberg has racked his kit at D. Goldin's. Glad to have you with us again, Frank.

Brother M. L. Manley has been transferred to No. 80. You will find Fayet O. K. Success to you, Susie.

Brother P. Murray, our secretary-treasurer, has left us for parts unknown. He was one of the old standbys of Local No. 64. We will feel his loss. He left without anyone knowing about it. He hope that he will let us hear from him soon.

We lost one shop card here because of the fact that one of the shops was allowed to work nine and one-half hours per day. It is not right, I say, for any union man to work for his employer because his shop is open and the other one close. A brother is a brother, it matters not where he works.

Brother L. B. Dawda is working for Frankle. Success to you, Boscomb.

Business is picking up some here at present.

I will close, with best wishes to all locals for eight hours.

Fraternally yours,
E. O. HAWKINS,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 79, HARTFORD, CONN.

Our last few meetings have been well attended, but at the same time we do not seem to have all yet. I understand we are to have some of the officers from the Central Labor Union present to speak on real live labor questions, and the president, being a cigar maker, I think will give the boys a talk that will do them some good. I think the cigar makers have accomplished more than any other organization, owing to the competition of the so-called trust, and I think we ought to take our hat off to those fellows. But, boys, they have been working for all they have, and now let us get busy. We are not asking for anything unreasonable. It takes more skill to put up a harness or a collar, to say nothing of a saddle, than to make a 5c cigar. We haven't got the men with the backbone. Look around you in the shop and you will see some fellow that couldn't afford to pay the 25c per week, but at the same time he wants to work at the trade. If the cigar makers had such a poor lot of sticks, do you think they would earn \$25 or \$30 per week? No. But such are the conditions today of the leather workers, and we hope that each man will do his duty and join his union. You are not taking anything away from the manufacturers, only what you are entitled to. You are robbing your family, that is all, of the honor of having the head of the family carrying out the work to better your own conditions. Are you doing this? If not, do so. Everything in this land that can be is organized for some purpose. You have physicians, lawyers and other professional men banded together. Do you think they are ashamed of their affiliation? I say no. They are proud of their work. Why are we not the same? Because we are selfish. We want others to do the work for us and at the same time we are ashamed to think we are a leather worker, and if any-

one asks you what you are working at, you hesitate to tell him, because your business has the distinction of being as bad as anything that you could work at. That is reason enough for us all to give a helping hand to ameliorate our condition and do our share. You know as well as anyone that you will be benefited in time.

There is nothing new here, as there are very few leather workers coming East, and we do not blame them. Young man, go West. The harness business in the East is at low tide.

With best wishes to all sisters locals and success to the eight-hour slogan, I am,

Fraternally yours,

A. BLOOM.

BRANCH No. 80, ROCKFORD, ILL.

Local No. 80 is a very live one just now. We are initiating members right along and at the present rate it will not be long before all eligibles will be in. Still there is room for a few more. Come thou with us, as we will do thee good.

Once more we are about to nominate the ones to pilot the old ship for the ensuing year. Perhaps a few words to individual members just now will be timely. We as individuals are largely responsible for the election of our superiors or servants. So before we nominate our candidates let us carefully study as far as possible the requirements necessary to make capable officers. It is about time we were waking up to the fact that our general officers should be something more than good fellows. They should be men of good sound business reasoning, those who are accustomed to meeting men who do business in a business way, men who are conservative. The time for hot-headed unreason is past. We are getting beyond the brutal force stage now. We must know that where our liberty stops the other fellows' begins, and where the other fellow's stops, ours begins. The quicker we learn these points in our prospective officers the quicker we will intelligently elect the right men for the right office. It often happens that we measure a man's ability for general (and local as well) officers by the amount of hot air they are able to deliver in a specified time, and often we are very much fooled when it comes to the crisis. They are often found wanting. So let us study men, for we are about to nominate our officers for the final election. Let us use a double amount of precaution and elect the proper men for their respective offices.

Here is something that I would prefer leaving out, but as my predecessor has very ably drawn one side of the picture of some of our unpleasant differences, it fell to me to present the other side, for everything must have two sides. What I am going to say can be verified by the minutes of this local and the vast majority of No. 80's members. Of course, there are some dissenting members, but it requires many kinds of peo-

ple to make up this world and everyone is entitled to his personal opinion. But when the body to which we belong speaks and the majority of its members says such and such we will do, then as individuals we have no right to spread our personal opinions as being the opinions of this body, or any other for that matter. Mind you, now, I am not saying as individuals we are not to express our opinions, but I do not think we should leave others under the impression that what we have said was the opinion of the body we are a part of.

To make plain these statements, referring to the correspondence of No. 63, it is quite evident that someone has been misinformed, or there is an error, either intentional or otherwise, when he refers to the "undesirables," etc. And what he states are only half truths. Why not tell the whole truth? There has been but one man told that he was an undesirable workman. Others were told the reason for their being laid off or let out. Now the case cited by No. 63 (not mentioning any names): Why wasn't either the correspondent or his informant fair enough to say that when T. F. H. was presented with evidence showing that this brother in question was not guilty of what the firm suspected, that T. F. H. then offered this brother his old position back, the same as before? The brother chose not to come back, as was his right. Some appear to want to make out that men are fired daily almost without any cause, when such is not the case. Some of these men, I am sorry to say, to my knowledge have worked under much worse conditions than ever existed here. What is the matter? There is a reason.

I have merely outlined this affair here. I could go into the matter fully, but do not think the Journal the proper place for such articles, and would not have written this, but think it just and right for the jurisdiction to know some of the facts that are facts. I expect to drop this unless another scribe picks it up, and if one does he may expect to get another dose. However, I expect C. V. tonic will be better.

Well, before this is published it is very likely that we will know what our demand has brought, and of course those who have always known how it would terminate will be saying, "I told you so." But for the time being at least I will say that I want to forget that I am wanting eight hours and try and place myself in the other fellow's place and look at it from the employers' point of view. What reasons could I have for not wanting to grant the eight hours? Well, now, let's see. Maybe if the men have eight hours they will not spend their extra time as profitably as they should. Perhaps they will go to the saloon. But, no, that cannot be, for this old country is surely going dry, and anyway this town is now dry. Then there are many who would not waste their time, but would put it in resting for the morrow, when they will be better able to do what is required of them. Then again, if

we give our men eight hours now, it is likely next year they will want six hours, and so there you are. Now really I cannot see any reason why our manufacturers should hesitate about this matter, for they will all be on the same basis, and no one have the advantage of the other. On the other hand, past experience has taught that a man can produce more work per hour for eight hours than he can per hour working ten hours, and the work of a higher grade, too. I know, for I have tried it. So here is hoping that before these lines are read we will know when we will begin working the shorter hours.

Yours fraternally,

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 98, FARGO, N. D.

Branch No. 98 meets as usual. All visiting brothers are welcome.

Well, boys, we are still progressing splendidly. Everything looks bright for No. 98 in all directions. Business is very good in all lines. We initiated two more the other night, Brothers Drayton and Granger. We are glad to have you brothers in our ranks.

Since my last writing a few changes have taken place. Some of the brothers have departed for other places to try their luck. Brother F. B. Wise went back to Duluth. Brother Frank A. Horak to St. Paul; Brothers Iver Bartlet and Lee Granger left for parts unknown; Brother Lee Jenkins transferred to No. 171, Miles City; Brother Carl Laase left for Minneapolis; Brother J. C. Engelman took out a retiring card and went home; Brother C. A. Halttedge from Kansas City worked with us for about three weeks and left again for old Missouri.

The following brothers were accepted by transfer: Brother Louis Smidstrup from No. 12 and Brother Henry Kreighbaum from No. 63. I wish all these brothers the best of good luck in their new places.

Well, our first annual ball is over and it was a grand success for a starter. Local No. 98 is about \$20 ahead.

About the eight-hour day, I know we are right, and the sooner it comes the better we will be satisfied. Practically everybody of any worth has joined, only two or three hold-outs, and they will soon be added.

With best wishes to all sister locals and success to the eight-hour day, I am,

Fraternally yours,

**C. M. R.,
Correspondent.**

BRANCH No. 99, GREEN BAY, WIS.

Business is still good and all U. B. men are working and looking for eight hours, or all seem to think that is enough, and so do I.

Brother Louis Berger has taken unto himself a wife. Good for you, Brother Berger, and No. 99 wishes you and wife a long, happy life.

I failed to get anything in the last Journal by being too late, and was almost late

this time, but I will try and do better after this, as I will have more time when we have to work only eight hours.

With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

LENT STEPHENS,

Correspondent.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst the beloved mother of our worthy brother, John Schwahn; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 99, U. B. of L. W. on H. G., extend to our brother our heartfelt sympathy in this, his hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given our grief-stricken brother, a copy spread on our minutes and a copy sent to the Journal for publication.

LENT STEPHENS,

CHAS. LORBERBLADT,

WM. H. THOMPSON,

Committee.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our worthy brother, Eckard Schmidt; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 99, U. B. of L. W. on H. G., extend to our brother our heartfelt sympathy in this, his hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given our grief-stricken brother, a copy spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our Journal for publication.

LENT STEPHENS,

CHAS. LORBERBLADT,

WM. H. THOMPSON,

Committee.

BRANCH No. 103, OSKALOOSA, IA.

All visiting brothers are welcome to our meetings.

Business is good in all lines of work. We have several newcomers since last month, Brother J. W. Erskine and Brother F. Bloomer and another brother the scribe did not catch.

We have had several departures from our local, Brothers Wilson, Sifert, Claude Hovey and J. W. Erskine. We wish all brothers success in their new fields.

Now, in regard to Brother McAndrews from Grinnell, will say that we were glad to hear from you and appreciate the good work you are doing. Send them all this way and we will try and make U. B.s out of them. We are sorry that you have been misrepresented as being a buckeye, and am glad to know that it is a coming factory for Iowa. The leather workers are fast becoming popular in Oskaloosa.

We took in a new recruit at our last meeting. Come on, boys.

Brothers Bicknell, Chrisinger and Elbert

Moover and Claude Hovey have gone to dam up the river at Keokuk.

Now, in regard to the great labor questions in every mind, we do not want any more than a just compensation for our labor, but we do not intend to be deprived of a few luxuries, which we certainly deserve. We have taken one of the greatest steps in life. We should stand firm in our demand and build up character and honor. Let not one of us show the yellow streak and afterwards be ashamed to look an honest man in the face.

On the 14th of this month No. 103 had a small skirmish with the Oskaloosa Saddlery Co., but after the fog had cleared away it was discovered that all brothers were back at their stalls. We are waiting for the explosion of the big guns on the 21st.

Well, this is one of the Thompson Boys' last scribbles for a few moons, as he leaves for the Nebraska sandhills soon. He will leave matters in charge of the kid. Watch him, for he is tricky.

Will close by wishing all brothers on the map a short workday Monday, the 21st.

Faternally yours,

THOMPSON BOYS.

BRANCH No. 105, BOSTON, MASS.

So the fourth vice-president turned "scab." Well, No. 105 protested against his appointment, knowing the man to be unfit for any executive position, but without effect. Better take a little advice next time.

Brother Patrick J. Kelly has fallen a victim to the great white plague and was buried on the morning of Washington's birthday. Peace to his ashes.

Business is only fair for the season. All U. B. men are at work.

There are perhaps 400 unorganized harness makers in this corner of New England, and after the eight-hour question is disposed of an efficient organizer should be detailed at once for a season's work in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Local effort is of no avail, for the reason that it takes every minute of the men's time to get enough together to feed their families in this era of high prices, and our financial system does not leave enough funds in the local treasury to pay for time spent in trying to educate men who have no wish to be educated, up to the point of surrendering self for the good of the whole trade.

If the virus of the C. A. has not eaten too deeply into his system, the last appointment to the vacant chair in the Executive Council is a good one.

GEO. JOSCELYN,
Correspondent.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst our late brother, Patrick F. Kelly; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 105, U. B. of L. W. on H. G., extend to his bereaved wife and family our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be printed in our official Journal; also a copy spread on the minutes of our local.

DAVID GADDIS,
JOHN F. BECK,
Committee.

BRANCH No. 115, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Local No. 115 is still doing business at the old stand, or rather in a new hall, as all unions in Vancouver were forced to move on account of the fact that the old Labor Hall is being torn down to give place to a new home, which will be a four-story building, costing about \$80,000. The temporary quarters are at 112 Cordova street, West, where all will be welcome.

We have had the visit from our General President, and while he did not accomplish everything, he did start something, and some of the results can already be seen, and no doubt before long more of the good will be seen. Four new locals will help some, and no doubt had not the time of Brother Baker been so limited there would have been others. I think this will show that the Pacific coast should have an organizer, who would work from the north end to the south end. The time is now ripe to get results.

In regard to the correspondent of No. 128 in the February Journal, I think he could use his space to better advantage and also his time at \$5.50 per day could be used better, if it was only to get facts. In regard to the organization which he stands sponsor for, I would like to call his attention to what President Gompers says about it: "A corporal's guard firing blank cartridges under a high-sounding name."

The time for election of general officers has again rolled around, and I for one think our system of electing the vice-presidents not satisfactory. At present all the vice-presidents have to do is to sit back and do nothing. Then no members get sore at them and they are re-elected, but that does not build up the Brotherhood. If we were to divide the jurisdiction into districts and elect a vice president from each district we would know more about the officer who was being voted on. We could get the best man and see that he did something. When the Executive Council met they would have the ideas of the different sections and be in a better position to act for the good of all. At present our officers are elected by members who do not know anything about the men they are voting for. The General President and General Secretary are in a different position, as their acts are continually before us.

With best wishes to all sister locals, I am,
Faternally yours,

A. LETROADEC.

BRANCH No. 116, SCRANTON, PA.

We are now up against a proposition that is unlike any other that ever confronted our local, and will need all our good judgment and nerve to cope with. We have our little local on one side (now almost 3 years old), and I think the smallest as regards numbers, and most poorly paid body of mechanics in this city, struggling for rights that almost every other union in the country enjoys, and rights that are necessary for our health and our maintenance; rights that our government deems so fair and justifiable that she has based all her contract work on the eight-hour per day principle. On the other side of this proposition we have the employers, banded together to deny us this little grant, that the better paid mechanics are already enjoying, and they flatly deny us those same conditions, and why? Because they say these conditions are not practicable in this city on account of custom work conditions in the shops. This excuse is entirely untenable, because they know for the consideration of the price of that extra hour granted all would continue work to help out on a hurry-up necessity job. Will they do this? I wish they would, but I fear not. They will try to make themselves feel justified in their present course with the silly subterfuge of impracticability. If they believed that this was a good and valid reason for their action in this case, why didn't they say no, we must have this eight hour you ask for, but will give you the price of that hour and you still work the nine hours? Under the present scale of wages they could afford to do this, because this scale is so far below those of the carpenter, mason, plumber, gas and steam fitter, and, in fact, all respectable tradesmen's wage schedule.

And now under existing circumstances I would recommend if the employers offer such terms that Local No. 116, U. B. of L. W., continue work for another year, and if they refuse these terms, to go out. What else could we do if we have any manhood or respect for ourselves? To allow these employers to win out in this struggle means disgrace for our local and makes us helpless imbeciles, subject to our employers.

Look into your stamp book and count up \$48 worth of stamps pasted on those pages in two and one-half years for the privilege of belonging to a union—a local body that was expected to command the respect of our employers and the respect of others. And now must we throw all of this down and submit to the demands of these sweat shops, whose owners will treat us to a lesson on "respect for employers and employers' interests"?

The evident intention of the employers is too plain. Instead of adding 5 or 10 per cent to their product and giving part of it to the employe to overcome the extra expense of living, they try to make us think it cannot be done, that the consumer would not stand for it. Is this the way business men

conduct their business? Can they buy leather at the prices paid two or three years ago? Can you buy eggs, butter, meats and flour for prices you paid two or three years ago, when our wage schedule was made, and which remains until now the same? Haven't the wholesale and retail dealers notified their customers of these changes? And do you suppose that the harness interests have not taken some steps in some way to reimburse themselves for these new conditions in prices? If not, why are the small middlemen paying 45c and more for stock that can be bought now for 39c to 40c? Oh, do they seek to tear down our little protection, that they may, after our local is gone, dictate to us what we shall do, how we shall do it and when we may do it?

Now, my dear brothers, let us look into the future and see if we cannot divine some reason for our employers taking the stand they have against our demands and a corresponding disadvantage that will come up to us through their refusal to accept it. The old adage, "In union there is strength," applies to employers as well as employees. If we lose this fight and our union is broken, look for conditions that surrounded us five years ago, and hand the picture down to your posterity that they may profit by the experience of their forefathers. Learn to stand for right and justice. Let us put away all selfish motives, put our shoulders to the wheel and win out. But please remember that I am always ready to accept fair arbitration in differences like these.

Fraternally yours,
G. R. STILES,
Secretary.

BRANCH No. 120, PEORIA, ILL.

Well, brothers, No. 120 is progressing fine. We met February 20th for the purpose of organizing, and we have the city pretty well organized at the present time. We have had special meetings every Sunday since and two regular meetings. We meet the first and third Tuesdays of each month at the Trades Assembly Hall, corner Adams and Fulton streets. All brothers are welcome. We have three delegates in the Trades Assembly, and that association has promised to help us in every way possible.

At present we have a roll call of 31 members and the applications of two more. These are all interested in the eight-hour working day. Our employers seem to hold a stiff upper lip.

I am glad to say No. 120 is holding a stiffer one and I believe we will win out if anyone does.

With best wishes, I am,
Fraternally yours,
F. E. MENDENHALL,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 156, SEATTLE, WASH.

Local No. 156 meets the first and third Wednesdays of each month and we would

like to see a few of the brothers that have so much business to attend to on those nights. They ought to drop in and see what we are doing. They don't seem to take any interest in the union, but are willing to take all they can get and at the same time they refuse to do anything. Their cry is that there isn't anything doing now. Brothers, forget it. Come out of your slumber, and if there isn't anything doing, get busy and you will see a great deal more to do. Of course there are a few that live a long ways out, but I do not think it would hurt them any to come up to the meeting once a month, or at least once in every two months.

Well, brothers, by the time any of you read this I hope our difficulties will all be settled. The Seattle Collar & Harness Co. has partly changed hands and is going by the name of the Seattle Saddlery Co. They are incorporated for \$300,000, and they say they are going to work from 75 to 100 men. I don't know where they are going to get them from. However, it will be some time before they are in working order.

Mr. Walter Read has taken the position as foreman. He used to be foreman of the Johnson Saddlery Co. in Frisco.

I am glad to say we have Brother J. A. Peterson back with us again, but have not yet received his card.

At our last meeting we had a few vacancies in the offices, almost a new set: Secretary-Treasurer, W. J. Wilson; Recording Secretary, J. A. Peterson; Vice-President, J. Sjostram; Delegates to Central Labor Council, Brothers J. A. Peterson and Johnson.

Hoping the Brotherhood will be successful with their demand, I am,

Fraternally yours,
W. J. WILSON.

BRANCH No. 163, MERIDIAN, MISS.

As I have failed to find any correspondence in the Journal from No. 163 for several months past, I will try and make a life sign to let the U. B. know that we are still among the living, if not heard from very often.

The home boys here do not take the interest in the local that they should and have not been holding meetings as regular as they ought to. However, I can say this much for them, they are very good about paying their dues.

For the last few months business has been very good, and quite a number of new faces have put in their appearance, and have put new life into the local. We have rented a hall and are getting down to business right and holding meetings regularly. At our last meeting in the new hall we initiated Rufus Thompson, a machine operator from Shreveport, La., and Henry Holdakowski, a harness maker from New Orleans, La. Both are working for Threefoot Bros. and they are true blue.

Brother E. J. Turner has been on the sick list for the past month, but was able to be back at his desk again last Monday. Brother O. Harty has been on the sick list for over

a year, but from all reports he is improving. Hope to see you out again soon, brother.

Some of the late arrivals are Brothers W. P. Murphy and H. J. Schumacher.

If Threefoot Bros.' harness and saddle trade continues to grow like it has for the past year, in the near future they will be doing the largest wholesale business of any factory in the South. Business is very good at present.

Hoping we will all be working eight hours by the time this is in print, I remain,

ONE OF THE BOYS,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 168, CHAMPAIGN AND URBANA, ILL.

Short communications are said to be appreciated by the manager of the Journal. So have one on me.

We initiated three new members since my last month's correspondence.

Our special meeting in February looked good to me. We had a full house, and that is what we want at every meeting. Every member is interested in the eight-hour movement. They say the sooner the better, and I presume there will be something doing before this goes to print.

Mr. Chas. Noonan, president of the Miller Harness Co., signed the eight-hour schedule the latter part of February. The Miller Harness Co. is an open shop, but all employees that are eligible belong to the U. B., and did any of you brothers ever hear of an employer of an open shop requesting all newcomers to join the U. B. before they took out a job? I never did before. But nevertheless this is true with the Miller Harness Co. A few more employers like Mr. Noonan is what we want.

Business is rushing with this firm and working conditions are good. Several good men have racked their tools here lately, so it is best to write the secretary-treasurer before coming this way.

Mr. E. W. Sampson, a retailer, has also signed the eight-hour schedule.

Let us all take a trip in the eight-hour buzz wagon, if we ever expect to get anything out of life, and I am sure we all do. No danger of getting hurt. The A. F. of L. will take care of us.

Waiting for the eight-hour workday, I am,
Fraternally yours,

F. C.,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 169, GALESBURG, ILL.

Branch No. 169 is still growing in membership. Since the last publication of the Journal we initiated the following members: J. C. Hedenberg, Eugene Lang, Clarence Moran, E. A. Ericson, Wm. Gault and A. B. Schwenker.

Brother W. H. Schliefer and Brother C. I. Kent have transferred to No. 39. It is hard to lose such members as these. They are

first-class mechanics and true blue union men. Our loss is No. 39's gain. They are a credit to any local.

Brother Howard, who was a member of our local, went to Peoria and was active in reorganizing No. 120. Good for you, Brother Howard. We wish you success, boys, and hope that we will not have to send one of our brothers to reorganize you again.

Brother Wagner is still unable to work. He had to go to the hospital for the second operation. We hope to see him at his bench in a short time.

Brother Elmer Liston of No. 169 is a candidate for Fourth Vice-President. We hope he will be successful, as he is a man, well fitted to fill the position. He is an old member of the Brotherhood, a good speaker and a man of sound judgment.

I have been instructed by the local to mention that one of our brothers two months ago borrowed some money from us, which he was to pay back in thirty days. He has not paid it. Now, Brother —, you had better do your best to settle this before my next letter.

We are anxiously awaiting the result of the conference between our Executive Board and the N. S. M. A., which we feel confident will be some gain for us.

We are proud to say that the Adams & Johnson Co.'s collar shop is union to a man. In the harness shop we have six non-union men, gig saddle shop two, riding saddle department two. We have not much to say about these non-union men, only that they are made of the same kind of material that most all non-union men are made of.

Later—We have just received a telegram from Kansas City stating that it was impossible to reach an agreement with the N. S. M. A. committee. This means a walk-out Monday, so out we go.

Faternally yours,

CORRESPONDENT.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

"The S. C. Gallup Saddlery Co.,

"Pueblo, Colo., U. S. A.

"March 15, 1910.

"To the Trade:—By reason of demands lately made of the employer and manufacturers by the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, which demands are not being acceded to generally, a strike of all craftsmen affiliated with the union is impending and a walk-out will doubtless occur on March 21st. It is presumed that the strike will be general and will affect all manufacturing jobbers throughout the United States and Canada. While not an assured prediction, it is apparent that this condition will for a short time interfere with promptness in filling orders.

"While this firm dislikes taking issue with any organization of labor or with any employes in any cause whatsoever, we have felt the necessity on this occasion to de-

part from our rule and have taken exception to the demands of the union, feeling that we have a high reputation in the employment and management of our skilled help and that the same is unjustly assailed. For the first instance during the entire period of our business career of forty years we are called upon to make a stand for our own protection. In order to forestall a walk-out with delay incidental thereto, we have taken this matter in our own hands two weeks in advance of the arrangement of the union to declare a strike and have made our position clear and our intentions known at this date. As a consequence of this action on our part we do not foresee great inconvenience or delay in continuing as previously. However, we are advising our patrons frankly of a condition which some dealers may see fit to misconvey. We respectfully solicit the indulgence of our patrons for a few weeks to come, if during that time we should appear unable to handle their valued orders as promptly as we have hitherto done.

"Our stock of manufactured goods in regular styles, as well as our line of accessories, is very full and heavy at this time, and will, we feel, carry us over nicely. With the assurance of our promptness and careful effort in filling orders with which we may be favored, we are,

"Very respectfully yours,

"THE S. C. GALLUP CO.

By B. GALLUP."

How is that for "misconveying" the true issue in question? How cunningly this firm seeks to prejudice their valued patrons against the Brotherhood by misinforming them that their "skilled help is unjustly assailed." For "misconveying" the real cause of the strike now on, the Gallup people are adepts.

What a lengthy article they have sent out to their trade and the world generally, simply to prejudice the public against the union, without even informing them of the real issue at stake—which is an eight-hour workday. This is a sample of the fairness of the employing class in all labor disputes. They do not know what fairness means when dealing with "hired men." They put themselves to extra expense to act unfair—as this circular letter plainly demonstrates.

This and similar tactics are used by the entire employing class in all labor troubles. But for God's sake, boys, be true to yourselves; be men, who have their own rights to defend. Men who will not weaken, when so much is at stake, but raise yourselves to a higher plane than our employers, who seek to misinform the public, thereby throwing a false view upon your position taken for a shorter workday. I earnestly urge you to be firm and "eight hours" is yours for all time.

Hoping you will firmly win, I am,

Yours fraternally,

HENRY FOX.

JUST KEEP ON KEEPIN' ON.

If the day looks kinder gloomy,
 An' your chance is kinder slim,
 If the situation's puzzlin'
 An' the prospect's awful grim,
 An' perplexities keep pressin'
 Till all hope is nearly gone,
 Just bristle up, and grit your teeth,
 An' keep on keepin' on.

Fumin' never wins a fight.
 An' frettin' never pays;
 There ain't no good in broodin', in
 These pessimistic ways.
 Smile just kinder cheerfully
 When hope is nearly gone,
 An' bristle up, and grit your teeth,
 An' keep on keepin' on.

There ain't no use in growlin'
 An' grumblin' all the time,
 When music's ringin' everywhere
 And everything's a rhyme.
 Just keep a-smilin' cheerfully,
 If hope is nearly gone,
 An' bristle up, and grit your teeth,
 An' keep on keepin' on.

—The British Weekly.

INDEPENDENCE A MYTH.

There are men outside the ranks of organized labor who refuse to join because, as they say, "they want to work where they will, when they will, when they want to, as long as they want to and for what they want to." They greatly prize their independence.

Some of these men are accepting the hours and wages created by organized labor without assisting in any way to further the cause of organized labor.

The man who insists that he will not join a labor union because he wants to work where, when, as long and for what he wants to, is a joker. Where can a man be found who can do it?

A man is compelled to earn his living where and when, and at such terms as he can secure it. His boasted independence is a mere wordy vapor.

Organized with his fellows, he has an opportunity to have a say regarding his own labor, but alone he is as helpless as a sapling on a moor in a tempest. Many a good man outside of organized labor clings to this idea of personal advantage, which he believes he would lose if he joined a union.—Oklahoma Unit.

Union Made Matches.

Many grocery stores are now handling union-made matches, which should interest every housewife in the city whose husband is a member of a trade union, or a sympathizer of the cause of organized labor.

The Union Match Company of Duluth, Minn., makes the "Tip Top" and "Starlit" match, both of which are union made and sold at nearly all groceries in Pittsburg. Look for the union match company's name when buying matches.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

E. J. BAKER, General President.
 209 Postal Building, Kansas City, Mo.
 Long distance and local phone 367 Main.

GEO SHIPMAN, 1st Vice-President.
 139 Bathurst st., Toronto, Can.

P. A. MALONEY, 2d Vice-President.
 190 W. Santa Clara st., San Jose, Cal.

C. C. ZEIGLER, 3d Vice-President.
 15 N. Russell st., Oklahoma City, Okla.

F. P. MALONEY, 4th Vice-President.
 263 Mulberry st., Newark, N. J.

JOHN J. PFIEFFER, General Sec'y-Treas.
 209 Postal Building, Kansas City, Mo.

OFFICERS OF LOCAL BRANCHES.

Secretary-Treasurers of Local Branches are hereby instructed to at once notify headquarters of any changes or vacancies occurring in this list.

Local Branch No. 1, Kansas City, Mo.
 President—Sam'l C. Byers, 803 W. 40th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. P. Cosgrove, 1107 Monroe st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Peter Hanat, 3740 Brooklyn ave.
 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor H'd'q's, 1112 Locust st.

Local Branch No. 2, Paducah, Ky.
 President—D. P. Martin, 6th and Broadway.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. H. Gregory, 1606 Harrison st.
 Rec. Sec'y—O. Allen, 617 S. 11th st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, C. L. U. Hall.

Local Branch No. 3, St. Joseph, Mo.
 President—Mat Bilek, 1309 Main st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—F. M. Caster, 1517 Francis st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Crate Murphy, 720 Main st.
 1st and 3d Fridays, 7th and Edmond st.

Local Branch No. 4, Memphis, Tenn.
 President—John Maloney.
 Sec'y-Treas.—O. I. Kruger, 60 S. 2d st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Geo. Bowers, 60 S. 2d st.
 2d and 4th Fridays, K. P. Temple.

Local Branch No. 9, San Antonio, Texas.
 President—M. Collins, 1101 N. Flores st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Hugo Claus, 220 S. Presa st.
 Rec. Sec'y—L. Meles.
 2d and 4th Fridays, Trades Council Hall, 114 S. Alamo st., up stairs.

Local Branch No. 10, Atchison, Kas.
 President—H. B. Woodruff.
 Sec'y-Treas.—H. Petit, 509 Parallel st.
 Rec. Sec'y—A. B. Koucour, 413 Mound st.
 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Hall, 7th and Commercial sts.

Local Branch No. 11, Davenport, Ia.
 President—A. M. Sellers, 301 E. 15th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. A. Homberger, 1451 W. Locust st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Nels Anderson, Gen'l Delivery.
 2d and 4th Mondays, Danish Bros. Hall, W. 4th st., near Western ave.

Local Branch No. 12, Omaha, Neb.
 President—E. J. Blessing, 735 N. 12th st., South Omaha.
 Sec'y-Treas.—T. H. Williamson, 809 S. 18th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Harrigan, 3412 Maple st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Local Branch No. 14, Louisville, Ky.
 President—J. L. Benson, 2507 Duncan st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—C. L. Lowery, 1411 De Barr ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. L. Miller, 1820 W. Chestnut st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Germania Hall, Jefferson st., near 1st st.

- Local Branch No. 15, Lincoln, Ill.**
 President—Lorenzo Tiffany, 408 Willard ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. L. Tumlin, 529 E. Decatur st.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Clause, 123 Sangamon st.
 2d and 4th Fridays, Jacob Jaggi's Hall, S. Chicago st.
- Local Branch No. 17, Chicago, Ill.**
 President—G. W. Clouse, 355 W. Chicago ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—E. A. Schultz, 1511 Clybourne ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Fred Angst, 124 S. Halstead st.
 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Horan's Hall, 524 S. Halstead st.
- Local Branch No. 18, Minneapolis, Minn.**
 President—Walter H. Tighe, 226 Central ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—C. A. Earle, 508 E. 14th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—F. T. Speck, 1003 30th ave., N.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Union Temple, Washington ave., bet Nicollet and First ave.
- Local Branch No. 19, St. Paul, Minn.**
 President—F. Merth, 65 W. 7th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—P. J. Peterson, 1143 Payne ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. C. Hovey, 309 Olmstead st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Federation Hall.
- Local Branch No. 24, Sioux City, Ia.**
 President—J. L. Cooper, 3234 Jones st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. D. Everett, 720 W. 3d st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Harry Mathews, 207 7th st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Trades Assembly Hall, 210 5th st.
- Local Branch No. 25, Denver, Colo.**
 President—Wm. Bassett.
 Sec'y-Treas.—A. J. Tyler, 1325 Stout st.
 Rec. Sec'y—F. Bartmick.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 416 Club Bldg.
- Local Branch No. 26, Quincy, Ill.**
 President—John J. Kearney, 1015 Jersey st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Wm. Lebrink, 908 Madison st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Fred Bartelt, 919 S. 10th st.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, Trades and Labor Hall.
- Local Branch No. 27, Pueblo, Colo.**
 President—
 Sec'y-Treas.—C. B. Kretschner, Box 139.
 Rec. Sec'y—Edw. J. Smith.
 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Trades and Labor Assembly.
- Local Branch No. 28, Dallas, Texas.**
 President—S. E. Berry, 248 Commerce st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—A. K. Rampenthal, 602 N. Haskell av.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Boyer.
 2d and 4th Wednesday nights, room 401, 3d floor Main st., Labor Temple.
- Local Branch No. 29, Lincoln, Neb.**
 President—Louis Messers, 1037 N. st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—E. B. Cummings, Box 324.
 Rec. Sec'y—
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, New Labor Temple, 217 N. 11th st.
- Local Branch No. 30, St. Louis, Mo.**
 President—Thos. Halliburton.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. P. Olivarri, 1144 Kings Highway.
 Rec. Sec'y—Chas. J. McDermott, 2728 Washington ave.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Haurigari Hall, 10th and Carr.
- Local Branch No. 32, Fremont, Neb.**
 President—H. Roy Kenneth, 348 E. 3d st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—D. F. Manter, 75 S. Logan st.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. H. Oest, 740 E. 1st st.
 2d and 4th Mondays, G. A. R. Hall, 6th and Broad sts.
- Local Branch No. 34, Columbus, O.**
 President—Chas. L. Needles, 150 S. Princeton ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—T. E. Hall, 1441 Kent st.
 Rec. Sec'y—B. F. Ollom, 350 E. State st.
 2d and 4th Fridays, 121½ E. Town st.
- Local Branch No. 35, Indianapolis, Ind.**
 President—Jos. B. Lumley, 1121 S. State ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. E. Weiglein, 1955 Hazel st.
 Rec. Sec'y—David F. Newman, 623 S. Missouri st.
 2d and 4th Fridays, Morrison Hall, Monument Place.
- Local Branch No. 36, Waco, Texas.**
 President—T. B. Hyatt, 735 N. 11th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. R. Hepler, 1712 N. 7th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. A. Rohr, 1008 N. 4th st.
 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Hall, 7th and Austin ave.

- Local Branch No. 39, Janesville, Wis.**
 President—Fred Schroeder.
 Sec'y-Treas.—S. V. Love, 103 S. Main st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Barnie Steere.
 2d and 4th Tuesdays.
- Local Branch No. 40, Macon, Ga.**
 President—J. C. Vann, 1424 4th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—F. A. Rousseau, 388 Morgan ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—R. G. Burge, 631 Pine st.
 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Odd Fellows' Hall, bet. Cotton ave. and 2d st.
- Local Branch No. 43, Montreal, Can.**
 President—J. W. Benjamin, 1115 Clarke st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Harry Maldeis, 1139 Simard st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jas. Frampton, 202 Iberville st.
 2d and 4th Thursdays at Labor Temple Hall.
- Local Branch No. 44, Wichita, Kas.**
 President—Dan Cummings, care Topeka Avenue Hotel.
 Sec'y-Treas.—H. E. Kohn, 215 E. Waterman st.
 Rec. Sec'y—J. J. Donlevy, 4415 N. Washington st.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, F. A. A. Hall, N. Emporia ave.
- Local Branch No. 46, Waterloo, Iowa.**
 President—S. D. Scoville, 315 Quincy st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Grover Weise, 707 W. 7th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—James R. Ladd, 1215½ Clybourne st., Flat 7.
 2d Monday, Central Labor Hall, E. 4th st.
- Local Branch No. 48, New Orleans, La.**
 President—Charles Lejeune, 1922 St. Louis st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—G. Cruickshanks, 129 N. Roman st.
 Rec. Sec'y—J. Bersuder, 608 Louisa st.
 1st Thursday, New Hall, Commercial alley.
- Local Branch No. 49, Cincinnati, O.**
 President—Carl Geis, 2307 Merten st., Fairmount, Cincinnati.
 Sec'y-Treas.—F. Vonderheide, 846 Laurel st.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Schnoorbusch, 1556 Barton st.
 1st and 3d Mondays, Richelieu Hall, 9th and Plum.
- Local Branch No. 52, Austin, Texas.**
 President—
 Sec'y-Treas.—H. N. Jurgensen, 1506 Lavaca st.
 Rec. Sec'y—E. E. Petry, 610 E. 3d st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Silver King Hall, E. 6th st.
- Local Branch No. 54, Milwaukee, Wis.**
 President—Dan Ronecker, 74 7th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. A. Schwamb, 903 21st st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jas. R. Ladd, 100 6th st.
 2d and 4th Fridays, Pashen's Hall, Chestnut st., between 3d and 4th sts.
- Local Branch No. 55, Marietta, Ohio.**
 President—Jas. Brogan, 506 Front st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. M. McKinley, 219 Virginia st.
 Rec. Sec'y—H. Clinton Miller, 328 6th st.
 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Hall, Front st.
- Local Branch No. 56, Portland, Ore.**
 President—John Yost, 973 Montana ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. French, 127 Gaines st.
 Rec. Sec'y—P. B. Fulmer, 208½ 3d st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Bartenders' Hall, 1st st. near Taylor.
- Local Branch No. 57, San Francisco, Cal.**
 President—R. T. Davis, 3965 18th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Patrick Lamb, 489 Noe st.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. A. Fogalsang, 32 Mason st.
 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 144th and Guerrero st.
- Local Branch No. 58, Leavenworth, Kas.**
 President—O. McKeever, St. Elmo Hotel.
 Sec'y-Treas.—B. M. Heimlich, 104 S. 5th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. S. Hook, Elmo Hotel.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Hall, 215 Delaware st.
- Local Branch No. 59, Evansville, Ind.**
 President—Wm. Doerr, 405 Jefferson ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Weber, 400 Mary st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Eugene Fabry, 1134 S. Governor st.
- Local Branch No. 60, Wheeling, W. Va.**
 President—Harry Wild, 2353 Wilson st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Edw. Bach, 1304 McCulloch st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Chas. Habig, 24 24th st.
 2d and 4th Mondays, O. V. T. & L. A. Hall.
- Local Branch No. 61, Richmond, Va.**
 President—T. E. Brooks, 421½ S. Laurel st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Z. W. Sparrow, 603 Hull st., Manchester, Va.
 Rec. Sec'y—Henry W. Stockman, 1307 Ashland av.

- Local Branch No. 62, Des Moines, Iowa.**
 President—J. B. Sivard, 928 13th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Frank Fiesel, 1086 14th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Philip Lorenz, 1145 53d st.
 2d and 4th Mondays, Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 8th and Locust st.
- Local Branch No. 63, Duluth, Minn.**
 President—Ed. O'Connor, 819 6th ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—C. E. Bronson, 428 E. 10th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jake Geib, 108 W. 1st st.
 1st and 3d Fridays, Kalamazoo Hall, 20 W. Superior st.
- Local Branch No. 64, Atlanta, Ga.**
 President—T. H. Reeder.
 Sec'y-Treas.—E. O. Hawkins, 41 S. McDaniel st.
 Rec. Sec'y—
 2d and 4th Thursdays, Federation Hall, 14½ S. Forsythe st.
- Local Branch No. 67, Oklahoma City, Okla.**
 President—A. M. Rice, 1613 W. 5th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—John Von Elm, 10 N. Russell st.
 Rec. Sec'y—
 1st and 3d Fridays, Union Labor Hall, corner Grand and Robinson sts.
- Local Branch No. 68, Sacramento, Cal.**
 President—
 Sec'y-Treas.—John Morrill, 1022 O st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Herman Kern, 3418 Magnolia ave., Oak Park.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, Federated Trades Hall, bet. 10th and 11th on J st.
- Local Branch No. 69, Buford, Ga.**
 President—J. A. Blankenship, Box 165.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. W. Silvey, Box 217.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. E. Johnson, Box 165.
 Wednesday evenings, Rusha Hall.
- Local Branch No. 70, Springfield, Mo.**
 President—C. J. Thompson, 1019 E. Division st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—H. O. Simons, 438½ South st.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. S. Kirkpatrick, 937 State st.
 1st and 3d Wednesdays.
- Local Branch No. 72, Los Angeles, Cal.**
 President—Wm. Josse, Box 63, Willowbrook, Cal.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Wm. Dye, 735 W. 49th Place.
 Rec. Sec'y—J. H. Lee.
 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
- Local Branch No. 78, Salt Lake City, Utah.**
 President—O. Toy, 628 S. Main st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Geo. H. Hardy, 354 E. 6 South st.
 Rec. Sec'y—T. C. Wright, 236 W. 2d South st.
 1st Wednesday, Federation of Labor Hall, cor. 4th and State sts.
- Local Branch No. 79, Hartford, Conn.**
 President—Wm. Oldridge, 79 Hamilton st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. M. Morse, 243 Capen st.
 Rec. Sec'y—John B. Blake, 599 Capitol st.
 1st and 3d Mondays, Bethoven Odd Fellows Hall.
- Local Branch No. 80, Rockford, Ill.**
 President—J. T. Peterson, 709 Acorn st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Jas. A. McClean, 1010 Peach st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jos. W. Kriger, 1023 Rockton ave.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, I. O. O. F. Hall, 107 S. Main st.
- Local Branch No. 82, Ft. Worth, Texas.**
 President—Frank Hoggeman, 115 Elm st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Frank Hoggeman, 115 Elm st.
 Rec. Sec'y—
 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
- Local Branch No. 83, Fairburn, Ga.**
 President—Lloyd Haines, General Delivery.
 Sec'y-Treas.—R. W. Barrow, General Delivery.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jim Jones.
 Tuesday nights, McCurry Bldg., corner Main and Pumpkintown sts.
- Local Branch No. 86, Ft. Smith, Ark.**
 President—John Dorsey.
 Sec'y-Treas.—M. J. Finnigan, 200 Page ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Charles Austerman.
 1st Thursday, Labor Temple, 5th and Garrison ave.
- Local Branch No. 86, Burlington, Iowa.**
 President—Elmer Larson, 906 Star ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Frank Hasselman, 121 S. 6th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Walter Schwioger, 211 S. Garfield.
 1st and 3d Fridays, Odd Fellow's Bldg., cor. Main and Valley.
- Local Branch No. 88, Baltimore, Md.**
 President—Robt. Smith, 1302 Hillman ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. L. Miller, 1102 E. Preston st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Thos. W. Brown, Jr., 918 Columbia ave.
 4th Friday, Wurtzburger's Hall, cor. Exeter and Gay sts.
- Local Branch No. 90, Ft. Scott, Kas.**
 President—C. C. Scott, 402 Hill st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. C. Cuthbertson.
 Rec. Sec'y—Chas. Lassman, 424 Burke st.
 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Socialists' Hall.
- Local Branch No. 91, Newark, N. J.**
 President—Isaac E. Dodd, 64 Morton st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Joseph G. Sugermeier, Hendrick's Place, Bloomfield, N. J.
 Rec. Sec'y—Lawrence P. O'Rourke, 48 11th ave.
 1st Tuesday, Michel's Hall, 66 S. Osage ave.
- Local Branch No. 93, Toronto, Can.**
 President—J. Palmer, 90 Curryon st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—C. Coulter, 79 Robert st.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. Webster, 453 King st. E.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple Bldg.
- Local Branch No. 96, New York, N. Y.**
 President—John C. O'Brien, 319 E. 144th st., Borough of Bronx.
 Sec'y-Treas.—L. M. Byrnes, 334 E. 34th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—A. Schweikert, 132 E. 123d st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at 3d ave. and 54th st Entrance 165 E. 54th st
- Local Branch No. 96, Saginaw, Mich.**
 President—C. E. Slaght, 902 Tuscola st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Wm. Haug, 2641 N. Michigan ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—J. G. Leuthjohann, 433 S. 12th st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Federation of Labor Hall, N. Jefferson ave.
- Local Branch No. 97, Calgary, Alta, Canada.**
 President—E. Simper.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Geo. Vice, 428 15th ave. E.
 Rec. Sec'y—P. Burrell, 203 1st st. E.
 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Hall, Barbour Block, 8th ave. E.
- Local Branch No. 98, Fargo, N. D.**
 President—N. A. Johnson.
 Sec'y-Treas.—John J. Cerny, 1808 First ave. N.
 Rec. Sec'y—Arthur Rudd, 4th st. N.
 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Union Hall, cor. Broadway and 1st ave. N.
- Local Branch No. 99, Green Bay, Wis.**
 President—Lent Stephens, 433 Cedar st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Lorberblad, 809 Elm st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Antone Van Boxel, 1206 Day st.
 1st and 3d Mondays, 221 Washington st.
- Local Branch No. 100, Philadelphia, Pa.**
 President—Thos. Rubsaman, 860 N. 9th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Jas. J. Whelan, 1744 N. Howard st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jas. B. McLellan, 407 S. Croskey st.
 2d and 4th Saturdays, Dental Hall, 13th and Arch sts., 3d floor, front.
- Local Branch No. 101, Elgin, Ill.**
 President—William Ubinger, 5 Chicago st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—F. Lehman, 54 River st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Henry Cedervall, 31 Jefferson ave.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 54 River st.
- Local Branch No. 103, Oskaloosa, Iowa.**
 President—H. B. Thompson, 115 W. 3d st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—H. H. Sprinkle, 309 E. High ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Wm. Wilcox, care Oskaloosa Sad. Co.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Turner Hall.
- Local Branch No. 106, Boston, Mass.**
 President—John Fernands, 22 Wescott st., New Dorchester.
 Sec'y-Treas.—David Gaddis, 9 Mountain ave., Somerville, Mass.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Doran, 480 Fremont st., Boston.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 724 Washington st.
- Local Branch No. 106, Ft. Wayne, Ind.**
 President—Jos. Morrow, Room 7, Foster Bldg.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Moses Horn, 1230 Welle st.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Oberle, 330 W. Main st.
 1st and 3d Fridays, 207 W. Main st.
- Local Branch No. 108, Shreveport, La.**
 President—A. E. Reils, Box 134.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. T. Knight, Box 134.
 Rec. Sec'y—Earl Bartlett, Box 134.
 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Simon Building, 405½ Texas st.
- Local Branch No. 109, Concord Junction, Mass.**
 President—Raymond Ferrin, 4 Central st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Hogan.
 Rec. Sec'y—

- Local Branch No. 110, San Jose, Cal.**
 President—H. T. Beu, 131 Santa Teresa st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. R. Gibbons, 70 Delmas st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Chas. R. Gibbons, 70 Delmas st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Bellolla Hall.
- Local Branch No. 115, Vancouver, B. C.**
 President—Wm. Lennox, 112 Hastings st., W.
 Sec'y-Treas.—G. W. Glover, 1987 3d ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. Slade, 1937 3d ave., W.
 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Hall, Horner and Dunbar sts.
- Local Branch No. 116, Scranton, Pa.**
 President—Frank L. Knapp, 1809 Ridge Row.
 Sec'y-Treas.—H. J. Asperschlager, 630 Cedar st.
 Rec. Sec'y—G. R. Stiles, 2112 Myrtle st.
- Local Branch No. 118, Victoria, B. C.**
 President—Frank Billingsby, 745 Pandora ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—John McKenzie, 1449 Vining st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Nelson C. Brown, 830 Caladonian ave.
 1st Monday of each month.
- Local Branch No. 120, Peoria, Ill.**
 President—John Nolrot, R. R. D. No. 38.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Henry Elsenbach, 420 W. Nebraska ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Dellert, Jr., 121 Olive st.
- Local Branch No. 123, Clinton, Iowa.**
 President—F. J. Kramer, 915 11th ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Bert McDermott, 431 1st ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Bert McDermott, 431 1st ave.
 1st and 3d Fridays, W. C. R. Hall, 6th ave. and 3d st.
- Local Branch No. 127, Charleston, W. Va.**
 President—S. H. Perry, 701 Morris st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Jos. A. Stephens, 420 Lovell st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jacob Miller, 114 Bibby st.
 2d Thursday of the month.
- Local Branch No. 128, Detroit, Mich.**
 President—J. H. Green, 933 Beaufeit st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—M. P. Brady, 769 Porter st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Herbert Morse, 660 Bagr st.
 2d and 4th Fridays, Union Hall, 233 Gratiott ave.
- Local Branch No. 131, Bloomington, Ill.**
 President—Ed. J. Bartels, 915 N. Oak st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—F. W. Hoettles, 1503 W. Locust st.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Baird, 411 E. Jackson st.
 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Heineman Hall, 401 W. Main st.
- Local Branch No. 132, Providence, R. I.**
 President—A. J. Finan, 83 Stamford st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—John C. Scollard, 9 Church st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Edw. A. Sweeney, 38 N. Court st.
 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, cor. Washington and Mathewson sts.
- Local Branch No. 135, Concord, N. H.**
 President—James F. Callahan.
 Sec'y-Treas.—John Barrett, 18 Lyndon st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Fred W. Keeler, 260 N. Main st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays.
- Local Branch No. 136, Portland, Me.**
 President—John P. Griffin, 55 Preble st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Patrick Lyte, 55 Preble st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Chas. M. Godfrey, 34 Free st.
 1st and 3d Wednesdays, room 33 Farrington Block, 439 Congress st.
- Local Branch No. 137, Toledo, Ohio.**
 President—Frank B. Adams, 1131 Champlain st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Christ Reinwald, 2108 Chestnut st.
 Rec. Sec'y—H. E. Groves, 763 Willard st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Central Labor Union Hall, 314 Cherry st.
- Local Branch No. 142, Little Rock, Ark.**
 President—J. W. Johnston, 920 Rice st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—D. E. Stearns, 522 E. 6th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Curtis R. Jones, 708 E. 6th st.
 1st and 3d Wednesdays.
- Local Branch No. 145, Nashville, Tenn.**
 President—H. Kane, 1403 3d ave., N.
 Sec'y-Treas.—S. E. Freeman, 314 Howerton ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—G. R. Gosey, 116 4th ave., N.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Advocate office, on the square.
- Local Branch No. 149, London, Ontario, Can.**
 President—Jas. Dewar, 9 Argyle st., W.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Nixon, 161 Ridout st., S.
 Rec. Sec'y—Archie Edgeler, 197 Bathurst st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Richmond st., N.
- Local Branch No. 150, South Bend, Ind.**
 President—Frank C. Allen, 1116 S. Lafayette st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Alex Tanvas, 1121 S. Franklin st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Ray Norris, 245 E. Sample st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, C. L. U. Hall.
- Local Branch No. 155, Benton, Ill.**
 President—Wm. H. Weaver, Box 46.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Herman Schwerling, Box 143.
 Rec. Sec'y—Herman Schwerling, Box 143.
 2d and 4th Mondays, Levi Browning Bldg., S. W. cor. Square.
- Local Branch No. 156, Seattle, Wash.**
 President—J. B. George, 1115 1st ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. J. Wilson, 508 Jefferson st.
 Rec. Sec'y—E. T. Eberhardt, Monmouth Apartments, 20th and Yesler.
 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Hall, 6th and University st.
- Local Branch No. 159, Winona, Minn.**
 President—F. T. Fallows, 302 E. Broadway.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Fred Thees, 553 E. King st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Wm. L. Schultz, 464 E. 3d st.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, 113 W. 3d st.
- Local Branch No. 160, Springfield, Mass.**
 President—C. J. Hunter, 22 Bridge st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Joseph Mercier, 69 High st., Holyoke, Mass.
 Rec. Sec'y—John B. Brassard, 363 High st., Holyoke, Mass.
 2d Sunday, C. L. U. Hall, Sanford st.
- Local Branch No. 161, Owensboro, Ky.**
 President—Sam Gabbert, 422 E. 2d st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Ernest E. Priest, 422 E. 2d st.
 Rec. Sec'y—E. E. Evans, 723 Triplet st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Moodley's Hall, Main st., between Frederica and Elizabeth.
- Local Branch No. 162, Ottawa, Can.**
 President—A. W. Chester, Lyon st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Arthur Upton, 111 Queen st., W.
 Rec. Sec'y—John R. Ross, 198 Albert st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Allen's Hall.
- Local Branch No. 163, Meridian, Miss.**
 President—F. S. Hancock, Box 640.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. E. Shurger, Box 504.
 Rec. Sec'y—Nelson Scheub, Box 640.
 2d Monday.
- Local Branch No. 164, Cairo, Ill.**
 President—Horace Ornaid, 34th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. W. Durham, 815 23d st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Mervin Crowell, Cross st.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, Peter Day's Hall, 12th and Washington ave.
- Local Branch No. 165, Hastings, Neb.**
 President—Henry Hoppe, 919 W. 10th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—M. Martinson, 405 St. Joe ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Will O'Malley, N. Burlington ave.
 1st and 3d Fridays, G. A. R. Hall.
- Local Branch No. 166, Madison, Wis.**
 President—Lawrence Cahill, 5 S. Blair st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—R. J. Wilson, 311 Patterson st.
 Rec. Sec'y—A. C. Dais, 130 Hancock st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Labor Hall.
- Local Branch No. 168, Urbana and Champaign, Ill.**
 President—E. W. Brown, care Miller Harness Co., Champaign, Ill.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Elmo A. Hammon, 701 Clark st., Urbana, Ill.
 Rec. Sec'y—Lee Allen, 307 High st., Urbana, Ill.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays.
- Local Branch No. 169, Galesburg, Ill.**
 President—W. H. Morgenstern, 498 W. Brooks st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Max M. Goslin, P. O. Box 397.
 Rec. Sec'y—Bernard Coomes, 85 W. North st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Hall, 63 S. Cherry st.
- Local Branch No. 170, Houston, Tex.**
 President—Jas. Donohew, 806 Milom st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—C. E. Robinson, 1513 Gano st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jos. P. Bova, 414 Louisiana st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Business College, Travis and Texas st.
- Local Branch No. 171, Miles City, Mont.**
 President—Geo. G. Cook, Furstonw.
 Sec'y-Treas.—C. F. Harter, Box 261.
 Rec. Sec'y—Sam Stauffer, 918 Atlantic ave.
- Local Branch No. 172, Oakland, Cal.**
 President—I. Arth, 1022 San Pablo ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—F. G. Gerichten, 1215 Poplar st.
 Rec. Sec'y—N. W. McNamee, 1011 14th st.
 2d and 4th Tuesdays.
- Local Branch No. 173, Stockton, Cal.**
 President—T. C. Dooley, 236 S. Grant st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. F. Noble, 127 N. Hunter st.
 Rec. Sec'y—J. M. Murray, 523 N. Grant st.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, at Labor Temple, Hunter, between Main and Weber aves.



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Thomas Gearty, Decatur and Liverpool sts., E. Boston.
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Thos. Cottler, Rutherford ave.
Jos. Ryan, Rutherford ave.
Frank McCall, Rutherford ave.
F. B. Fitzgerald, 123 Stanford st.
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J. A. Tambo, 946 Columbia ave.
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George Reubaud, 202 Market st.
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Fred Glaser, 142 S. Orange ave.
Emanuel Abelee.
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John C. Davey Harness and Saddlery Co., 843 and 845 Magazine st.

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Brookwell & Crane, 27 W. 30th st.
Leo Reisman, 2415 1st ave.
C. M. Moseman & Bro., 136 Chambers st.
F. Dahlke, 533 West Broadway.
John Staub, 75th st., bet. Lexington and Park.
Burke & McDermott, 53d st. and Broadway.
Robert Mayer, 1373 Vyse ave.
John H. Kerr, 9 E. 30th st.
Henry Solomon, 554 W. Broadway.
Borough Harness Co., 2561 3d ave., Borough of Bronx.

NEWPORT, KY.
Fred H. Fuchs, 9th and Monmouth sts.

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OMAHA, NEB.
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J. G. Rehkopf Buggy Co.
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Julius C. Hergert, 112 S. Wabasha st.
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WHAT AND HOW TO READ.

A young man found that he could read with interest nothing but sensational stories. The best books were placed in his hands, but they were not interesting. One afternoon as he was reading a foolish story, he overheard some one say: "That boy is a reader; does he read anything worth reading?"

"No," was the reply, "his mind will run out if he keeps on reading after his present fashion. He used to be a sensible boy till he took to reading nonsense and nothing else."

The boy sat still for a time, then arose, took the book and threw it in the ditch, went up to the man who said his mind would run out, and asked him if he would let him have a good book to read.

"Will you read a good book if I let you have one?"

"Yes, sir."

"It will be hard work for you."

"I will do it."

"Well, come home with me and I will lend you a good book."

He went home with him and received the volume the man selected.

"There," said the man, "read that, and come and tell me what you have read."

The lad kept his promise. He found it hard work to read simple and wise sentences, but persevered. The more he read, and the more he talked with his friends about what he read, the more interested he became. Ere long, he felt no desire to read the feeble and foolish books in which he had formerly delighted. He derived a great deal more pleasure from reading good books than he ever derived from reading poor ones. He began to be spoken of as an intelligent, promising young man, and his prospects are bright for a successful career. He owes everything to the reading of good books and to the gentleman who influenced him to read them.

Official Funeral —AND— Parade Badge!



Price, 45 Cents Each.

Every Member Should Order One.

U. B. Leather Workers on Horse Goods,

209-210 Postal Bldg.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE U. B. Watch Fob

A First-Class Article,
Neat and Attractive.



**Order One From Your Local
Secretary-Treasurer.**

Watch Fobs, with emblem of our order, same as above cut, will be furnished Local Secretary-Treasurers at twenty-five cents each. Every member should own one. Order at once.

U. B. Leather Workers on Horse Goods,
209-210 Postal Bldg. KANSAS CITY, MO.

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AGAINST

CONVICT AND NON-UNION MADE

Harness and Saddlery

TEAMSTERS, TEAM OWNERS, AND ALL CONSUMERS
of Leather Horse Goods, see that the HARNESS MAKER
who does your repairing has a UNION SHOP CARD.

ALL UNION SHOPS Display an Enlarged Size of the Following Cut of Shop Card
THE UNION SHOP STANDS FOR

Good
Conditions
Competent
Workmen,

vs.

Contract and
Convict
Labor,
Degraded
Manhood and
Misfit
Workmen.



Fair Play,
Legitimate
Business
and
Good Work

vs.

Autocracy,
Greed
and
Inferior
Work.

TAKE NOTICE!

Ask for the
Union Stamp



Stamped on Conspicuous
Parts of

HARNESS, SADDLES,
HORSE COLLARS, Etc.

This stamp is a guarantee to the purchaser that the product bearing same was made under fair conditions, by competent workmen. No inferior, contract-made work bears this stamp, and a teamster or a user of saddlery, desiring the best, should demand the above UNION STAMP on all HARNESS, etc., purchased by him.

Don't Disgrace Your Horse With Non-Union Harness.

The LEATHER WORKER'S JOURNAL

MAY, 1910.



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL
UNITED BROTHERHOOD *of* LEATHER
WORKERS *on* HORSE GOODS

NOTICE.

Secretary-Treasurers Who Will Carefully Observe These Instructions Will Save Themselves a Great Deal of Worry and Time.

In ordering due books for new members, please use the regular Order Blanks furnished all local branches. In all cases give the member's full name, occupation, and exact date of election. Also use the Order Blanks when ordering supplies, etc. Do not mix orders for supplies, etc., in communications, if you wish to receive same without delay.

When reporting members suspended, expelled, retired, transferred, sick or deceased, please give the member's full name, his book number and all necessary information pertaining to said member, such as dates, etc.

After accepting a member by transfer, immediately notify the secretary-treasurer of the local where the member last held membership, on "Post Card" furnished you by headquarters.

Demand a clearance card from all members transferring to your local branch.

Be sure to report all members received by transfer, retired, expelled, suspended or deceased, in the proper space on monthly reports.

See to it that all stamps sold are cancelled by placing the date of sale on each stamp, and instruct shop collectors accordingly.

The secretary-treasurer is the only person allowed to handle Out-of-Work stamps, and members are only entitled to same after they have complied with the provisions of the Constitution. At the meeting of the local branch is the proper place to secure you Out-of-Work stamps, as per Article XIII, Section 3.

The stamp account is the most important part of your work. You should not allow any stamps to go out of your possession unless you receive cash or a receipt from shop collectors, who are in turn responsible to you for all stamps placed in their possession. Keep a strict account with your shop collectors. When reporting to headquarters the number of stamps on hand of the different kinds, be sure that the report is correct.

Close your books on the last day of the month. You will then have plenty of time to make out your monthly report properly and get it to headquarters on time. Do not get into the habit of waiting for members to pay up.

Dues of new members begin the Saturday following their election to membership, regardless of date initiated.

Members cannot become members-at-large until they have had their due books signed by the General Secretary-Treasurer, and their names properly recorded at headquarters.

Accept no dues from members until they have been properly transferred.

Members entitled to retiring cards should make written application to the local union for same. After same is granted the member's due book must be properly signed, in addition to issuing card.

When a due book is lost, a new one will be issued by headquarters upon payment of ten cents by the member losing same.

Always be prompt and businesslike, and read carefully all instructions sent out from headquarters.

Send all communications of a financial nature and make all drafts and money orders payable to John J. Pfeiffer. Do not send your personal checks, but make all remittances with draft, postal or express money order. Always remit when the per capita tax is due, not failing to send with same the detailed monthly report as per Constitution.

Members are requested to note the above instructions to local secretary-treasurers, and to cordially co-operate with them in carrying out these rules.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,

General Secretary-Treasurer.

THE LEATHER WORKERS' JOURNAL

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\$1.00 PER YEAR.

They See Their Finish

The boys who make the harness
Are composed of splendid stuff,
They intend to stick together
Till the bosses cry, enough!
In this shorter work day struggle
They are standing like a wall,
And they've made it plain as daylight
That the strike is not a "stall."

"Nothing doing, nothing doing,"
Is the bosses' plaintive wail,
"Twould have paid us to concede
The shorter work day and the scale."
Handy men and slip-strap makers
Will yet drive us all to drink,
With their South-end operations
They have put us on the "blink."

"Yes, we tried to bluff a Baker,
To our sorrow now we know
That our plans were not successful,
He has turned our cake to dough.
Those who dance must pay the Pfeiffer
We've been made to understand.
And at playing scales for wages,
This one simply beats the band."

"If we only knew beforehand
What we realize today,
We'd have treated our employes
In a very different way.
As it is we see our finish,
It is tough we must admit
To confess they're in possession
Of the check-reign and the bit."

THOS. H. WEST.

FROM THE DIARY OF A STRIKING WAIST MAKER.

December 1:

A new month, new luck, people say; not much of it for me, it seems. Down there the fight goes on as ever—some of the bosses do settle, but when I look around, I imagine that there are more strikers out than there were in the beginning.

Days and weeks are passing by; we girls keep picketing, get frozen, catch colds, go without food; its real disheartening. But it wouldn't be so hard if we hadn't other troubles besides.

Out in the street, while talkin' to the girls, watching the scabs or dodging the cops, I couldn't help thinking of tonight an' Jim. I longed and at the same time dreaded to meet him.

It's mighty hard on a girl to be out on strike and at the same time on the outs with her beau. One of Jim's favorite arguments is:

"Where is the sense of your strikin'; ain't you goin' to be married soon?"

As if a body needn't think of anything else but self? The speaker was right when she said that we could not live only for and by ourselves. Why, she told us that the clothes we wear required the work of people in many different lands; that is to show that if the world at large helps me and others to live, be clothed and fed, its our duty to help push the wheel along.

An' suppose a girl does get married, does that mean she's dead, to everything else? Who knows but that she'll have to go back to work some day or other? An' to tell the truth, I don't know that a working girl ought to be anxious for marriage—what does she gain by it? When she ain't married she works hard and gets small wages; when she's married, she works still harder and gets no wages. But I don't know that us girls do get married for what there's in it. I guess we do it because we can't help ourselves.

Jim came rather early, while pa was still home. Perhaps he did it on purpose. Pa hadn't said a word to me about being out on strike—I guess it's because he himself was a union man once upon a time.

Jim shook hands with pa and said: "I hope Mary ain't down there at this hour of the night," for I wasn't in the room at the time. With this he went on to say that pa ought to stop me from continuing this nonsense. That I've no cause to strike, an' if I'll once get used to runnin' around, and being a rebel, there'll be trouble in the family after we are married.

I watched them through the half-open

door, an' when I saw pa nod his head in approval, I knew that there was more trouble in store for me. When I got up courage to go into the room, my face was just burning and my hands were cold as ice.

"Why, Mary, I believe you're sick!" exclaimed Jim when he took my hand in his. He cares for me a great deal, but in his own foolish way.

"See here," says pa to me after a while. "I gave you rope and let you run. But now it's time to quit. An' it ain't the money you would make that I care for, but it ain't a woman's place to hang around the street corners and fight with these rowdies. Union and strike is good enough for man, but woman 'd better not try it."

"Is it woman's place to sit in shops that are not fit for a pig sty?" said I to pa. "Is it woman's place to earn so little that she can't keep body and soul together, an' has to stand on the corner for other purposes? Is it woman's place to be the supporter of whole families? Is it woman's place to go on submitting to the love-making of the bosses, the foreman and every Tom, Dick and Harry that's got some power over her? Is it woman's place to work for half the price that a man gets? For shame, pa," says I. It cut me to the very heart to hear him say that. I didn't mind the other so much, but he—a union man. Talk about woman's reason. Why, man's beats it to pieces. To go on suffering just because you happen to be a woman. If we have the duties of earning a living, we are surely entitled to the privilege of deciding upon the best manner of doing it. I was that excited that I left the room even without sayin' good night to Jim. I suppose I'll hear more about it from ma tomorrow.

December 2:

I knew that I'd hear more about Jim's conference with pa. They had talked it all over and decided everything for me. So ma informed me this morning. I'm to give up going down town. Pa says he can manage to keep me in clothes until Jim's good an' ready to do it.

The mortification of it all! As though I'm their baggage an' they can make up their mind whether to keep me under lock and key, or there's no danger of leaving me at large.

Was I not carried under a mother's heart, am I not flesh and bone, don't I suffer from the same diseases and am healed by the same medicines as they are, don't I walk under the same skies and on the same earth as they do? Have I not senses, moods and reasons? Then wherefore such treatment? I'm big and can make my own decisions. My people made the mistake of their life when they thought that I'd abide by their resolution.

Oh, it's real hard for a body to strike the whole of the live long day, and when one comes home disheartened, just longing for a bit of consolation, to find rebuke and threats instead.

I'm commencing to fear that Jim doesn't

know me after all, though he's about to tie up his life with mine. To tell the truth, it troubles me, too, quite some whether he's the Jim I thought him to be. When we had nothing but foolishness and show to talk about everything seemed to go well. But since I came to take an interest in things as we meet them every day of our life, I disagree with him more and more. I'm shocked to find how little he knows, and what is still worse—he doesn't care to know more.

It goes without saying that I listened to all ma had to say, then put on my hat and coat and went downtown. God! what a miserable day; it just poured cats and dogs. As if nature itself was crying over us girls. I can't see how any kind heart can look into the gulf where we are liable to fall any minute, without a pang of keenest grief, without a desire to do something to make life easier. We girls were just soaked to the bone while out on picket duty—an' some wearing old torn shoes at that.

By golly, but we were a sorry sight to look upon as we stood there in the pouring rain, the water dripping from our hats upon the face and neck. An elderly gentleman came up to us and offered us \$5 to go an' buy rubbers with. Of course we refused to take his money. But we were wondering whether he really felt sorry for us, or whether it was some new trap to entice us into.

I could not help laughin' when I glanced at Annie's beaver hat—it was all shriveled up and looked too funny for anything. But when I came to think that it's the only one she had an' no chance of buying a new one, I was more inclined to cry than laugh. Even the cops felt sorry for us today.

The little coal stove was right welcome when we got back to the meeting room. We all tried to make love to it. An' so busy drying our wet rags that we had no time to worry—a number of girls went back on us. Mr. Hayman told them they'd better for he wouldn't give in even if he had to go out of business. The fools believed him. It's a great pity that us working people don't realize what a power we are. The speaker was quite right in saying that in spite of all his money, Mr. Hayman could not get along without us girls. That if he had a hundred times as much money and as many machines and goods he could not send out a single order if we girls didn't get it out for him. But when does a body get a chance to think about all that? Not while sitting day in and day out at the machine rushing, pushing and hustling all to make a few more cents. An' you can't blame them—it's precious little they make even at that.

Poor devils! They're near enough to starvation. It seems to me that if everybody would really know that the girls went on strike because they couldn't stand it any longer, the people wouldn't sit quietly at home while we are being subjected to all sorts of indignities. I only wonder that I didn't get to jail yet. But who knows what may happen tomorrow.—Theresa Walkiel.

WANTED—A MAN.

A man who can see things; who can feel needs; who can be stirred deeply by lacks; who will refuse to be complacent where chaos reigns; who suffers when good causes suffer; who says it is too bad about bad conditions and who means to his heart's cockles what he says; who believes with all his might that bad things and dead organizations and lame methods and indifferent people and languishing enterprises and untouched opportunities need not remain such; who never despairs over any situation where what ought to be is not; who hopes always; who has insight; who sees the way out or is out seeking the way; who dares to say, "I know," on the basis of his faith; who is always sure, though never cock-sure; who spreads a contagion of hopefulness wherever he goes.

Wanted: a man to see and feel and believe in things.

A man who can do things and does them every time he gets the chance; who, having seen a worthy end works toward it though it be ten thousand miles away; who cannot stand the reproach upon himself of good things left undone; who believes that anything worth believing in is worth working for; who marshals forces and produces the forces where they are not at hand; who has a knack, or is hunting for one; who, charged with energy, charges others; who puts ginger into all he sets at, and leaves out the mustard and vinegar; who is all on fire and never scorches people; who is humble enough to accept nobody's business as his business; who is lordly enough to set the universe to rights, or at least to try; who criticises people for their indolence, and who frankly believes that he is the people; who says, "Come on, let's do it," when anything needs being done, and then does it, whether anybody comes or not; who takes hold, and lets go only to spit on his hands for a new hold; who undertakes all he ought, neglecting to ask whether he can.

Wanted: a man to do things, to do them hard and long and today.

One such man or something like him in each labor union, and in each church. What could not be accomplished? The coming of the Kingdom of God waits upon the discovery and sanctification of such a man. One is a host. Only one would make his own organization the wholesomest, healthiest thing in God's world. Only one. If it had been such a man he would, by God's grace, have saved Sodom all by himself. There is no institution so dead that one such cannot bring it to life and set it upon a divine ministry. Just one man charged with sanctified intelligence and push.

How is it in your organization? Perhaps the ranks are not so crowded but that you yourself might slip into this place.



WOMEN WORKERS AND THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

The other day a man—so well known in radical circles that that's the reason I do not mention his name—told me that he had just addressed a woman suffrage society "down east" and pointed out to the members the relationship between their cause and the organized labor movement.

"Was it a new thought to them?" I asked.

"It seemed to be: yes, I'm quite sure it had never been presented to them before," he answered, and it was quite evident that he regarded himself, if not as a Columbus, at least as a Livingstone.

Since then I have been asking myself whether it is possible that any considerable number of leaders among labor unions, or of women in woman suffrage clubs are in the position of the speaker, and the society here referred to. But if there be only a few such, it is worth while telling them that forty years ago Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony were busying themselves with this phase of the question. They called a meeting in New York City, September 17, 1868, for the purpose of organizing a working woman's association. Miss Anthony urged women in all occupations, from rag-pickers up to compositors, to unite and stand together.

An organization was effected, and delegates were sent to a National Congress of Workingmen held the following week. That week's issue of the Revolution, of which Miss Anthony was the proprietor and Mrs. Stanton one of the editors, said:

"It is yet to be seen whether workingmen are wise enough to see, that so long as woman is disfranchised her labor is degraded, and capitalists will use her cheap labor to cheapen that of the man by her side. Seeing that man cannot drive woman out of the world of work—for she must work or starve—all that remains to be done is to dignify her labor by placing the ballot box in her hand, and thus dignify and exalt themselves."

Many, many years later this furnished the keynote of a resolution adopted by the American Federation of Labor declaring that "the best interests of labor require the admission of women to full citizenship as a matter of justice to them and as a necessary step toward insuring and raising the scale of wages for all."

Now the American Federation of Labor regularly adopts strong woman suffrage resolutions at each annual meeting, and not only the parent organization takes this stand, but state federations of labor of California, Connecticut, Colorado, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Washington and West Virginia have officially declared for votes for women.

The Western Federation of Miners, the United Mine Workers of America, the International Typographical Union, the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the International Bricklayers and Stone Masons' Union have all taken similar action.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association reciprocates by using the union label on all its printed matter, and by encouraging organization among working women. That women workers are responding to the need of political equality is evidenced by the fact that at simultaneous meetings held in Boston, New York and Chicago last summer and the summer before the American women trade unionists adopted woman suffrage resolutions, the Woman's International Union Label League includes woman suffrage in its revised constitution, and by the organization of numerous clubs of self-supporting women for the express purpose of gaining the franchise.

A closer relationship and the co-operation of men and women workers in the political as well as the industrial field seems inevitable.

Mrs. Mary Kenney O'Sullivan says:

"Every year more and more women are going into industry. Why is this?

"1. Cost of living is rising, and in many families the woman's wages are needed to eke out the family income.

"2. The standard of living is rising, and workmen's families demand better condi-

tions, and must have a larger income to meet them.

"3. Women living in cities can no longer help sustain the family by farm work, dairy work, or by spinning and weaving; therefore their only ways of helping to provide for the family are:

"Either to take work home, which in most cases produces the evil results of sweatshop work with poor conditions of work and poorer pay.

"Or to go out to work in factory or shop.

"Now, is the woman's work a help to the family in the long run?

"Not so long as women are cheap labor.

"Every union man knows how dangerous and harmful is the competition of child labor; it is dangerous because it is cheap and cuts down the man's wages.

"Woman's labor, as long as it is cheap, is just as dangerous, and for just the same reason. When women organize and vote they will get equal pay for equal work, and they will no longer compete unfairly with men. Then men's wages will improve, and, though fewer women will be employed at the higher wages, this will not be a hardship, because the increase in the man's wages will give the family the larger income needed, without its being necessary for so many women to work outside the home."

Years ago Miss Anthony took just that stand in her famous lecture, "Women Want Bread, Not the Ballot." And if there are men and women today who do not see that the disfranchised part of the wage-earning class is a millstone 'round the neck of the enfranchised, it is because they have failed to read history or are blind indeed.

And if there be those among this class, either of the enfranchised or of the voteless, who do not realize that "he who would be free himself must strike" we cannot do better than quote for them from an 1868 editorial of Mrs. Stanton's in that same paper, the Revolution:

"Whoever reads and thinks on this subject will soon see that its magnitude overshadows all others. In the solution of this problem we hold the talisman by which to unravel the perplexing mysteries of our tangled life. We never saw so clearly before the intimate relationship between money and morals, nor the stern necessity for labor to organize itself everywhere into a social and political force and sweep all monied and landed aristocracies from the face of the earth."—Elizabeth J. Hauser, in American Federationist.

Do not forget to congratulate mother on her birthday.

Blessings on the wife who sits down without a bit of grumbling and mends all the holes in the socks of the entire family every week. Every week, mind you! If she did not there would soon be nothing but one great big hole to tackle, and that would mean money for new pairs.

THE WORKING MAN A COWARD.

And Americans Are More Stupid Than the English, a Preacher says.

The American working man has come in for stirring indictment at the hands of the Rev. Alexander Irvine, of New York City, preaching to the wealthy congregation of the Church of the Ascension on Fifth Avenue, the Rev. Mr. Irvine said:

"The American working man is a composite of superstition, stupidity and cowardice. He refuses to see his plight, and refuses, even to try to help himself. He is even more of a dullard than his English brother, who has begun to realize the oppression and subservience under which the domination of the House of Lords has placed him.

"There is a House of Lords in this country—more dangerous and more subtle than the English institution. It is composed of those who live on that which they have not earned, and who pride themselves upon the fact that they do not and cannot work.

"In rare moments of lucidity, the American working man realizes that the wealthy leisure class is living by his toil, like a parasite sucking his blood. Yet once in four years, when it is in his power to lodge effective protest, he casts his vote unthinkingly for a fat, jolly, smiling, patrophizing politician, who is long on promises, but who is short on performance."

The Makin's.

"Does cabbage seem to be getting any cheaper, dear?"

"If it is I haven't noticed it, why?"

"Then I guess there is no truth in the report that they are now making cigars out of alfalfa."

Short.

"What makes you so grouchy?"

"Financial matters."

"Are you short this week?"

"Short? Sal, I'm so short that when my corns hurt I think I've got a headache!"—Cleveland Leader.

Nothing for Nothing.

"How did you get into the show last night?"

"I had a pass."

"How was the show?"

"Oh, I got my money's worth."—Buffalo Express.

All Talked Over.

Mistress (hiring servant)—I hope you know your place.

Servant—Oh, yes, mum. The last three girls you had told me all about it.—Boston Transcript.

The legislature of Saskatchewan, Canada, recently adopted a clause to the factories act fixing the legal working day for women at a maximum of eight hours.

A Change of Scener

Her One Wish.

The wandering peddler stopped at the Southern cabin and opened his pack.

"Mammy, let me show you some self-raising umbrellas," he began.

"No use, man; no use," interrupted the old colored woman as she busied herself about the pot of clothes. "Cayn't use nuffin lak dat."

"How about self raising window shades?"

"No good hea, kase deh ain't no windows wuth talkin' 'bout."

"Self-raising buckwheat?"

"No good to me—we eat cohn pone. But mister!"

"Well, mammy?"

"If yo'll tell me how to tuhnd dese heah fohteen bad chillum into self-raising pickaninnies, Ah'll be yo' friend foh life, dat Ah will. sah.—Chicago Daily News.

Proof Positive.

A certain captain in the army was summoned by the colonel to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by a sentry, who had stated that the officer had used him pretty roughly one evening at the gate of the barracks.

A humorous phase of the affair was that the officer apparently had no recollection of the alleged assault. The sentry had made so bold to declare that the officer was intoxicated.

Among those questioned was the captain's orderly, an Irishman, who protested vigorously that the allegation of the sentry was a slander—that he was sure the captain was perfectly sober the evening of the alleged assault.

"Why are you so sure that Captain Blank was sober that evening?" he was asked. "Did he speak to you upon his return to his quarters?"

"He did, sir."

"What did he say?"

"He told me to be shure an' call him early in the mornin', sir."

"And did the captain say why he wished to be called early?"

"Yis sir, he did, sir. He said he was goin' to be queen o' the May, sir," responded the orderly with convincing gravity—Cosmopolitan Magazine.

Natural Advantages.

A few hours after the very elaborate Christmas dinner little Marie was taken violently ill, and her cousin Elizabeth, who had been unhappy all day on account of Marie's

prettier dress, was heard to whisper in an awed voice: "Marie's got the prettiest clothes, all right, but I've got the strongest stomach."

Their New Year's Wishes.

Weary Wraggles—If I wuz only back at me old home, what a spread I'd have dis New Year's day! Oh, fur de wings uv a dove!

Hungry Hank—Oh, fur de wings uv a turkey, wid some plum puddin' to come afterward!

Got His Deserts.

Jacob A. Riis said:

"A good resolution would be for us all to get in closer touch with the poor.

"We can't do our charity by proxy any more than our church-going—and you know the church-going story. There was once a man who never attended church, thinking that his wife's regular attendance made up for his own omission. Well, the man died, and duly appeared before St. Peter at the gate of Paradise.

"Who are you?" the saint asked, curtly.

"Why, St. Peter, I am John S. Nicholson, of Chicago. I thought, of course, you knew me."

"No, I don't know you," said the saint.

"But, St. Peter, I am Mrs. Nicholson's husband—the charitable Mrs. Nicholson, don't you know, who went regularly to church and was so kind to the poor."

"Why didn't you do like her?" said the saint.

"Well, St. Peter, I was always so worn out from business on Sunday that I had to play golf to avoid getting neuritis; and, anyhow, I understood that if Mrs. Nicholson went to church regularly it would do for both of us."

"Your wife," said the saint, "was a true, faithful Christian. She came to these gates four years ago, and she went in—for both of you."—Philadelphia Record.

He Needed It More.

A minister meeting a neighbor's boy who had just come out of a fight on New Year's Day with a fearful black eye, put his hand on the boy's head and said:

"My boy, I pray you may never receive another black eye."

"That's all right," said the boy. "You go home and pray over your own kid. I gave him two of 'em."



RIGHT MUST PREVAIL.

The most gigantic struggle the Leather Workers have ever engaged in is now on, and if considered in the light of modern times in the settling of labor disputes, it should not have occurred. Previous to the June, 1909, convention of the National Saddlery Manufacturers' Association a letter was sent to their Executive Committee requesting a conference, with the end in view of bringing about a shorter work day and better conditions for the Leather Workers in a fair and equitable manner and for the best interests of all. This request was refused in a very summary manner, but not daunted by this refusal we again suggested a conference in March of this year with the same end in view. The conference was held in Chicago, but it was a one-sided affair. Our Executive Council had power to settle the questions involved, but their representatives stated they had no authority. Now, we consider this action as being in direct opposition to the modern methods employed by large associations of employers in dealing with their employes. Take for instance the great railroad systems, the mine operators, the glass manufacturers, the coopers, the brewery industries, and many others whose importance from a financial viewpoint is far greater than that of our industry. The industries mentioned send authorized representatives to meet like representatives of their employes, and every difference is settled in a fair and reasonable way. But with us it was different. After holding a convention of the National Saddlery Manufacturers' Association in Chicago, a committee was appointed to meet with us, and how? They stated to our Executive Council: "We have no power, but will use our moral influence to put a nine-hour day into effect at some reasonable time."

Note that nothing definite was offered, and they further admitted that if one of their members refused to do as they suggested they had no recourse in the matter. It was up to us to force the firms to consent, and according to the laws of their Association, as he was not breaking any rule or law of their Association, he could insist on the Association supporting him both financially and by filling his orders.

Can any fair-minded person see anything fair or business-like in this proposition?

We could not accept so ambiguous a proposition, but during the conference we asked them: "Is there any proposition you have to submit that we can get together on?" Their answer was: "This is as far as we can go." Or, in other words, you can have nothing to say about this and we will do as we see fit. After every effort possible on the part of our Executive Council to get some definite action, the conference closed.

Since the demand was made we have been accused of breaking agree-

ments, but in no case has an agreement which was signed up and which recognized our organization been broken by us. In one case members were instructed not to go out, but they did and were ordered back to work to fulfill the requirements of the signed agreement, and after working one week they were told they must give up the U. B. or quit their jobs, and being loyal members of the U. B., they quit their jobs. Of course this was not breaking an agreement, because the shoe was on the other foot. The manager of the firm explained that he was forced to take this course by the Association, for the reason, as the Association put it, his men were scabbing on the Association by paying the 10 per cent assessment to aid those members that were out. They did not take the same action in Chicago, with the three firms there, who are working under agreements.

There has never been a strike where the employers have been forced to such desperate straits as in this one. They cannot hire non-union men, as there are so few of them, and although they send out glowing reports of the number of men who have deserted, and the number of men they have in their factories, we know that in every factory where our men went out, work is at a standstill. If the National Saddlery Manufacturers' Association had done the right thing, given their committee power to adjust the differences, and their committee had met with our committee and said, "Let us get together on this question," instead of assuming the pompous position of lords of creation and saying, "Take what we offer or nothing," this matter would undoubtedly have been adjusted, and the subsequent loss to both the employe and employer avoided, as there can be no question but that the loss by each firm involved would have more than paid the small increase asked for several years.

But no, they thought the leather workers were too small and weak to be treated as men, too insignificant to be treated as employes in other industries are.

In order to further show that same spirit of trying to settle the difficulty in a fair manner, the following letter was received from a former member of the Brotherhood, copies of which he had also sent to a prominent member of the National Saddlery Manufacturers' Association, and to the secretary-commissioner:

April 22d, 1910.

MR. J. C. HARPHAM,
Care Harpham Bros. Saddlery Company,
Lincoln, Nebraska.

DEAR SIR:

Outside of what has appeared in the press, my information on the present strike of the Brotherhood of Leather Workers is but meager information obtained in casual conversation at chance meetings with local manufacturers and workmen, therefore what is herein contained is animated by a personal sentiment only, in the sincere belief that such differences are always arbitrable and adjustable, and since yourself and the undersigned made a successful demonstration of this fact in Omaha nearly seven years ago. I write this letter as an outsider, merely to suggest a beginning to what I believe a possible settlement of the strike. I have no personal interest one way or another in this difficulty, in either its settlement or prolongation, beyond doing a small share in bringing into effect principles which I think are manifestly better for all parties concerned than a continuation of a "wasteful" struggle, which

will, at the least, last the entire summer. I do not want to be understood by either party as "butting in," neither do I care to advance as a possible arbitrator.

I believe a meeting between representatives of both sides will be conducive to an early settlement. I am this day sending a copy hereof to Messrs. Baker and Pfeiffer. Also copy to Mr. Othmer of the Association. Will also show copy to Mr. Askew some time today. This should result in some sort of an interchange of letters between participants.

Very truly yours, — —

April 22d, 1910.

MR. HENRY OTHMER, Secretary
Nat'l Saddlery Mfg. Ass'n,
Chicago, Illinois.

DEAR SIR:

I enclose copy of communication this day sent to Mr. J. C. Harpham at Lincoln, Nebraska. Kindly consider same in the same spirit that is intended to be conveyed to the original recipient.

Very truly yours, — —

In order that he would fully understand the position which we took in the matter, and to advise him that we only wished to be fair, a further communication was forwarded him as follows:

— — — — —
Kansas City, Mo., April 23, 1910.

DEAR SIR:

I received the copies of the letters which you sent to Mr. J. C. Harpham and Mr. Othmer, and was glad as well as surprised to know that you had not forgotten the Brotherhood. As you did not write anything in explanation, I take it from the tone of the letter to Mr. Harpham that you are trying to bring both sides together, with the object in view of trying to settle the present difficulty.

I do not know whether you are aware of the fact that the jurisdiction, by a vote of 2028 Yes against 91 No granted the Executive Council full power to settle this shorter workday proposition. Now, if you find that it is possible to secure another conference or meeting, I feel, as I did all along, that this question could be settled by a conference wherein both parties could make up their minds to do business for the best interests of all, and I stand ready to do my part, and know that the Executive Council will be with me, towards ending this strife, which is working to the disadvantage of both sides, in a fair, upright and equitable manner.

Thanking you for the interest you have taken, and as I have always reposed the greatest confidence in you, and know that your intentions are for the best, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

E. J. BAKER,
General President.

In reply we received the following, which shows that he was acting independently in trying to bring both sides together:

April 26th, 1910.

MR. E. J. BAKER, President,
Postal Building,
Kansas City, Mo.

DEAR SIR:

Your letter of the 23d inst. is at hand. My previous connections have in no way influenced my action in writing Messrs. Harpham and Othmer

other than such connection was the means of becoming acquainted with the parties interested on both sides of the present controversy.

I do not care to be in any way involved in the matter beyond bringing about a meeting of representatives of both sides, at which I have no doubt a fair adjustment can be effected.

Copy of letter to Mr. Othmer will make my motives clear to you. Would suggest that you communicate with Mr. Othmer with the view of arranging meeting.

Very truly yours, — —

It seems that his efforts must have been misunderstood by the officers of the National Saddlery Manufacturers' Association, as he forwarded the U. B. a copy of the letter he had sent the Secretary-Commissioner of the National Saddlery Manufacturers' Association as follows:

April 26th, 1910.

MR. HENRY OTHMER, Secretary,
Chicago, Illinois.

DEAR SIR:

Your letter of the 23d inst. is at hand. You certainly misconstrue my motive in the statement that I am trying to assist the general officers of the leather workers in this difficulty. I am truly neutral in the matter. Have had no conference with the officers of the union and in writing letters you hold did so absolutely without their knowledge or solicitation.

Am actuated solely by the sincere belief that principles far better for both sides than measures now being used can yet be made to obtain. Being neutral in an absolutely impartial sense, I cannot discuss the merits of whatever may have been the omissions or commissions in the late negotiations.

The fact remains that the strike is yet, and no doubt will indefinitely have to be reckoned with. It strikes me, that in view of this, unless there is an agreed conclusion on the part of both sides that the conflict is not adjustable by any manner or means on any other basis than absolute capitulation, no harm could be done in a meeting of representatives of both sides. I cannot feel that the differences are so great that same are absolutely beyond the possibility of some *fair* adjustment. The rules of your Association will not preclude such a meeting and if held, means can surely be employed to overcome the technicalities of laws and rules on both sides.

I enclose copy of communication this day addressed to Mr. E. J. Baker. Copy of this letter was attached to Baker's.

Very truly yours, — —

Not wishing to leave the National Saddlery Manufacturers' Association in doubt as to our position, I wired Mr. Othmer as follows:

April 27th, 1910.

HENRY OTHMER, Sec'y-Com., N. S. M. A.,
502 Stock Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Will meet representatives of your association anywhere as suggested by —, any date on or before noon Monday next, to negotiate differences. Answer.
E. J. BAKER.

And received the following telegram in reply:

Chicago, Ill., April 27th.

E. J. BAKER,

President United Brotherhood of Leather Workers,
Kansas City, Mo.

Letter to —, April twenty-third, clearly outlines the position of the N. S. M. A. Another conference is now out of the question.

HENRY OTHMER.

I have also been informed that John Mitchell, Chairman of the Trade Agreement Department of the National Civic Federation, has offered his services to bring about a settlement, and this offer was also refused.

It can be seen from the above correspondence that it is not a question of wages or hours with the National Saddlery Manufacturers' Association, but it is a question of destroying the U. B., and every effort is being put forth with that end in view. But what would that avail them? It would not be six months after the U. B. was out of existence before conditions which these same employers would inflict on their men would cause them to reorganize. Men do not organize just to belong to an organization, but they organize because they are compelled to do so to protect themselves from unscrupulous employers who take advantage of their unorganized condition to force their wages lower and lower. The employer does this through his superintendents and foremen, who seem to forget that they at one time worked at the bench for a living, and that when the workmen are reduced to the lowest level at which they can exist, others will spring up to fill their places as superintendent and foreman, others who will accept lower wages than they are getting, and conditions which in a measure they are responsible for will react upon them. This has always been the final outcome, the same as the rule that water will always seek its own level.

During the recent conference it was admitted by representatives of the National Saddlery Manufacturers' Association that the members of our craft were not adequately paid as compared with other trades. We were only asking for a small reduction in hours and a corresponding increase in piece prices. But in spite of their own acknowledgment that the leather workers were entitled to better conditions, they were so intent on destroying the U. B., and not recognizing us as an organization, that they threw justice to the winds and let arrogance and self-importance lead them to ruin, for it is a well known fact that every firm has lost money during this struggle that it will take years to make up, and if given the opportunity they will wring a good share of this loss out of the bodies of the men they employ, the same as they have in the past. Whenever they want to reduce the price of an article to meet competition, their first act is to reduce the labor cost on the article.

Now, after what has been done on our part to prevent this trouble and to be fair, I ask, what will these employers have to answer for in atonement for the suffering and privations that they have caused their fellow men, women and children, by allowing their pride and arrogance to get the best of their manhood and Christianity? Some of them are men of high standing in the churches of the cities where the words of He of Nazareth, a carpenter, are preached and taught every day: "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you."

If I were in some of their places I would hang my head in shame, and never enter the House of God again until I could go there and kneel down and say to Almighty God, "I have done right by my fellow man."

But some say religion does not go hand in hand with business. No, that is a fact, for some of those that sit in the high places will have a long list to answer for at the last great day, when the records of their greed and

inhuman treatment of men, women and little children is shown them and they are asked: "Wherefore did thou thus?"

But be all this as it may, the fight is on and will be continued until our members are justly treated. We are not responsible for the inauguration of this struggle. Everything possible was done on our part to prevent it, and the burden lays not on the shoulders of the National Saddlery Manufacturers' Association as a body, because some of them are fair-dealing men, but rests upon the shoulders of those few who domineered the Chicago meeting and prevented a fair proposition being taken up and settled.

HIGHER IDEALS FOR LABOR.

(By Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

One of the recent developments in the labor movement is the growing feeling of friendliness among labor men toward the church. This is particularly true of the prominent leaders. For many years, at conferences composed of churchmen, one of the leading topics of discussion was the obvious alienation of the workingman from the church. Today there is no class of men among whom the movement toward the church is more conspicuous. This does not mean, of course, that the church has become all that is to be desired; but it does indicate, first, that the church today has a greater interest in the problems which confront workingmen than it has ever had, and, second, workingmen have come to realize that the church is far more interested in their affairs than they had supposed. They have also come to believe that there are some very important matters concerning which the church and labor are at agreement and that it is quite possible to construct a platform which would be large enough for both to stand upon.

Organized labor has come to a very crucial period in its history. It is face to face with some of the most perplexing problems that have ever confronted the labor movement. Needless to say, no movement can long depend upon its past glory. The momentum of its former deeds will not carry it very far along. It must constantly create new policies, cutting off that which has outlived its usefulness and taking on newer and larger conceptions of its mission and purpose.

While it is still imperative that organized labor fight for the necessities of life, the time has undoubtedly come when it must take cognizance of the larger moral and ethical issues involved. In other words, the

contention of labor must be upon a higher plane than has heretofore been the case. Without minimizing its efforts so far as the physical well-being of the workers is concerned, it must make a greater effort to raise their moral and ethical standards. And this, too, regardless of what may be the attitude of those who are opposing the workingmen in their endeavors to advance the conditions of the toilers. In this new task the church may be of real service to organized labor. It is well, therefore, that church and labor are coming closer together, because when once the time comes that organized labor and the organized church can agree upon a program, there will be no opposing force which will be strong enough to resist their combined efforts.

Ambition.

Hank Stubbs—Ambition ain't hardly wuth while.

Bige Miller—Why not?

Hank Stubbs—Waal, ef you are behind the procession you hafter keep bumpin' into somebody, an' ef you git ahead you're liable to get tellerscoped.—Boston Herald.

Suspicious.

Mama—Willie, there is no such thing as Santa Claus. We just told you that for the pleasure you might get out of it.

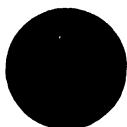
Willie—Well, I always thought there was something queer about it. Now the next thing I am going to investigate this Christ business.

The prudent young man who is looking for a wife who will "wear well," takes note of the appearance of her mother. If she is neat and trim, and looks as if she had help with the work and kindly and loving care, he may safely infer that her daughter will make a good wife.

Leather Workers' Emblems



Gold Plate
CUFF BUTTONS
75c per Pair



Gold Plate
LAPEL EMBLEM
25c Each



Solid Gold
LAPEL EMBLEM
\$1.25 Each



Rolled Gold
LAPEL EMBLEM
75c Each



HAT PINS
Gold Plate 50c Each

Show

Your Loyalty to your
Organization by
wearing an

Emblem

*Cash must accompany all
Orders*

Purchase through your local Secre-
tary or direct from

GENERAL OFFICE

United Brotherhood of Leather
Workers on Horse Goods,
209 POSTAL BLDG.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Leather Workers' Journal.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Short communications each month upon matters of labor and interest to our friends and readers would be greatly appreciated by the management of the JOURNAL. Mail your copy so it will reach us not later than the 18th of each month.

We desire the following news: Election and Installation of officers; any action proposed by your local as to wages, boycotts, hours, etc.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by Correspondents.

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209 Postal Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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Members will, in forwarding payments for buttons, badges, dues, etc., please send post office money orders or drafts, and not postage stamps, as the present system of vouchers at headquarters will not admit of the receipt of same without a double entry.

A JOURNAL FOR EACH MEMBER.

Local Branches who fail to receive a sufficient number of Journals to supply each member with a copy will please report the exact number of Journals needed, and we will increase the quantity when the next issue is mailed.

THE VOTE ON NOMINEES.

Kansas City, Mo., April 25, 1910.

To All Affiliated Local Branches of the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.

Greeting:—

The following table shows the number of votes cast for each nominee, as placed before all Local Branches on March 25, 1910, as per Sections 2 and 3, Article 6, General Constitution.

Local Branches which did not send in their vote prior to the above date, at which time the vote closed, are Nos. 25, 28, 34, 40, 43, 44, 48, 49, 54, 57, 58, 59, 68, 69, 78, 82, 83, 85, 88, 90, 91, 96, 97, 99, 101, 106, 110, 118, 120, 126, 127, 131, 132, 135, 136, 137, 142, 145, 149, 159, 160, 161, 164, 165, 173. Vote of No. 168 was lost.

All Local Branches are hereby instructed to vote on the nominees as per Section 3, Article 6, General Constitution, and in conformity with the form furnished by headquarters.

EDW. J. BAKER,
General President.
JOHN J. PFEIFFER,
General Sec'y-Treas.

NOMINEES.

Local Branches have by their vote, as shown by table herewith, selected the nominees named for each respective office as candidates for final election.

For General President—

Edw. J. Baker..... Kansas City, Mo.
J. P. Olivarri..... St. Louis, Mo.

For First Vice-President—

Geo. Shipman..... Toronto, Canada.
Frank Merth..... St. Paul, Minn.

For Second Vice-President—

John J. Kearney..... Quincy, Ill.
A. Letroadec..... Vancouver, B. C.

For Third Vice-President—

C. C. Zeigler..... Oklahoma City, Okla.
Wm. Frey..... Louisville, Ky.

For Fourth Vice-President—

F. P. Maloney..... Newark, N. J.
W. Tighe..... Minneapolis, Minn.

For General Secretary-Treasurer—

John J. Pfeiffer..... Kansas City, Mo.
J. M. McKinley..... Marietta, O.

Brother P. A. Maloney received the highest number of votes for Second Vice-President, but as the Brother declined the nomination, therefore Brother A. Letroadec, who received the third highest vote, was placed on the ballot.

The Vote on Nominees for General Offices.

| | | LOCAL BRANCH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|---------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | Member Local No. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 26 | 27 | 29 | 30 | 32 | 35 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For Gen'l Pres. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Edward J. Baker | 1 | 82 | 28 | 32 | 21 | 25 | 14 | 26 | 21 | 96 | 13 | 76 | 67 | 43 | 11 | 35 | 10 | 18 | 12 | 12 | 22 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| J. P. Olivarr | 30 | 3 | | | | 2 | | | | | | 1 | | | | 2 | | | 28 | 1 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Richard Martin | 164 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For 1st V-Pres. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Geo. Shipman | 93 | 51 | 28 | 33 | 20 | 16 | | 25 | | 96 | 12 | 73 | | | 11 | 34 | 10 | 18 | 27 | 11 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Frank Merth | 19 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | 57 | 47 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Frank DeSilver | 55 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 3 | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. E. Robinson | 170 | | | | | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| F. C. Weissner | 39 | 2 | | | 1 | | 13 | | 21 | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chas. Ryan | 35 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| W. N. Evans | 80 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thos. Morrison | 1 | 15 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For 2d V-Pres. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P. A. Maloney | 110 | 61 | 29 | 32 | | 28 | | 19 | | 96 | | | 20 | 47 | 11 | | 10 | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| O. I. Kruger | 4 | 12 | | | | | | 3 | | | | | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| John J. Kearney | 26 | | | 1 | | | | 3 | 22 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | 36 | | | | 12 | 11 | 26 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R. A. Patterson | 162 | | | | | 1 | | | | | 6 | | | | | | | | | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| J. C. Edwards | 57 | | | | | | 7 | | | | 4 | 64 | 2 | | | | | | | 5 | 1 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Letrodec | 115 | 5 | | | 21 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 21 | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. F. Lathrope | 98 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 3 | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| T. C. Dooley | 173 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For 3d V-Pres. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. C. Zeigler | 67 | 72 | 25 | 32 | 15 | 28 | 14 | 25 | 22 | | 11 | | 5 | 47 | 11 | 35 | 10 | 18 | 14 | 4 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Frank Brown | 25 | 1 | | | 4 | | | | | | | 3 | 5 | | | | | | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wm. Frey | 14 | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | 96 | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S. B. Lowery | 18 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | 46 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jas. R. Lumley | 35 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Geo. Joscelyn | 105 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 34 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. L. Lowery | 14 | | 3 | | | | | | | 1 | | 62 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. W. Chester | 162 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. F. Harter | 171 | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P. J. Peterson | 19 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| F. A. McBeth | 80 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | 4 | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For 4th V-Pres. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| F. P. Maloney | 91 | 60 | | 30 | | 21 | | | 19 | 96 | | | | | | 23 | | | 19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. E. Smith | 49 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| F. Vonderheide | 63 | | | | 1 | | | | 3 | | | | 1 | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phil Acker | 35 | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | 41 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Daniel F. Newman | 36 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| F. B. Hyatt | 105 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| David Gaddis | 162 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ed Aubry | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | 61 | 47 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| W. Tighe | 95 | 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| John C. O'Brien | 56 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. M. Hogue | 17 | 1 | | | | 14 | 1 | | | | | 76 | | | | | | | 3 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Edw. A. Schultz | 109 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Elmer Liston | 131 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ed J. Bartels | 96 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fred Leuthjohann | 46 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| F. B. Smith | 101 | 12 | | 1 | 20 | | | 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Geo. Homberger | 89 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| W. A. Miller | 103 | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | | | | | | | 3 | | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. D. Worley | 79 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| J. M. Morse | 90 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| J. K. Neal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For Gen. Sec'y-Treas. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| John J. Pfeiffer | 1 | 83 | 22 | 31 | 21 | 27 | 14 | 26 | 22 | 96 | 13 | 69 | 64 | 47 | 11 | 37 | 10 | 18 | 31 | 11 | 33 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| J. M. McKinley | 55 | | 6 | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

The Vote on Nominees for General Offices.—Cont'd.

| | Member Local No. | LOCAL BRANCH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | 36 | 39 | 46 | 52 | 55 | 56 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 67 | 70 | 72 | 79 | 80 | 86 | 93 | 95 | 98 |
| For Gen'l Pres. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Edward J. Baker | 1 | 20 | 24 | 12 | 9 | 31 | 25 | 10 | 25 | 21 | 22 | 7 | 23 | 37 | 14 | 67 | 40 | 34 | 10 | 22 | 11 |
| J. P. Olivarri | 30 | | 2 | | | 6 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 4 | | 1 | | |
| Richard Martin | 164 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| For 1st V-Pres. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Geo. Shipman | 93 | 19 | 25 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 20 | 6 | 25 | 21 | 15 | 7 | 22 | 38 | 10 | 53 | 4 | 34 | 11 | 18 | 11 |
| Frank Merth | 19 | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | 3 | | | | | |
| Frank DeSilver | 55 | | | | | 26 | 2 | 4 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 4 | |
| C. E. Robinson | 170 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| F. C. Weissner | 30 | | 1 | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | 33 | | | | |
| Chas. Ryan | 35 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| W. N. Evans | 90 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 7 | | | | |
| Thos. Morrison | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | 4 | | | | | | |
| For 2d V-Pres. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P. A. Maloney | 110 | | 1 | 13 | 9 | 13 | 3 | 5 | 25 | 27 | 15 | | 23 | | | 59 | | 34 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| O. I. Kruger | 4 | | 23 | | | 10 | 4 | | | | 2 | 7 | | | | | | | 3 | 16 | |
| John J. Kearney | 26 | | 2 | | | 3 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 40 | | | | |
| R. A. Patterson | 162 | | | | | 7 | | 1 | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| J. C. Edwards | 57 | 20 | | | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Letrondec | 115 | | | | | 15 | | | | | | | | 29 | 14 | | 1 | | 7 | | |
| B. F. Lathrope | 98 | | | | | 2 | | 1 | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 10 |
| T. C. Dooley | 173 | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| For 3d V-Pres. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. C. Zeigler | 67 | 20 | 25 | 13 | 9 | 20 | 21 | 9 | 25 | 21 | | 7 | 22 | 18 | 13 | 59 | | 34 | | 7 | 11 |
| Frank Brown | 25 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Wm. Frey | 14 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S. B. Lowery | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jas. R. Lumley | 35 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Geo. Joscelyn | 105 | | | | | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| C. L. Lowery | 14 | | | | | 4 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 6 | |
| A. W. Chester | 162 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | | | |
| C. F. Harter | 171 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18 | | | | | | | |
| P. J. Peterson | 19 | 1 | | | | 5 | | 1 | | | 20 | | | | | | 3 | | | 9 | |
| F. A. McBeth | 80 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 40 | | | | |
| For 4th V-Pres. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| F. P. Maloney | 91 | | 26 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 25 | 21 | | 7 | 6 | | 4 | | 5 | | | | |
| C. E. Smith | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| F. Vonderheide | 49 | | | | | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| Phil Acker | 63 | | | | | | 8 | 1 | | | 14 | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Daniel F. Newman | 35 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| F. B. Hyatt | 36 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| David Gaddis | 105 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Ed Aubry | 162 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| W. Tighe | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| John C. O'Brien | 95 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 7 | 19 | 3 | | 21 | | 10 | | |
| A. M. Hogue | 56 | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | 22 | 11 |
| Edw. A. Schultz | 17 | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Elmer Liston | 169 | | | | | 19 | | | | | 2 | | 1 | | | | 3 | | 1 | | |
| Ed J. Bartels | 131 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fred Leuthjohann | 96 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| F. B. Smith | 46 | | | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Geo. Homberger | 101 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 5 | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| W. A. Miller | 88 | | | | | | 2 | | | | 3 | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| C. D. Worley | 103 | | | | | 3 | 3 | | | | | | 3 | | 3 | | 2 | | | | |
| J. M. Morse | 79 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 67 | 1 | | | | |
| J. K. Neal | 90 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For Gen. Sec'y-Treas. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| John J. Pfeiffer | 1 | 20 | 24 | 13 | 9 | 3 | 25 | 11 | 25 | 21 | 19 | 7 | 23 | 38 | 12 | 67 | 40 | 34 | 11 | 22 | 11 |
| J. M. McKinley | 55 | | 2 | | | 33 | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | |

The Vote on Nominees for General Offices.—Cont'd.

| | Member Local No. | 100 | 103 | 105 | 108 | 115 | 118 | 128 | 145 | 150 | 155 | 156 | 162 | 163 | 166 | 169 | 170 | 171 | 173 | TOTAL | Nominees |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|----------|
| For Gen'l Pres. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Edward J. Baker | 1 | 20 | 10 | | 10 | 14 | 8 | 29 | 18 | 26 | 3 | 13 | 17 | 11 | 6 | 14 | 10 | 7 | 12 | 1356 | 1356 |
| J. P. Olivarril | 30 | | | 31 | | 2 | | 1 | | | 6 | | 3 | | | | | 1 | | 99 | 99 |
| Richard Martin | 164 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18 | |
| For 1st V-Pres. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Geo. Shipman | 98 | 17 | 10 | | 10 | 16 | 8 | 1 | 18 | 22 | 9 | 12 | 16 | 2 | 6 | 13 | 3 | | 12 | 1014 | 1014 |
| Frank Merth | 19 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 3 | | 115 | 115 |
| Frank DeSilver | 55 | | | | | | | 29 | | 1 | | | | 9 | | | | | | 85 | |
| C. E. Robinson | 170 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | | | 25 | |
| F. C. Weisser | 39 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 77 | |
| Chas. Ryan | 35 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 37 | |
| W. N. Evans | 80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17 | |
| Thos. Morrison | 1 | 1 | | 31 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 5 | | 69 | |
| For 2d V-Pres. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P. A. Maloney | 110 | | | | 7 | 6 | | | 18 | 17 | 9 | 1 | | 11 | 6 | 8 | | | | 683 | |
| O. I. Kruger | 4 | | | | | | | | | 4 | | 11 | | | | 3 | 10 | | | 122 | |
| John J. Kearney | 26 | 2 | | 31 | 3 | | | 30 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 | | 232 | 232 |
| R. A. Patterson | 162 | 3 | | | | | 8 | | | 1 | | | 19 | | | | | | | 53 | |
| J. C. Edwards | 57 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 114 | |
| A. Letroade | 115 | | | | | 11 | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | | | | 6 | | 139 | 139 |
| B. F. Lathrope | 98 | | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 32 | |
| T. C. Dooley | 173 | 13 | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 32 | |
| For 3d V-Pres. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. C. Zeigler | 67 | 2 | 10 | | 10 | 2 | 8 | | 18 | 4 | 9 | 11 | | 11 | 6 | 8 | 1 | | 12 | 836 | 836 |
| Frank Brown | 25 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 33 | |
| Wm. Frey | 14 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 8 | | | 112 | 112 |
| S. B. Lowery | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | 55 | |
| Jas. R. Lumley | 35 | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 38 | |
| Geo. Joscelyn | 105 | 16 | | 31 | | | | | | 16 | | | | | | | | | | 71 | |
| C. L. Lowery | 14 | | | | | | | 29 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 107 | |
| A. W. Chester | 162 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 19 | | | | | | | 37 | |
| C. F. Harter | 171 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | | 32 | |
| P. J. Peterson | 19 | 1 | | | | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 63 | |
| F. A. McBeth | 80 | | | | | | | 1 | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | 57 | |
| For 4th V-Pres. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| F. P. Maloney | 91 | 13 | | | 8 | 14 | 8 | 30 | 18 | | | 12 | | 11 | | | 1 | | | 500 | 500 |
| C. E. Smith | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | |
| F. Vonderheide | 49 | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 11 | |
| Phil Acker | 63 | | | | 2 | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | 1 | | | 39 | |
| Daniel F. Newman | 35 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 53 | |
| F. B. Hyatt | 36 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 31 | |
| David Gaddis | 105 | | | 31 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | | | 33 | |
| Ed Aubry | 162 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 17 | | | | | | | 18 | |
| W. Tighe | 18 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 140 | 140 |
| John C. O'Brien | 95 | 4 | | | | | | | | 1 | 7 | | | | | | | 1 | 12 | 123 | |
| A. M. Hogue | 56 | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | |
| Edw. A. Schultz | 17 | | | | | | | | | 15 | | | | | 6 | | | 1 | | 130 | |
| Elmer Liston | 169 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | 13 | | | | 73 | |
| Ed J. Bartels | 131 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| Fred Leuthjohann | 96 | | | | | | | | | 8 | | | | | | | | | | 9 | |
| F. B. Smith | 46 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | |
| Geo. Homberger | 101 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 96 | |
| W. A. Miller | 89 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | |
| C. D. Worley | 108 | 2 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | 56 | |
| J. M. Morse | 79 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 68 | |
| J. K. Neal | 80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| For Gen. Sec'y-Treas. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| John J. Pfeiffer | 1 | 17 | 10 | 31 | 10 | 17 | 8 | 29 | 18 | 22 | 9 | 12 | | 11 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 12 | 1355 | 1355 |
| J. M. McKinley | 55 | 2 | | | | | | 1 | | 5 | | | 18 | | | 10 | | | | 96 | 96 |

MEMBERS ADMITTED.

Since last issue and date of initiation.

| Branch No. | Book No. | Name. | Date. |
|------------|----------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1... | 22880... | D. H. Portman... | Mar. 28, 1910 |
| 1... | 22881... | L. J. Lawrason... | Mar. 28, 1910 |
| 1... | 22882... | John P. Rieder... | Mar. 28, 1910 |
| 1... | 22883... | John Kluka... | Mar. 28, 1910 |
| 1... | 22884... | C. J. Schmidt... | Mar. 28, 1910 |
| 1... | 22885... | Park O. May... | Mar. 28, 1910 |
| 1... | 22886... | D. W. Metcalf... | Mar. 28, 1910 |
| 1... | 22887... | W. W. Spencer... | Mar. 28, 1910 |
| 1... | 22888... | H. A. Rottger... | Mar. 28, 1910 |
| 1... | 22889... | C. Jones... | Mar. 28, 1910 |
| 1... | 22890... | Jess E. Maines... | Mar. 30, 1910 |
| 1... | 22891... | John C. Wilson... | Mar. 30, 1910 |
| 106... | 22892... | Louis J. Auer... | Mar. 18, 1910 |
| 106... | 22893... | John Caston... | Mar. 18, 1910 |
| 115... | 22894... | Bert Smith... | Mar. 18, 1910 |
| 115... | 22895... | H. L. Boakes... | Mar. 18, 1910 |
| 30... | 22896... | C. E. Zamwalt... | Mar. 20, 1910 |
| 30... | 22897... | Wm. Wilson... | Mar. 20, 1910 |
| 30... | 22898... | I. Frishman... | Mar. 20, 1910 |
| 30... | 22899... | Wm. S. Kunz... | Mar. 20, 1910 |
| 30... | 22900... | Jno. Aubertin... | Mar. 20, 1910 |
| 30... | 22901... | M. Lindquist... | Mar. 20, 1910 |
| 30... | 22902... | J. Wolf... | Mar. 20, 1910 |
| 30... | 22903... | Jno. Yates... | Mar. 20, 1910 |
| 30... | 22904... | H. J. Hartung... | Mar. 20, 1910 |
| 30... | 22905... | Ira Neighbors... | Mar. 20, 1910 |
| 72... | 22907... | John C. Wright... | Mar. 21, 1910 |
| 150... | 22908... | Orville Mathews... | Mar. 18, 1910 |
| 150... | 22909... | Chas. Marsman... | Mar. 21, 1910 |
| 150... | 22910... | S. Rapport... | Mar. 21, 1910 |
| 150... | 22911... | C. K. Merriman... | Mar. 21, 1910 |
| 150... | 22912... | H. Streit... | Mar. 21, 1910 |
| 150... | 22913... | B. H. Cannon... | Mar. 21, 1910 |
| 150... | 22914... | A. Streit... | Mar. 21, 1910 |
| 150... | 22915... | S. Brumberg... | Mar. 21, 1910 |
| 150... | 22916... | A. Barker... | Mar. 21, 1910 |
| 150... | 22917... | H. Sarnick... | Mar. 21, 1910 |
| 150... | 22918... | F. Turf... | Mar. 21, 1910 |
| 150... | 22919... | T. Anati... | Mar. 21, 1910 |
| 150... | 22920... | K. Koontz... | Mar. 21, 1910 |
| 150... | 22921... | A. Woolridge... | Mar. 22, 1910 |
| 150... | 22922... | H. M. Miller... | Mar. 23, 1910 |
| 150... | 22923... | J. Brokowski... | Mar. 23, 1910 |
| 150... | 22924... | R. Hastrom... | Mar. 23, 1910 |
| 150... | 22925... | R. Swenson... | Mar. 23, 1910 |
| 150... | 22926... | Frank Zombor... | Mar. 23, 1910 |
| 150... | 22927... | C. Middeldorf... | Mar. 31, 1910 |
| 97... | 22928... | G. H. Foster... | Mar. 21, 1910 |
| 97... | 22929... | W. L. Munday... | Mar. 21, 1910 |
| 97... | 22930... | W. H. Dash... | Mar. 21, 1910 |
| 19... | 22931... | J. Brings... | Mar. 23, 1910 |
| 19... | 22932... | Romeo Soucy... | Mar. 23, 1910 |
| 19... | 22933... | John Horlek... | Mar. 23, 1910 |
| 63... | 22934... | A. Anderson... | Mar. 23, 1910 |
| 63... | 22935... | J. Sandberg... | Mar. 23, 1910 |
| 26... | 22936... | Joseph Lohr... | Mar. 24, 1910 |
| 18... | 22937... | C. Foell... | Mar. 24, 1910 |
| 18... | 22938... | Didas Cote... | Mar. 24, 1910 |
| 18... | 22939... | J. H. Butterwick... | Mar. 24, 1910 |
| 18... | 22940... | John Lohse... | Mar. 24, 1910 |
| 18... | 22941... | Sam Shiller... | Mar. 24, 1910 |
| 18... | 22942... | T. Hoas... | Mar. 24, 1910 |
| 54... | 22943... | John J. Ritter... | Mar. 24, 1910 |
| 96... | 22944... | H. Dubulson... | Mar. 25, 1910 |
| 96... | 22945... | Paul Strunz... | Mar. 25, 1910 |
| 96... | 22946... | Edwin Challis... | Mar. 25, 1910 |
| 96... | 22947... | Ernest King... | Mar. 25, 1910 |
| 96... | 22948... | C. E. Slaught... | Mar. 25, 1910 |
| 96... | 22949... | Neal Gray... | Mar. 25, 1910 |
| 96... | 22950... | John Kinsely... | Mar. 25, 1910 |
| 96... | 22951... | Louis Strunz... | Mar. 25, 1910 |
| 96... | 22952... | Leo Devoe... | Mar. 25, 1910 |
| 96... | 22953... | Anton Mavan... | Mar. 25, 1910 |
| 96... | 22954... | Chas. Schult... | Mar. 25, 1910 |
| 70... | 22955... | J. H. Roundtree... | Mar. 16, 1910 |
| 70... | 22956... | Robt. Ward... | Mar. 16, 1910 |
| 70... | 22957... | A. L. Clay... | Mar. 16, 1910 |
| 70... | 22958... | Jef. Gates... | Mar. 16, 1910 |
| 70... | 22959... | O. J. Wines... | Mar. 16, 1910 |
| 70... | 22960... | Harry Jones... | Mar. 16, 1910 |
| 70... | 22961... | T. H. Tumlin... | Mar. 16, 1910 |
| 70... | 22962... | John C. Choat... | Mar. 16, 1910 |
| 70... | 22963... | E. R. Nelson... | Mar. 20, 1910 |
| 70... | 22964... | Ed. Ward... | Mar. 20, 1910 |
| 72... | 22965... | Louis M. Drouet... | Mar. 25, 1910 |
| 46... | 22966... | F. E. Little... | Mar. 25, 1910 |
| 54... | 22967... | Harry G. Sales... | Mar. 25, 1910 |
| 11... | 22968... | O. S. B. Barthel... | Mar. 28, 1910 |
| 11... | 22969... | W. H. Camper... | Mar. 21, 1910 |
| 86... | 22970... | Geo. W. Hauber... | Mar. 28, 1910 |
| 28... | 22971... | L. M. Limrick... | Mar. 28, 1910 |
| 28... | 22972... | Geo. Todd... | Mar. 28, 1910 |
| 28... | 22973... | Jas. H. Gray... | Mar. 28, 1910 |
| 28... | 22974... | Tony Hoffarth... | Mar. 28, 1910 |
| 28... | 22975... | Wayne Tuggle... | Mar. 28, 1910 |
| 30... | 22976... | C. F. Wuest... | Mar. 30, 1910 |
| 30... | 22977... | F. Spanswick... | Mar. 30, 1910 |
| 156... | 22978... | J. C. Johnsen... | Mar. 21, 1910 |
| 126... | 22979... | Stewart Ferry... | Mar. 21, 1910 |
| 126... | 22980... | J. H. Holdgrafer... | Mar. 21, 1910 |
| 2... | 22981... | T. A. Clark... | Mar. 31, 1910 |
| 145... | 22982... | J. M. Jerkins... | Mar. 30, 1910 |
| 145... | 22983... | R. H. Johnson... | Mar. 30, 1910 |
| 145... | 22984... | James Timbs... | Mar. 30, 1910 |
| 145... | 22985... | H. E. Hart... | Mar. 30, 1910 |
| 145... | 22986... | M. B. Lewis... | Mar. 30, 1910 |
| 145... | 22987... | L. T. Hudson... | Mar. 30, 1910 |
| 145... | 22988... | Roy Phillips... | Mar. 30, 1910 |
| 145... | 22989... | C. H. Lewis... | Mar. 30, 1910 |
| 145... | 22990... | W. W. Lewis... | Mar. 30, 1910 |
| 145... | 22991... | Fred Shaw... | Mar. 30, 1910 |
| 145... | 22992... | J. W. Collier... | Apr. 3, 1910 |
| 145... | 22993... | E. B. Jenkins... | Apr. 3, 1910 |
| 145... | 22994... | F. J. Tyler... | Apr. 3, 1910 |
| 145... | 22995... | J. W. White... | Apr. 3, 1910 |
| 145... | 22996... | John Johnson... | Apr. 3, 1910 |
| 145... | 22997... | John Joslin... | Apr. 3, 1910 |
| 145... | 22998... | S. Sullin... | Apr. 3, 1910 |
| 145... | 22999... | M. A. Betterly... | Apr. 3, 1910 |
| 145... | 23000... | W. E. Lawrence... | Apr. 3, 1910 |
| 145... | 23001... | W. L. Hill... | Apr. 3, 1910 |
| 40... | 23002... | Lightfoot... | Mar. 12, 1910 |
| 173... | 23003... | Mike O'Connell... | Mar. 24, 1910 |
| 28... | 23004... | O. V. Jones... | Mar. 31, 1910 |
| 28... | 23005... | Geo. Canghtry... | Mar. 31, 1910 |
| 96... | 23006... | R. J. Bronner... | Mar. 31, 1910 |
| 106... | 23007... | Henry Gaemp... | Apr. 1, 1910 |
| 63... | 23008... | G. B. Hall... | Apr. 1, 1910 |
| 63... | 23009... | G. H. Husby... | Apr. 1, 1910 |
| 19... | 23010... | Karl Haberman... | Apr. 4, 1910 |
| 49... | 23011... | Carl Schulze... | Apr. 4, 1910 |
| 49... | 23012... | P. Backecheider... | Apr. 4, 1910 |
| 49... | 23013... | Fred Klspert... | Apr. 4, 1910 |
| 142... | 23014... | R. B. Tuggle... | Apr. 6, 1910 |
| 115... | 23015... | Fredric Trust... | Mar. 25, 1910 |
| 30... | 23016... | Jno. Hartman... | Apr. 4, 1910 |
| 30... | 23017... | Jno. Loughren... | Apr. 4, 1910 |
| 30... | 23018... | B. Berkowitz... | Apr. 4, 1910 |
| 30... | 23019... | J. M. Sickles... | Apr. 4, 1910 |
| 30... | 23020... | Hy. Liebig... | Apr. 4, 1910 |
| 30... | 23021... | A. J. Hubert... | Apr. 4, 1910 |
| 30... | 23022... | A. Kalal... | Apr. 4, 1910 |
| 162... | 23023... | Charles Henn... | Apr. 5, 1910 |
| 162... | 23024... | E. Stafford... | Apr. 5, 1910 |
| 162... | 23025... | W. Jollie... | Apr. 5, 1910 |
| 116... | 23026... | H. B. Croasdale... | Apr. 7, 1910 |
| 116... | 23027... | E. A. Reynolds... | Apr. 7, 1910 |
| M.L. | 23028... | W. K. Shults... | Apr. 11, 1910 |
| 132... | 23029... | Andrew Lankin... | Mar. 17, 1910 |
| 48... | 23030... | S. E. McClintock... | Apr. 6, 1910 |
| 48... | 23031... | G. L. Wichtevich... | Apr. 6, 1910 |
| 72... | 23032... | R. W. Graham... | Apr. 8, 1910 |
| 61... | 23033... | Edw. Hanson... | Apr. 11, 1910 |
| 4... | 23034... | R. A. Herne... | Mar. 18, 1910 |
| 54... | 23035... | Max Roof... | Apr. 13, 1910 |
| 54... | 23036... | James Jones... | Apr. 13, 1910 |
| 57... | 23037... | Geo. Parkenson... | Apr. 7, 1910 |
| 57... | 23038... | L. McDonald... | Mar. 22, 1910 |
| 57... | 23039... | J. F. Dwyer... | Mar. 22, 1910 |
| 57... | 23040... | W. Clancy... | Mar. 22, 1910 |
| 1... | 23041... | James Barrett... | Apr. 14, 1910 |
| 1... | 23042... | Jno. E. Haring... | Apr. 18, 1910 |
| 1... | 23043... | T. M. Spencer... | Apr. 19, 1910 |
| 1... | 23044... | Daniel Reed... | Apr. 19, 1910 |
| 1... | 23045... | Taylor Field... | Apr. 20, 1910 |
| 106... | 23046... | C. Elliott... | Apr. 18, 1910 |
| 63... | 23047... | L. Levine... | Apr. 15, 1910 |
| 62... | 23048... | J. L. DeCoursey... | Apr. 4, 1910 |
| 28... | 23049... | G. T. Harris... | Apr. 12, 1910 |
| 28... | 23050... | J. W. Oleary... | Apr. 12, 1910 |
| 57... | 23051... | P. E. Kroft... | Apr. 12, 1910 |
| 2... | 23052... | G. H. Schoening... | Apr. 14, 1910 |
| 105... | 23053... | Stephen Murphy... | Apr. 5, 1910 |
| 128... | 23054... | Jos. Mroezyski... | Apr. 11, 1910 |
| 128... | 23055... | Geo. Selberman... | Apr. 11, 1910 |
| 172... | 23056... | Thos. W. Twigg... | Apr. 12, 1910 |
| 72... | 23057... | Wm. Morens... | Apr. 13, 1910 |
| 32... | 23058... | J. R. Mockler... | Apr. 11, 1910 |
| 17... | 23059... | Felix Witt... | Apr. 12, 1910 |
| 170... | 23060... | William Kraft... | Apr. 20, 1910 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Members Receiving Sick Benefits. | Amount. |
|------------|----------|----------------------------------|---------|
| 14.... | 14555 | Joe Eckert..... | 15.00 |
| 14.... | 13088 | Geo. Brown..... | 5.00 |
| 14.... | 6218 | E. O. Bird..... | 5.00 |
| 14.... | 20275 | Martin Nemer..... | 10.00 |
| 17.... | 728 | John Sullivan..... | 25.00 |
| 17.... | 2240 | W. H. Moore..... | 10.00 |
| 19.... | 884 | R. Staats..... | 25.00 |
| 19.... | 21569 | B. W. F. Lindeberg..... | 15.00 |
| 19.... | 17068 | B. F. Morledge..... | 10.00 |
| 25.... | 1260 | F. H. Schultz..... | 10.00 |
| 26.... | 17256 | Beny Bowen..... | 10.00 |
| 28.... | 1465 | F. J. Underwood..... | 25.00 |
| 28.... | 3237 | Jake Faenger..... | 10.00 |
| 29.... | 20844 | F. E. Kehmeier..... | 15.00 |
| 35.... | 2144 | M. S. Williams..... | 5.00 |
| 35.... | 20605 | Geo. B. Wood..... | 10.00 |
| 35.... | 20397 | John Wood..... | 10.00 |
| 40.... | 2428 | W. A. Simpson..... | 10.00 |
| 40.... | 18754 | Tom Watts..... | 10.00 |
| 49.... | 9309 | Thos. Lockla..... | 15.00 |
| 54.... | 16788 | Chas. Green..... | 10.00 |
| 54.... | 13826 | H. S. Thompson..... | 10.00 |
| 55.... | 19600 | Harry Bohn..... | 15.00 |
| 58.... | 4894 | Owen F. McKeever..... | 10.00 |
| 59.... | 3888 | Wm. Darr..... | 10.00 |
| 60.... | 19803 | Joe Wild..... | 20.00 |
| 62.... | 20837 | Geo. Pyle..... | 30.00 |
| 70.... | 18465 | C. L. Conine..... | 10.00 |
| 79.... | 20061 | F. Krishan..... | 20.00 |
| 79.... | 7685 | Joseph George..... | 20.00 |
| 80.... | 19501 | J. W. Krieger..... | 10.00 |
| 80.... | 9170 | Wm. Schroeder..... | 10.00 |
| 80.... | 19612 | Leo Gregg..... | 10.00 |
| 80.... | 7600 | A. B. Othmer..... | 10.00 |
| 97.... | 11379 | J. Hunter..... | 20.00 |
| 100.... | 13120 | Herman Brooks..... | 15.00 |
| 101.... | 17073 | Henry Cederock..... | 10.00 |
| 103.... | 14208 | Wm. Hillard..... | 20.00 |
| 105.... | 21208 | Patrick Kelly..... | 10.00 |
| 106.... | 11564 | C. Rebman..... | 35.00 |
| 136.... | 15180 | L. D. Stevens..... | 15.00 |
| 163.... | 17384 | E. J. Turner..... | 20.00 |

MEMBERS RETIRED

Since Last Report.

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | E. Emlg.....11068 | 56 | G. G. Hamel.....22311 |
| 1 | J. H. Barkdol.....11074 | 62 | L. P. Miller.....8524 |
| 1 | V V Coughenolis.....84 | 62 | B. E. Bertrand.....20259 |
| 1 | O. R. Brown.....19962 | 62 | E. E. Clark.....21915 |
| 3 | Chas. Schwab.....7381 | 63 | A. E. Paul.....9415 |
| 3 | Geo. Sachart.....13811 | 63 | Richard Hall.....20676 |
| 3 | H. Grothers.....11975 | 67 | W. W. Calhoun.....13394 |
| 3 | L. Soperlay.....22729 | 67 | Frank Tuttle.....20793 |
| 10 | E. Frankenjohn.....22304 | 67 | F. W. Huseman.....22031 |
| 10 | Frank Frye.....22303 | 67 | T. C. Baruhart.....6480 |
| 11 | Geo. N. Gies.....855 | 67 | J. E. Finch.....15335 |
| 11 | K. C. Wycoff.....21920 | 72 | S. H. Baker.....21930 |
| 12 | F. Gilbert.....8839 | 78 | F. H. Morris.....20142 |
| 12 | David Grant.....21680 | 80 | F. Rehnert.....21757 |
| 14 | C. Stoesser.....14546 | 80 | A. Colton.....7518 |
| 14 | Ed Koeltz.....833 | 80 | C. O. Kruger.....22450 |
| 14 | Robt. Davis.....20469 | 80 | Jas. Jolley.....21032 |
| 15 | F. Schulbut.....6710 | 96 | James James.....16759 |
| 15 | Geo. Sensing.....4489 | 96 | Chas. Reimers.....20744 |
| 17 | A. Meltzer.....18158 | 97 | F. Warburton.....22473 |
| 18 | G. W. Stitzer.....18730 | 101 | S. M. Goody.....22712 |
| 18 | R. Whittle.....781 | 106 | C. Rebman.....11564 |
| 18 | A. J. Locker.....16575 | 106 | A. C. Nussman.....11569 |
| 18 | P. Berger.....21819 | 108 | W. F. Tannar.....7286 |
| 18 | John Kanter.....22630 | 131 | G. F. Dotson.....22065 |
| 19 | W. J. Reibel.....20004 | 136 | Frank Maye.....13718 |
| 19 | O. E. Olson.....875 | 150 | John Hosler.....17186 |
| 19 | John Jelinek.....22007 | 150 | Fred Garrison.....20182 |
| 25 | D. K. Armstrong.....1843 | 150 | H. Priepki.....12675 |
| 27 | C. Jones.....21605 | 168 | T. Fitzsimmon.....21937 |
| 29 | F. Blockwith.....19447 | 183 | Art Strohl.....21153 |
| 32 | Andy Evans.....413 | 183 | C. Moran.....22492 |
| 35 | Harry Trietch.....22226 | 189 | E. C. Coomes.....21510 |
| 40 | John Biddle.....21811 | 189 | C. J. Jericho.....21657 |
| 40 | Lee Crow.....19767 | 189 | B. J. Coomes.....21999 |
| 46 | C. Anderson.....20573 | 170 | Q. D. Rogers.....17453 |
| 55 | Harry Bohn.....19600 | 170 | Simon Pierce.....22169 |
| 56 | W. O. Davis.....20394 | 171 | G. N. Sigwart.....21824 |
| 56 | J. F. Johnson.....22222 | 173 | C. W. Andrus.....22138 |

Five leaders of the New South Wales coal strike, arrested six weeks ago, have been committed for trial.

OFFICIAL RULES GOVERNING THE PAYMENT OF SICK BENEFITS.

Members making claim for sick benefits must have been in good standing and good health for the first six months of their membership. After that a member must be in good standing three months prior to making claim.

No benefits are allowed for one week's sickness, but if a member is sick two weeks or ever, continuously, to draw the full amount, providing, that a member who becomes sick or disabled reports either in writing or verbally to the local or sick committee. Sickness or disability to be dated from the date on which he reports himself sick or disabled.

Any member failing to comply with this section shall not be entitled to benefits.

LOCAL SECRETARY-TREASURERS.

Local Secretary-Treasurers will be governed by the following extract of Article IV, Section 4, Constitution of Local Branches:

"It shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer of Local Branches of the U. B., upon sending money for any purpose whatsoever to a sister Local, to notify by letter the Recording Secretary of the receiving Local the amount of money sent and for what purpose."

DEATH BENEFIT.

In making claims for Death Benefit you must use the form provided by the General Secretary-Treasurer. Should the claim be allowed, the G. S.-T. will forward a draft for the amount.

To be eligible to death benefits the deceased must have been in good standing three months prior to his death.

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,

Union Made Matches.

Many grocery stores are now handling union-made matches, which should interest every housewife in the city whose husband is a member of a trade union, or a sympathizer of the cause of organized labor.

The Union Match Company of Duluth, Minn., makes the "Tip Top" and "Starlit" match, both of which are union made and sold at nearly all groceries in Pittsburg. Look for the union match company's name when buying matches.

ACCIDENTS TO RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

An article on "Accidents to Railroad Employees in New Jersey, 1888 to 1907," by Frederick S. Crum, Ph. D., is published in Bulletin No. 84 of the Bureau of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor. This investigation was undertaken for the purpose of securing information as to accidents among railroad employees, especially in those occupations for which such information has heretofore been lacking. While excellent data are available in the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission and certain of the state railway commissions for the larger groups of railroad employees, such as enginemen, firemen, trackmen, shopmen, etc., data are almost entirely lacking for such important groups as conductors, baggagemen on trains, signal men, track patrollers, etc., and fatal accident rates based on large groups composed of different elements are likely to be misleading. This article furnishes information as to accidents to railway employees in the smaller as well as the larger branches of the service in New Jersey. The figures were obtained by a detailed study of the accident returns of the various railroads of New Jersey printed in the annual reports of that state, entitled Railroad and Canal Reports for the years 1888 to 1907, and these data were supplemented by the statistics of injuries to railway employees published in the annual reports of the bureau of statistics of labor and industries of New Jersey for the period 1900 to 1908. The investigation covers a total of 18,555 accidents, for 18,002 of which the cause was reported.

Statements of the number and causes of fatal and non-fatal accidents and of the nature and extent of non-fatal injuries are given in detail for the various occupations. The occupations are grouped under the general heads of station men, trainmen, shopmen, roundhouse men, yard employees, maintenance-of-way employees, floating equipment employees, and miscellaneous employees.

The figures show that railroad employees working on or about tracks, trains, engines, or cars are exposed to a high accident liability. Of the fatal accidents to employees other than station men, shopmen, and trackmen in New Jersey from 1888 to 1907, 93.9 per cent were caused by moving trains, locomotives, or cars, while 100 per cent of the

deaths of station men, 58.3 per cent of the deaths of shopmen, and 95.6 per cent of the deaths of trackmen were due to this cause. Of the total fatal railway accidents 93.5 per cent were due to the movement of trains, locomotives, or cars. The causes of accidents as given in detail also show that a considerable proportion of the employees were injured because of their own carelessness or that of their fellow-workmen.

THE MINNESOTA IRON RANGES.

"The Minnesota Iron Ranges" is the subject of an article by G. O. Virtue, Ph. D., published in Bulletin No. 84 of the Bureau of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor. This article is a study of the iron ore mines of Minnesota, and deals with the history of the development of the mines, the amount of ore produced, and the transportation facilities, together with a more detailed discussion of the economic condition of the employees of the mines, a large percentage of whom are of foreign birth. According to figures furnished by the Oliver Iron Mining Company, the principal producer of iron ore in Minnesota, only 23.2 per cent of the employees of that company, on June 1, 1909, were Americans. The principal foreign-born employees numerically were Austrians, who constituted 32.5 per cent, Finns 15.9 per cent, Italians 11.1 per cent, and Scandinavians 10.2 per cent. Tables are given for 1907 showing the conjugal condition of the foreign-born employees, length of residence in the United States, ability to speak English, and number naturalized. Only 48.6 per cent of the foreign-born employees could speak English, and 42.9 per cent of those who had been in the United States five years were naturalized; of those over 21 years of age reporting their conjugal condition 51.6 per cent were married.

The article discusses the characteristics of the various nationalities employed, wages and cost of living, housing conditions, home ownership, educational facilities, and labor organizations. The various methods of mining the ore and the working conditions are described, and statistics are given of fatal and non-fatal accidents, with a discussion of their causes and the provisions made for mine inspection. A brief account is also given of the hospital service and the aid funds and insurance systems provided by the companies.



Correspondence Must Reach the Editor on or Before the 18th of the Month.

Local Journal Correspondents must send in monthly items for publication not later than the 18th of the month. Correspondence reaching the Journal office later than the above date must wait for publication until the next regular issue. Items must be neatly written on one side of paper provided for that purpose. Correspondents should be careful and send in only such matter as will be of interest to the I. W. O. organization. The right of admission or rejection of correspondence is reserved by the editor.

BRANCH No. 1, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Branch No. 1 will meet at the new Labor Temple of the first Friday of the coming month, and from that time on we will live in our own home, at Fourteenth and Woodland. All the union men of this city should be proud of the result of the labors of the Labor Temple Association. Those members who have never inspected the new location, will experience the surprise of their lives. A six story modern building with the finest dancing floor in the city, and a hall that will hold well up to five thousand people. Not so bad for Kansas City.

Bro. B. M. Helmlich and Owner McKeever paid us a visit from Leavenworth. They say that all the boys up there are holding fast, which is the best of news. The most vital concern with us today is to hold fast. The boss wonders if we can. I sometimes wonder if we will, but when doubts come to me, I think of the splendid record up to the present date, and I am filled with pride and hope. Our task is simple compared to that of many other unions. We need fear no one will take our place. We have only to fear our own men. Can we trust them? The answer with few exceptions is, we can. I know, from a man who sees and talks with the saddlery firms every day, that they have no hope to secure non-union men. Their only hope to win, he says, is to buy enough of our men to break the strike. Can they find enough men to sell their good name and sell their fellow men. Think of it, brothers. We can well understand how men can desert a defeated and disheartened army, when death stalks abroad and the ranks are disorganized. It is the weakness of human nature. But what can you say of that soldier who, in the full flush of success, with his own army a splendid fighting machine, with the first engagement won, and a despairing enemy before it. What, I repeat, can you think of that soldier who would desert his comrades and betray his fellow men in such a time and place? And

for what does he sell them; what princely ransom, what tempting reward? A lifetime job! Ah, brother, experience, bitter experience, has often proved that the lifetime job will not last you a short twelve months. Or is it \$25.00 per week? Alas, my friend, the boss beguiled you \$15.00 last month; think you he will pay you \$25.00 for life? Do you really think he will do it? My weak and easily persuaded brother, how much better to hold fast, and work 8 hours for a decent wage! And let me tell you, if you win this fight, it will be won for the rest of your life, and when you tell him what to pay, you know he will not kick you out, for he must pay the next man exactly the same. We have four of these human beings, two are just weak; one of these was driven to work by his wife, she made him return and scab to support her small children, said small children being old enough to vote and some of them married. The other two are traitors of the worst type. One, Chris. Williams, has deserted his wife several times, and we have helped him when he went back to work at the firm of Askew Bros. He was making 45 cents per hour, working for a carpenter contractor, and had lost but one day in the two weeks of 8 hours per day.

He is lost to all shame, and is a yellow cur of the worst type. The other creature, Charlie Lee, is the same, only different. He has no one to support, is well fixed, as far as money is concerned. He could stay out ten years and not starve. The only reason he gave was that he was tired of holding out. He had the nerve to draw his strike benefit the day before he went back to work. Think of it! A man who is worth several thousand dollars. How a business man can walk the street with such infamous creatures and not feel the blush of outraged manhood burn his cheeks, I cannot understand. Think of it! Kirk Askew, the upright, high-spirited gentleman, walking the street with a man who is out on a good behavior parole, under a sentence of one year in the workhouse, for non-

support and desertion of his family. And doing this to compel honest men to half starve their families, lower their standard of living and shorten the time of education for their children, and make human machines of themselves in this age of progress, instead of helping them to be better men, well educated, intelligent Christian citizens, kind to their families, and a credit to our country.

Well, brother, after all, there is only one thing to do—stand together; we can't help but win. The firms think we will go broke on paying the third week's strike benefit. Suppose we do, will you go back? Will you? What did you do in the panic; did the boss help you to live? But let us see, we have the absolute guarantee of financial help from the American Federation of Labor, besides this local gives a ball Saturday night, April 30, on which I expect to clear, not less than \$500.00. We follow this in two weeks with a smoker that will net us around \$600.00. I am in a position to know that these figures are a close estimate, and there is the 10 per cent assessment. What leather worker with one spark of manhood in him would refuse this money when it means 8 hours for him, and he is working, and we are not. No one, I am sure. Why, men, think of it! We are fighting for you, and you have a job which will be a better job at shorter hours, and higher wages, if we win, and we can win, if you help.

Fraternally,
CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 3, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Brothers, as we are standing today on this most important issue, reminds me of some parts of past history, which I deem a most opportune time to bring before you. These are history making times, and it should be the ambition of each and every one to lend his utmost support and power to accomplish the ends, to gain the victories obtained through our great bodies of labor organizations. While I, through my experience of thirty-three years, would say it is not, nor do I believe that it is given to all to have the same opportunity to give to the world as that which was given to Him, but I do claim that it is within the power of each and every one to live to one, if not to all, and this I consider the true mechanism, or the make-up of the man, that is "to do unto others as you would have them do unto you." Can you show me why any man, be he great or small, who can change this great commandment to fit himself, should be termed a man?

History tells us that one of the greatest generals of the past ages, viz., Napoleon Bonaparte, fell at the very last moments of his crowning career, to the little sentence as quoted above. And, brothers, through all this great man's career and achievements, history plainly tells us that he had no superior. Then why should

such a great man as he, crowned with worldly success and all that might be gained to make his contentment and happiness complete as far as earthly affairs are concerned, fall, simply because he was only human, and had lived a life of rule or ruin, and was overtaken by the hand of justice, by which he was forced to succumb. And history always repeats itself, and we today have our faults. He violated this, one of the greatest commandments, and likewise had to suffer ever after for this one act, and in his dying moments said, "If I only had a chance to live my life over again."

Go down into all history of the past and find me a man if you can that has not made mistakes, but bear in mind, if it was not for mistakes, we would have nothing to learn. This being the history of the past, let us learn this lesson. We are one obligated little band, the same as our forefathers; we have the same spirit, the same blood and the same mechanism of which the men of George Washington had, and of which today we feel proud. Those noted men handed down to us the true spirit of independence and they did it in no other way than by living the lives of true and patriotic citizens. Their motto was, "Do unto others as they would have others do unto them," but now the times have changed; this great sentiment is misconstrued and reads: "Do others or they will do you." One is the command of God, the other the advice of man, and you can form your own conclusion as to the best policy to pursue.

A. P. CROWLEY.

Through long, long years we waxed sought
To express ourselves of this wholesome
thought;

'Twas not the thought of a moment's blast
Of cherished hopes to come at last.

Eight hours and then something more
Should soon come knocking at each one's
door,

If we will but bear with strife a while,
Hold up our heads and crack a smile.

The cord that binds us fast and true
Does hold the package for me and you,
If you're a man that will stand this strife
Of planting the seed before and after life.

Remember, brother, the obligation we took
Is for men and not for crooks.
Stand on the line and show your frame,
If you the eight hours expect to gain.

So now to each and every one,
The shot's been fired and war begun.
Through muck and anger, o'er hill and plain,
We fight this battle till victory's gained.

Let eight hours our motto be,
And when the flag of truce we see
Let each one by the hand then take
And give to him a hearty shake.

Remember, brother, that in our front
Stands a man some folks say they will not
hunt.

It's up to him and up to me
To see justice reign in the old U. B.

A. CROWLEY, S. M.

BRANCH No. 10, ATCHISON, KANS.

Local No. 10 is still on the battlefield with no prospects for a truce of peace, as we have the worst sweat shops in the country to contend with, but we will fight until the bosses see fit to come through with our original demands. We have only one Judas, he is Al. C. Hansen, now scabbing at the Kessler-Barkow Saddlery Co. His only excuse for going scabbing is that he is not strong enough to do anything else (he only weighs 190 pounds). No amount of talk would convince him of his wrong-doing—even his brother could not convince him of the error of his way. He now prides himself on being a scab, as the business people tell him that he has done the right thing, and that he is another American hero. We have five scabs in all, another of them is H. L. Arnold, a suspended member of Local No. 164; we thought at first that he was all right, but he turned to be another Judas. The Kessler-Barkow factory is running at full capacity, with a combination of home for the aged, kindergarten and sanitarium for the weak-minded. Just think of the kind of work they turn out! Mr. Diegel, of the Atchison Saddlery Company, is less anxious to fill his shop with boys, he having learned his lesson several years ago, and to show how desperate those lessons are, I will relate the following incident. Two of our brothers had secured work in a retail shop, and as soon as Mr. Diegel found it out he gave an ultimatum to the retailer (whose name I withhold), to discharge those two strikers, or the retailer would not be able to get any supply from anywhere. The retailer at first refused to comply with the ultimatum, and accordingly his supply was shut off, so in order to keep his shop open, he had to discharge our two strikers. Since then he has been unable to get his orders filled out promptly, and is also allowed to hire non-strikers. I might add that the retailer is a union man at heart, and was very sorry to discharge the two men. Such petty tactics used by a prominent law-abiding citizen like Mr. Diegel will not discourage us. It is more fuel to the fire, and makes us more determined to win. We know that the members of the N. S. M. A. hate and despise the U. B., but they have undertaken a job which is not within their power to accomplish, and no matter how much tyranny they oppose, we will still organize. Think of such consistency! The bosses want us to deal individually with their organization. I contend that we have to meet them on even grounds, and that is through the U.

B. We have used all the fair means at our disposal to come to a peaceful agreement, but were sneered at all the time, and now let us fight it out until we come out victorious with the universal eight hour day, and the triumph of the U. B.

I will say that none of the undesirables are scabbing, while several of the desirables are now scabbing at T. F. Hopkins' Institution. I sincerely hope that by the time this reaches you, we will have won our fight, and that our U. B., instead of being crushed, will be stronger than ever.

I am yours for the eight hour day.

CORRESPONDENT.

Later.—The last man to break away from our ranks, is R. H. Dittmar, now scabbing at the Atchison Saddlery, while his father is out in support of our demands. Think of such filial love!

BRANCH No. 11, DAVENPORT, IOWA.

Brotherly news at the present time is somewhat scarce; however, it is very gratifying to see, as well as hear, that the Brotherhood at large are so sincerely interested in the shorter workday, and it is to be hoped that all brothers now out on strike will stay out with the thought at heart that they are going to win the shorter work day or no more stitching will be done. With such a thought at heart victory will come to us even though the fight last a little longer than we expect. Loyalty to the good cause will bring our reward.

In regards to the ten per cent assessment I wish to say this, no brother who may be working should in any way whatsoever make any excuses for not paying it. I say that where there is good will, there will also be some sort of a way to overcome what might temporarily be a hardship to some of the brothers. In a way, the most of the brothers of this local do not comprehend what the struggle, now going on, really means to them, but it is to be hoped that some day they will become better acquainted.

At the present time the harness makers at the Arsenal are experiencing a sort of dull season. On the 18th of March previous, notice to the effect that twenty men would be laid off for a period of two weeks, lack of work being the cause, as stated in the notice. Now it remains to be seen what will happen when these two weeks are up; whether our lay-off will be extended or whether we go to work, and others take an enforced lay-off for two weeks.

The strike situation here, at Sear's shop, is the same as reports from other cities. They have called their traveling men in, and it is understood that they are spending their time in the shop, as objects of strike breakers.

Yours for an eight hour workday,
N. ANDERSON.

BRANCH No. 17, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The grandest move of our good old organization is on in all earnestness. And how happy the strikers must be to hear the reports that come from every corner of the country, "Men standing firm, and going to hold out all summer." At last we have decided to do something real for our trade, and have started it in the right way. The opportunity is here for the employer who is at church every Sunday seeking advice, to be fair, honest with himself and others, upright, and do unto others as he would have them do unto him. Do you think and believe, Mr. Employer, that you heed the teaching you go to hear when you refuse your workmen the opportunity to see their loved ones by daylight? the men who give your own the life of luxury they enjoy? Since our employers are proving the fact that they are the ones responsible for the shameful general condition of our trade, and are the real cut-throats among the harness makers, let us resolve again to stand all the more solid as one against them. The socialist mayor of Milwaukee says that labor is a city's greatest asset. Let us prove to our greedy employers who have their hands outstretched always for their personal gain only, at the expense of their men, that the man on his bench is their only asset. Their gold and advertising have no value without your labor. There are so few reasonable employers in our business, that it would be a Godsend if we could put about 75 per cent of them to using a pick and shovel. They have fooled around long enough. In fact, too long. There is something to learn, and be reckoned with, which makes me overjoyed to see that the man in the overalls will do the job.

Now is your time, brothers, stick to the end. Hold out for your rights and your organization, which they so despise, now while this golden opportunity is so firmly in your grasp.

With best wishes to all locals, I am,
Yours for eight hours,
EDWARD A. SCHULTZ,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 18, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Branch No. 18 meets as usual, every second and fourth Wednesday, in the Union Temple, and also holds a special strike meeting every morning at 9 o'clock.

To say that our meetings are well attended, is putting it mild, as we have almost a full attendance at every regular meeting, which is very gratifying to the local officers, and it shows that our members are alive to their best interests. Keep it up, brothers, and take an active part in the affairs of the U. B. and you will be surprised how soon you will begin to look forward to each meeting with pleasure. To be an active member of your union means that you must put your heart into the movement, and be ready, at all times, to sacrifice your

time and money in order that the good work may go on.

The ball given by the Twin City leather workers was a great success and netted a total receipt of nearly \$350.

We regret to say that Brother Euckert, one of our willing workers, has gone home for the summer. He is going to show the people in Wisconsin how to make the grass grow. Success to you, Fred, and we all hope to see you again, "when the harvest days are over."

Brother Chas. Caldwell was elected to the office of chaplain. Brother Hamilton on the executive board, and Brother Yackel delegate to the Trades and Labor Assembly. These brothers were elected to fill the vacancies caused by Broth Euckert's withdrawal.

Shakespeare says:

"He who steals my purse steals trash,
But, he who filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which enriches not himself,

But makes me poor indeed."

Did it ever occur to you, brother, that when your employer approaches you with an offer of better wages, and a job for life and other great promises, which they never mean to fulfill, that they are trying to rob you of all that goes to make up a man? It is true, nevertheless, and anyone who allows himself to be led into betraying his fellow men has lost the last vestige of principle he ever had. Think of going through life with the knowledge that you have been branded a traitor and a scab. Think of your children who must bear your name after you, and ask yourself, if you want them to be termed the children of a scab.

I am sorry to report that we have a few here who have deserted us in the hour of trouble, but every flock has a few black sheep in it, and I think I am safe in saying all our black ones are weeded out now. Words cannot express the contempt we have for those men.

The various firms throughout the Northwest have been sending out circulars to their former employes, asking them to return to work, and also stating that they would never accede to our demands. With the few exceptions before stated, our men are standing firm, and intend to fight it out on these lines if it takes a year to do it. Brothers, we are not fighting for the eight hour day so much as for the right to have our organization, and it remains for us to say whether we will consent to drop the union and go back to conditions worse than slavery. Every man should be determined to never go back until we win a complete victory, which I hope will be an accomplished fact before the next Journal reaches us.

The ten per cent assessment levied by the Executive Council is O. K. with one exception. It should have been twenty-five

per cent, as members who are fortunate to be at work can well afford to pay that much to support the brothers who are bearing the brunt of the fight.

No. 18 is lucky in having more members at work than there are on strike, and each member who is in need is being taken care of by the relief committee, and we have a special assessment which runs from one to seven dollars per week.

Brother Chas. Steiffel has opened a shop on Central Ave., and is doing well, so far.

Brother Froheip has secured work in Miles City, Mont.

Yours fraternally,
WALTER H. TIGHE,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 19, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Brothers, we have now been on strike four weeks, and I don't find that the members of Branch No. 19 have lost any in weight; at least none of them are starving. Work outside of the craft seems plentiful and a good many brothers are taking advantage of that, to get into something else, especially the younger and more skilled ones.

Brothers, wouldn't it seem to you that this strike forced upon us, we may say, is a great scheme to break up our union and at the same time crowd to the wall the smaller and weaker manufacturers. Now the smaller factories will be gobbled up in the course of time. That is a matter of evolution and cannot be stopped, and probably should not be. But if we let them break up our union where will we be. Life as a leather worker under non-union conditions will be barely worth the living. It is a fact that in certain factories men have been short-paid through the manipulations of the foreman, and in a good many cases he got away with it, especially in the line of piece prices. That is the kind of men your employers expect you to work under, and respect. What chance will you have with a man like that, when you have to deal with him individually. Of course there are some fair employers, and also some fair foremen, but let me tell you the unfair and greedy ones are in the majority. And don't forget that the meanest ones set the pace. For no matter how fair an employer may be he cannot give you a great deal more, in line of hours and wages, than does the mean rascal that would drive all the stamina and vim out of you in a few years and then throw you out to shift for yourself. By those employers we are considered as a means out of which to make a profit only. They barely consider us as human beings. They imagine that we are all weaklings because we remain mere workers, that we lack push and energy to strive forward and onward and become taskmasters and bosses and employers and finally captains of industry and princes of finance. They cannot or will not see that the opportunity to become any of the things above named are

becoming fewer and fewer as time goes on. They do not see or will not see that conditions, the world over, are rapidly shaping themselves so that where anyone enters upon the struggle for life in mine, mill or factory, he may leave hope behind, for who can today start out upon a small scale with little money and succeed. It is not like it was thirty or forty years ago. Industry, commerce, and finance is fast becoming centralized. A small group of men will hold the reins over all in the near future. The thing may be likened to a pond that was full of fish years ago when fewer men went fishing and each man had a chance of catching something. But that pond is fished out today with few fish left in it and thousands angling for every fish left therein. And the smaller manufacturer, even in our line of business, will find himself up against it some day. He will find his plant gobbled up by the trust, and if he has not accumulated enough to carry him through life in idleness, he will have to enter the employ of the trust, and his independence is gone forever. He may then have some sympathy for the rest of the wage slaves.

No. 19 has had few desertions and everybody is full of hope for the future.

With best wishes for the success of the cause, I am,

Fraternally yours,
JOHN STIPPEL.

BRANCH No. 26, QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

Well, we are among the living and doing business at the same old stand, 619½ Main street, and all brothers are welcome.

Well, we have with us several brothers who came here to spend their vacation. Brothers Ray Wiederman and Gus Feiburg of No. 86, Andy Tansman of Salt Lake City, Paul Kruger, No. 54, and their appearance with the boys gives them encouragement. They are all true blue union men.

Well, the Central Body has decided to spread out and have decided to exchange fraternal delegate with Hannibal, Mo., Central Body, and your humble servant was selected to represent Quincy at the Hannibal meetings, and I believe that it will bring about good results in time to come for the best interest of the union men of both cities.

Now, to get down to our present eight hour proposition and to say a few words about it. After very careful reading of the transcript of the proceedings with the committee of the N. S. M. A. held in Chicago, March 16, 1910, for the purpose of trying to reach an agreement and to avoid a general strike, which was unsuccessful and can be laid to the committee of the bosses because they did not want to deal with the Organization, and while they admit that the condition of the leather workers should be bettered, still they say that they have no power. Still in another portion of the report they say that our members themselves are at full liberty to make any agreement

that they see fit with the members of the U. B. in their employ. But in my opinion that is not the truth, because if we will just read some of those letters sent out by the members of the N. S. M. A. we can very clearly see where they stand, and as I have often said, the only time that some of those bosses have any use for organizations of labor is when they want to cut out the competition with their goods in the state prisons; then they will pat us on the back and say that we are all good fellows. But when we ask them to better our conditions they say that our demands are unjust in all cases, even if we were to ask for an increase of one cent per day. Now that we have reached out and joined the shorter work day army let us stand firm, and if they do not want to treat the men working in the leather trade the same as men employed in other trades, then the sooner all leather workers quit the business until they see that we are human beings and should be treated as such, the better it will be for us.

Well, brothers, now that we are in the struggle to better the conditions of all, we should all work to that end, for one thing is sure, and that is, that if the bosses wanted to say to you, lay off for a month or more, you would have to stand it. Now that we are called upon to protect our conditions we should just make up our minds that if that shop was to quit business we would have to look for a new job, so let us do it now and victory will be ours, for united we stand, divided we fall.

Eight hours work.

Eight hours sleep.

Eight hours pleasure.

With regards and best wishes to all locals,
I am

Fraternally yours,
JOHN J. KEARNEY.

BRANCH No. 28, DALLAS, TEXAS.

Well, the boys of Dallas have proven again, as they have every time, that they are the real thing when it comes to the crucial test.

Every man of Padgett Bros. went out March 21st, just one month ago today, and they have stayed out, with the exception of two.

Geo. Graves couldn't stand to see Padgett Bros. suffer any longer, so went to their rescue. He could get on a drunk and stay out a month, but when it came to staying out and keeping sober, too, Georgie couldn't stand it, so he turned traitor to his fellows and is now, figuratively speaking, wearing the ignominious brand of scab saddle maker.

George Montejo, after a long career of beating and fighting scabs, and after having been honored by his fellows with one of the highest offices in their gift; who could have been a great help to humanity in the future, but for the sake of a few paltry dollars, and to satisfy his spirit of getting square, sells

his own freedom and that of his posterity as well as of his friends—that is, he has done his part in that direction—for if we should lose this fight it would set the leather workers back fifty years and reduce them to a state of servitude and practical bondage that would be terrible to behold. Don't say this is not true. You know it is true, Montejo, you know the bosses are as pitiless as an Indian, so I say you have helped them along in that direction all you can, and I guess you feel satisfied about it; but, remember, he who laughs last, laughs best; yes, remember.

Schoelkopf Co. fared a little better than Padgett. They had three disreputables to stay in, and since then have secured a bunch of farmer boys, some six or eight of them, so they are up against the real thing, for this bunch can't turn out the goods.

Dodson Saddlery Co. lost every man they had and have been unable to get any since, except that old human "jack-all" Dan Williams, who absolutely is unable to hold a job in normal times he is such a botch. Dodson got three other things from the sticks.

Tenison Bros., of course, had a bunch of young fellows whom they have partially learned the trade since our other tustle with them. The most of them are still working; however, there were a number who quit and went out. I estimate Tenison's force, good and bad all told, at about thirty people, half of these could be called mechanics, perhaps.

So this is the crowd that is working in Dallas, possibly thirty or thirty-five people, or rather eighteen or twenty mechanics; so you see, we have just cause for rejoicing.

I don't see, for the life of me, how they can whip us. Most of our boys have gotten jobs outside of the trade and are making expenses, so I don't see how we can lose under such circumstances.

Let me give you the names of the scabs who compose Schoelkopf's force. I only mention those who are supposed to be mechanics and in whom one could expect to find some intelligence. The others just came in from the jungle and of course that kind of people think \$1.25 per day is fine business, and never wake up until it is too late to correct the mischief they have done.

Let's see, there is the Honorable(?) Mr. John Bliss, general utility man, got a family to raise and educate, knows as well as I do that every lick he puts in down there now is a stab at his own children in the future. He knows when machine operators and saddle cutters were as thick as hops for \$15.00 to \$16.50 per week; he knows that \$18.00 dollars per week now is equivalent to about \$12.00 four years ago; wonder how he expects to rear a family on \$12.00 per week, granted that the wages would never go down. But of course they would go much lower. Wonder how he figures it, that his time and strength is not worth as much as a carpenter or a plumber or a bricklayer, and they get all the way from

\$4.00 to \$6.00 per day of eight hours. Hasn't he got sense enough to figure that when all these other working people get a raise in wages that it is equivalent to a cut in his, unless his is raised also. Why don't some people think just a little. Then there is Mr. Bob Hyde, collar maker. I guess he is not concerned much in the welfare of his own wife and babies, but distressed for fear he Schoelkopfs will lose a little business if they should pay him as much as \$16.00 or \$18.00 per week. They are not so bothered about him, and if he would scratch his noodle just a little bit he could see it.

There are two more worthies, who ought to go off and hide their faces from the gaze of honest working people forever. One is Archie Woods. I don't know him and I haven't lost anything by not knowing him. Then this "person," C. N. Eckles. He is down there and says, by his conduct, "Mr. Proprietor, here I am at your service, do with me as you please, pay me whatever you please, work me whenever you please and as long or as short a time as you please. Do just what will please you, with me, and I will be contented. That's what his actions say, and actions speak louder than words.

Why can't these people be men instead of tools in the employers' hands, as they are, and they know they are. You can't tell me that a man that has got sense enough to make a hame strap don't know that the bosses are using them as mere tools and will in turn use some other man some day to beat these same fellows down. Deny it if you can—past history proves it beyond any kind of a doubt.

The Central Body here gave a benefit ball to the leather workers on the 5th of this month, cleared \$475.00 and turned it over to us for medicinal purposes, and said, come again. That don't look much like starving does it?

Brother Joseph Barrett returned home from Wichita, Kan., recently.

Brother Ed Antone was up a few days from Houston, and was very much surprised to find everything out here. They had been told that nobody here had walked out. He reports Houston as all to the good.

Brother C. D. Armstrong is home from Waco, and reports everything there in fine shape.

Brother Schumate left for Little Rock, Ark.

Brother Will Coffey has taken a buckeye job out of the city.

Brother G. W. Holcomb is on a visit to Kellar, Texas.

Brother Lem Kleth went back home, Dublin, Texas.

Brother Geo. Hine returned from Silver City, N. M.

I am going to chop off now. I can say, for No. 28, if every local is up and in as good shape as No. 28, then the houses might as well sign up now.

Fraternally,
W. E. CRUTCHER,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 30, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Finally it has come, and now that we are in the thickest of the fight in support of our eight hour demand and a corresponding increase, we hope that each and every one who is out, has his mind fully made up not to return to work until our demands have been granted and due recognition given our ability as mechanics, for as such we are the poorest paid bunch of them all. The manufacturers will tell you that we deserve an increase and all that, but at the same time they set about organizing themselves in order to defeat us and keep us from bettering the conditions of which we are so sadly in need. Did you ever stop to think why they, the bosses, make you such flattering offers for your services in time of trouble, and if they can afford to pay as they do for said service in time of trouble then why can they not afford to pay as much in times of peace? The reason is very easy to understand, if you are alone its very easy to force you into submission or starve, and while you are making up your mind which to do they get some one else in your place and you are forced to do their bidding; while, on the other hand, if you have an organized body to help you fight you are so much stronger and they cannot compel the whole bunch to do their bidding; therefore, stick it out to a finish, for should we lose, why, we would not get any more than a pick and shovel man.

While we are at a disadvantage still we are with you, and understand that all day hands received a raise or \$3.00 per week on the Saturday before the walk-out. Very significant, eh, and sorry to say some stuck as the raise was more to them than their principles. We are compiling a list which will be sent to headquarters for future reference, to do with as they see fit, and they will be surprised.

So far we have signed three shops, and tell you it's fine to work eight hours, get there late and leave early. You cannot fully appreciate it until you have had a taste of it, and should you once get it you will wonder why you ever worked more than eight hours. All members who are working are paying their ten per cent without a murmur, and you do not have to have a collector there with a club to take it away from them; they come to you like men and hand it out, and it's to be hoped that everyone who is working throughout the jurisdiction will do likewise.

No news of interest at present, so with best wishes for a speedy settlement of our difficulties, and with the admonition to our members to stick it out to a finish, I am,

Fraternally yours,
J. P. OLIVARRI.

BRANCH No. 32, FREMONT, NEB.

Branch No. 32 meets as usual. Not dead yet, though members are scattered to the four winds, working at some odd job, and

jobs are plentiful, only two or three loafing. No. 32 will go easy on the strike benefit fund. Hope all other locals have looked at it in the same way. Many brothers say they like their work so well they will not go back to the bench in a harness factory.

Now all this talk of the N. S. M. A. about different conditions in different localities making wages not uniform and wanting the U. B. to make conditions equal before we ask for anything, could be done very quickly, "cut out piece work," work by the week with a minimum week's pay of \$15.00, and it would be up to the manufacturer to change if he could see any advantage in a different system. The leather worker wouldn't then go home in the cold winter air with his underclothing sopping wet with sweat from trying to make decent wages. That is why I say "Do away with the piece work system." It is a curse to the wage worker.

Yours for eight hours or never a stitch,
JOHN E. LIND,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 39, JANESVILLE, WIS.

Brother Jas. A. McBeth has resigned, and has accepted the position as foreman at the John C. Nichols Harness Co., but still continues to pay ten per cent to the strike fund and says he will do so until we win. Good for you.

Brother Wm. McBeth took unto himself a helpmate and passed the cigars around. Good luck, Bill, may you live long and prosper.

The John C. Nichols Co., who were the first to sign the eight hour agreement, is overcrowded with work and would put every U. B. man in the city to work, but received notice from some jobbing houses to the effect that if they employed any strikers they would shut down on them and refuse to sell them any more goods. Fine dope, talk about boycotting, well I guess yes. The manufacturer has a right to organize and boycott, but the laborer is supposed to sit still and take it for granted that he is lucky to be alive, and be thankful that he has a job. Fine conditions to exist in this great country. But we have nobody to blame but ourselves, if we would only use our power, The Ballot, and elect men who we know would stand by us and pass laws to give us our rights. Get together, men, and study the great economic and social conditions of the present day and use your power and influence to gain your just dues. Many obstacles will be placed in your way. You will meet with disappointments, and will be made to suffer. Success may not follow your first few attempts, but pluck and determination will conquer in the end. Don't be afraid to assert yourself. You must let men know that you are not afraid to do things.

Some of the boys went up Rock river

the first week of the strike and organized the eight hour camp, and certainly had a good time. They were housed in a nice cottage and had two tents, and could have stayed indefinitely but for orders issued by Headquarters. But when duty called they all came in like men to do their share of work. Some of the leading citizens donated liberally, and the local will never forget them.

I am sorry to say that two of our brothers sacrificed their manhood and violated their obligation by going to work for Bossett & Echlin of this city—F. C. Hoffer of Atlanta, Ga., and Wm. Thompson of Green Bay, Wis. F. C. Hoffer was a suspended member of No. 64, Atlanta, Ga., and joined No. 39 one week before we went out, the following Sunday. He was given \$23.60, collected by the members of this local to send him home to his family. He stood up and, with tears in his eyes, thanked us and said he would be a good true union man and never forget what we done for him, then two weeks later he came back and scabbed on us. Such perfidy and inconsistency does not seem possible. The other scab is Wm. Thompson, ex-president of No. 99, Green Bay, Wis. They both fell to the blandishments of another ex-brother who is now foreman of the firm of B. & E.

I am happy to state that these two ex-brothers are the only ones who have left our ranks, the balance are solid to a man. Some of them are working outside of the trade, and others have prospects in the future. Now, boys, as it has come to the issue, and as our General Executive Council has proven itself to be of the right material, and as we all pledged ourselves to abide by their decision it is our duty to do all in our power to assist them in this great struggle which means so much for us. We know that the eight hour day, with a corresponding increase in wages, is the only solution for the betterment of our condition. It is an accepted fact that one's physical condition has a great bearing on one's moral state. Low wages, long work days at monotonous toil have depressing effect upon the mind and ambition of the man thus situated. As the home is made happy and wholesome through the material prosperity of the wage earner receiving fair wages for an eight hour day, so to a corresponding decree will morality and prosperity pervade the home circle. The material condition of the people is the basis upon which their moral condition must rest. It is the duty of organized labor to better the material condition of the people by raising wages, shortening the work day, abolishing child labor and the sweat shop.

Now, brothers, it is up to us to stand pat, no compromise goes, eight hours or nothing. Hold together and we will win. Stand by our Executive Council and remember your obligation. Rise up, men, and assert your manhood and we can't lose. Equal rights to all.

Strike till the last foe expires,
Strike for your children and your sires,
Strike for your homes and your fires,
And die a fighting.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN H. KRUSEMEIER,
Correspondent, Pro Tem.

BRANCH No. 44, WICHITA, KAS.

At this writing, April 17th, we, the members of Local No. 44, are remaining true to the cause of labor, and not a man has flinched. Twelve union men walked out of the L. Hay's shop at 8:30 a. m., March 21st, to enforce labor's declaration. The three retail shops conceded to the demands without question, and we feel proud of these men who are so near to the wage worker, although they be employers.

McComb Brothers' factory, we had no controversy with, as no union men were employed in their factory. However, we have the highest regard for the McComb firm as business men and employers, and realize that they are fair and honorable men to deal with. The slaves whom they employ are not possessed with the substance that constitute manhood and honor, and are only willing slaves, victims of their weakness. At a more opportune time we shall deal more extensively with these victims, as a whole and in part, as we have three or four characters that we shall make special note of. Every war produces its traitors, every danger its cowards. But let us go on, and on, and as of old, we can herald to our enemies *Veni, vidi, vici*.

Who are the greatest enemies of labor's advancement? The first impulse would be to answer the employers in general. But is this a fact? Is it not rather the non-union workman.

Who is it that defeats every movement of organized workers for the betterment of labor's condition? It is not the employer that the union need fear when entering into conflict, but those who are of the same condition of life, who are victims of condition, and would be equally benefited by the success of the union, as the members thereof.

Of the millions of workmen in the land, how small the portion of them that are in the ranks of organized labor. Yet every improvement in present, over past conditions of labor, is due to the efforts and sacrifices of the brave and true toilers that compose the trades unions of this land, and who are still struggling to further improve the lot of the worker and are daily making progress to a higher and better life, not only for themselves but for all the toiling masses of the earth.

Every advance made, and every advantage gained through the efforts of organized labor is shared by the unorganized who, at the same time, have been and are the greatest obstacles in the progress of the movement.

Every improvement made in the general

conditions of labor today over that of past years can be attributed to the organization of labor. No worker dare dispute this fact. How can men with the least spark of self-respect bear to watch the struggle of their union fellow workers and accept the results gained from such struggles without lending a helping hand. Every toiler owes it to himself, he owes it to his fellow workers, to everything he regards near and dear, to his loved ones and their future welfare, to his and their liberty; to join hands with his fellow workers and do his share in the struggle that means so much to all who toil now and in the future. The union worker meets his fellow worker with manly pride, conscious of his class and duty alone, of having done his part and still doing it; he looks everyone straight in the eye, knowing that he is true to his cause, and class, and is not enjoying benefits that others have gained for him. His membership is his certificate of honor; he knows he will meet with true and loyal friends wherever he may go. The union man is a man, as the full meaning of the term implies; he is a pathfinder, the defender of justice and liberty, and the conqueror of tyranny.

The oppressed do not act together because they have no common ideal and no ignorant man is conscious of his mental condition.

Think it over, you non-union man. Since this present struggle began some very amusing stories and songs have begun to float. Some of them would make an Egyptian mummy smile. Here is the latest out. This has them all skinned that I have gotten next to, so far:

Milwaukee, Wis., April 15, 1910.

To the Trade:—

Owing to a small fire in our harness department today, it will delay shipments from this department for a week or ten days. All other departments are in good shape and all orders will be taken care of promptly.

Yours truly,

THE WALLACE & SMITH CO.

We are now waiting to see what Fire Insurance Company shall become bankrupt, in meeting such (heavy) losses. "Ain't this a hot one?"

Organize, fellow workers, organize, get together. Organization, education, emancipation.

Success to the U. B. and praise for those who are standing true, and success to those who have won, I remain,

Yours fraternally and revolutionary,
ARTHUR C. FREEMAN,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 46, WATERLOO, IOWA.

As our regular correspondent is working at the carpenter's trade I thought I would try to let you know what No. 46 is doing. First and foremost, we all walked out on the 21st of March, about eighteen U. B. men, six non-union men. There were two non-union men stayed in the shop. One is an old man, never made more than \$8.00 or

\$9.00 a week in his life. He was doing the dieing out and we watched him. One day he made four strokes with the mallet in five minutes. I think he is a dear man at \$9.00 per week. The other one was under money obligations to the firm and would not come out with us. Everybody is solid and there is not any weak ones among us. Most of the brothers are working in buck-eyes, doing outside work.

Brother Charlie Minturn went to Waverly, Ia., but had the misfortune to get the typhoid fever and went to the hospital.

Brother Fleeder is still on the sick list.

Frank Gavin went to the Pacific Coast.

Brothers Hill and Wreastler are working in Cedar Rapids.

Brother York is working in Madrid, Ia., at \$3.50 per.

Brother Wise is working at Mount Auburn under the supervision of his father-in-law.

Ollie Anderson has a job like the Irishman—all he has to do is to carry the brick upstairs and the men up above do the work.

Brothers Anloe and Nemeak; now, boys, I would like for you to see these two old men, neither one ever did any other work than make harness and now they are both doing outside work and they are as solid as the Rock of Gibraltar for eight hours work, or they will never make any more harness.

Now last, but not least, our worthy president, Scoville, a truer union man was never known, and he does all in his power to keep things smooth. We tried to get the photos of the two scabs working there but failed to get them as the sun has not been shining for a few days, but will try to send them next month.

I guess this will be all for this time, except a little verse I made up out of a striker's song composed by I. B. Kuhn of Philadelphia.

Yours truly,
SYNE DUCH.

Verse.

Oh, yes, I want to say,
Nobody scabs in this great strike
But one big stiff.
He borrowed \$35.00 on his wedding day;
When we asked him to come out
He made a great shout.
You remember them thirty-five
That got me a wife,
And I hired a cab
And now I got to scab.

DUCH.

BRANCH No. 48, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Local No. 48 meets the first Wednesday in the month at our hall in Commercial Alley, between Camp and St. Charles Sts., and all visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend. Our local accomplished all that was possible for its size and strength. It is a fact that this city is about one-fourth organized and we could not possibly do any better without bringing hardships for both

us and our employers. I will state this because it is the truth. Take any city with a population that we have here and you can not do any better. We have here probably, in my estimation, two manufactories and about thirty more custom shops, and the strength of our local consists of L. P. Rice employes, with the exception of two brothers in the J. C. Davey custom shop, and brother Cruickshanks, in his own shop.

It must be understood, brothers, that the situation in this city was of a very serious nature. Both Mr. Rice and Miss Davey want to be fair to union labor but the competition in this city would cause a great strain on both. Miss Davey has done all she could to benefit union labor and it is needless to say that Mr. Rice has done the same.

Rice & Co. are not members of the N. S. M. A. This is an independent firm and not in the trust.

The following agreements were reached: Nine hours constitute a day's work with a ten per cent increase for piece hands pending settlements with the N. S. M. A., and if agreements are reached for eight hours and fifteen per cent, we are to get the same. There was no white feather in this local. This is a fact, because we were about 18 strong when we presented our demands, and we had to hustle as we presented our demands and then organized what we could. These agreements are no good in the Whitney-Sloo firm. They belong to the N. S. M. A. and do the best they can.

Our strike committee were treated like white men when they presented demands to Mr. Rice. He acted as a man of principle, and no harshness was experienced whatsoever. We thank our strike committee for the prompt and active duty they have performed, and everything was on the hustle in a quiet and business like manner. The following were on the committee: J. Bersudi, chairman; P. Nolan, R. Pradot, and C. Le June, ex-officio. Brothers, before I forget it, I will state that we tried hard to get our collar factory bunch and the Whitney-Sloo men to come into our local, but it was useless. You know they first had to sue for a divorce, because they are married to their jobs, and they were afraid they would have to pay alimony. Our meetings of late have been very well attended and our new members always are present. They show that they are interested and they make things look the same.

Brother L. Lange was sick for two weeks, and all the boys are glad to see him back again. We all thought that the brother would be laid up for an indefinite period, but he fooled all. At our last meeting we initiated Brothers S. McClintock and G. Wichterich, an ex-nickel snatcher, or conductor. Brother Wichterich, better known by the boys as "Lobber," has been on the cars for about nine months, and has returned to the shop; he says the cars are all right, but for some reason he likes his Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday evenings off.

In the near future we will organize a "Come Along Sometimes Social Club," with our club house at Milenburg, and we will be Glad U Kum.

BEWARE ALL LOCALS.

On Saturday, April 9th, one of the Strauss Sons was down here looking for hands, offering juicy salaries to the men, but his expedition was fruitless. The following salaries were offered: \$3.00 a day for bench hands, and \$3.50 for machine operators and house rent free for three months. He wanted the hands for Texas and St. Louis. He was asked if he paid scabs that much, what would he pay good men, and he got offended, and went off very much disappointed. Q. D. Rodgers who should be strictly union, was in company with the representative of the leopards home, showing him where he might get some scabs. Strauss told the brother whom he had conversation with not to mention his visit and its object. So we did not say a word.

I will close for this time, having no more to correspond.

V. STEINFELS, JR.,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 49, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

We, Local No. 49, sympathize with the members now out on strike. This city has about 300 leather workers. These are about one-third union men, the rest all non-union. It is for this reason that this city has not been called out, although we have had an organizer in this district for the past week, who has worked hard trying to induce men to come back into our organization, and he has succeeded in getting in a few new members every meeting night. We are going to keep up our good work and maybe will get them all back in a short while.

We need their assistance. If we succeed in our efforts, then there is no doubt but what we will be with you at most any moment we receive word from headquarters. There are a lot of old standpats in this local, who have been in different strikes and have vanquished and are ready for some more.

Business is not very commendable, it is moving along at the same gait that proves that we are not making work for outside towns.

I remain fraternally yours,
CORRESPONDENT.

RESOLUTIONS.

We, the members of Local Branch No. 49, U. B. of L. W. on H. G., extend our heartfelt sympathy to Brother Wm. Feilds, on account of the death of his wife, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to Brother Wm. Feilds and a copy of these resolutions spread on

our minutes and also be published in the Leather Workers' Journal.

C. F. ULRICH,
GEORGE OBERHOUSE,
T. W. SCHNORSBUSCH,
Committee.

BRANCH No. 56, PORTLAND, OREGON.

Almost four weeks of the battle have passed, and not a single U. B. man in Portland has broken ranks, but O, my! How we did get it done to us by that Lawrence bunch of scabs. They all came out one week after we did, and all of them were going to make a short thing of the eight hour fight, but none of them would come into the U. B., and we were just careless enough to allow them at all of our special meetings every day, and they (I mean some of them) took everything back to the bosses that took place at the meetings. That don't bother us much, as we are not ashamed of anything that we do, but what made us sore was the fact that when Lawrence's blew the whistle for them to come back, the most of them returned to work, and now we feel that it was a put up job on the bosses' part, to make it look as though we were breaking ranks. However, such is not the case, we are more determined than ever to win, because we feel that the rats are now out of our ranks, and we can depend on all that are out now. Most all of the non-union men that are on strike with us now, will be in the U. B. before this goes to print, and as for any of the U. B. boys going back, I don't believe there is one in Local No. 56 that is a deserter.

In my last letter to the Journal, I was giving the saddle makers hot shot, but they have showed their colors and are all out, and will be U. B. men soon. That's good, boys, that is where we belong to keep our trade where it is worth while working at, and when the smoke is blown away we will feel like our trade is worth something, after all.

All the small shops in the city are working eight hours, and we feel that it won't be long before all the factories will give us the same, or we will right to the last ditch. We're going to win if we never go to work at the trade again.

Bro. P. A. Fulmer, our recording secretary, has left Portland and is bound for his home, back in Ohio. Good luck to you Perry, as we will miss your face at the meetings.

Well, as everybody will have a long article this month, I will make mine short. Don't forget, brothers, that divided we fall, together we stand, so here is hoping that we will be working eight hours by the time this reaches the readers.

With best wishes for success, I am
PETE YOST,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 57, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Our correspondent, Bro. J. E. Edwards, has retired from the business and gone back to his former vocation. No. 57 wishes the brother success in his undertaking, nevertheless we regret very much to lose a brother so faithful to the cause.

Now, in reference to the strike situation, it is needless to say that on the long looked for day (the 21st of March) every member of No. 57 (with the exception of those working in six retail shops, where the eight hour day was granted) walked out to a man, and the men are determined to stay out until the demand is granted. The wholesale shops have been sadly crippled, not a man working in the factories of J. C. Johnson or Keystone Bros. during the strike; while the firm of W. Davis & Son was left with six scabs, who failed to respond to the call.

Since the above date, with the kind assistance of the pickets, the number has dwindled down to three. It will not be long, however, before a clean sweep will be made as the strike committee has got some new dope to work on these fellows, and which is working with good effect. The camera has been pressed into service by a kind hearted brother, and a great many assorted positions have already been taken. The jurisdiction will be notified later on as to the various nickelodeums using these scab pictures.

With the few exceptions mentioned, the situation remains about the same, and as it is impossible for the firms to get any men, the prospects are very encouraging for a settlement very soon. Advertising in the daily papers for harness and saddle makers don't seem to have any effect. I suppose it's on account of so many firms advertising at the same time. We hope the same will continue indefinitely, so keep up the good work brothers. Several of our brothers have left town, being offered better inducements in the country, so if this continues, there will be a scarcity of leather workers when this matter is adjusted. Business, from what we hear, is improving and the prospects for a good year were never brighter. The members of No. 57 are very determined to win the eight hour demand and are standing firm. It is impossible to see any of our members, who are out on strike in any way discouraged and all have confidence in each other. In fact, I never saw such a good natured and willing lot of strikers before. I hope the same feeling exists in all locals, and if so, it will not be long before the eight hour day will be enjoyed by all leather workers. Our trike committee are in every way capable of handling the situation and are ever ready to assist any member should the same be required. Local No. 57 wishes to congratulate our executive officers for the able manner in which they made the eight hour demand, and we hope and trust they will never be placed in a position whereby they would

have to recede from the original demand. We must also congratulate No. 172 for gaining the eight hour day in nearly, if not all, the shops in Oakland. Also a word for No. 173, at this writing. All the shops but one, have signed up for eight hours and a settlement is expected in that shop very soon. Now in reference to Portland, Ore., I could not continue without saying a word of praise for the members of No. 56, and also the non-members. Of course our committee was handed all kinds of manufactured telegrams in reference to Portland, and other cities, but when we received the genuine article from No. 56, it was more than pleasing to note the action taken by the leather workers of Portland, both union and non-union, in demanding the eight hour day. Just a word now for No. 57, and for the benefit of all, the reason more retail shops did not sign up in this city is as follows: About six months previous to the strike being called, the wholesalers and retailers of this city formed an association, the sole object of which, (so the wholesalers claim) was to help the retailers receive a better price for their goods, and put them (the retailers) on an equal basis. Well, we must confess they lived up to their word to a certain extent, for after raising the price of hame-straps a notch or two, they placed a price list in the various retail shops of the city, and then what? Sat down to await the demands of our executive council, (which happened on March 21, 1910) and they knew they were coming too, and then they would be in a position to hold the retailers in line with them. They were not altogether successful, however, for the following firms would not abide by their decision and willingly gave in to the eight hour demand. D. Hurton, J. McKerron, Spiro Harness Co., Jos. McTigue and Howard Harness Co. The Liebold Harness Co. and Delfino & Kennedy gave the eight hours for one week, since then they refused to grant the demands. It is useless to say that in the future the retailer will not need any assistance in price lists. On April 2nd, 1910, the Visalia Saddle Co., employing eight saddle makers, gave in to the eight hour demand, and on the following Monday the men returned to work. Brother M. Maloney, of No. 57, taking advantage of the opportunity will meet many old time acquaintances on his trip to New York and back. I don't think we will lose Mike, for he said he had a round trip ticket. Let me say in conclusion that all that is necessary for a speedy victory is to stand by the advice of our executive officers. It is surely the best opportunity presented to us for many a day, and we should be willing to sacrifice a little when there is something at stake.

Wishing the entire jurisdiction every success, I am,

Fraternally yours,

S. J. MALONE,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 60, WHEELING, W. VA.

Well, boys, the eight hours is going and let's keep her going.

Bro. Dinkleberger has accepted a position at Strecker Bros. at Marietta, Ohio.

Brother Bonnell is working at Cambridge, Ohio. Brother Rodgers moved to Clarksburg, W. Va., to work for Riley & Myers.

The boys of No. 60 are enjoying themselves loafing these fine days. All we have to do is keep a stiff upper lip, and we are bound to win in a short time. All the firms are about run out of stock, so they will have to do something to hold their trade. We are holding meetings every afternoon at 2 p. m., to hear all the news. Local No. 60 was a little sore at first, when they heard that No. 55 was working, but my opinion is that it will help the boys to gain their point here.

As this is all at present, I will close and remain, yours for eight hours.

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 58, LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

All visiting brothers are welcome to our meetings, which are held daily in our new hall, every morning at 9:30 a. m., at 315 Delaware street.

Well, brothers, you know about our litigation with the Ackenhausen Saddlery Co. Now, brothers, the case is just like this: On March 21 Local No. 58 walked out of the factory of the Ackenhausen Saddlery Co. to a man, after being out for two weeks it was discovered that our agreement which the local had with the firm was bona fide agreement, and that being the case, General President Baker ordered the members back to work, after working one week and a part of another day, the firm began calling the members down to the office, where they were given the alternative of dropping the Brotherhood or quitting their jobs, and we as members refused to drop our organization, whereupon we were discharged.

We immediately notified our General President in regard to the action of the firm. And he at once took the matter up with the officials of the Kansas State Labor Bureau, and W. E. Bryan, chief clerk, brought action against the Ackenhausen Saddlery Co., in accordance with the Kansas State labor laws, which makes it a misdemeanor for any person acting as an agent, or employer, to discharge an employee for belonging to any organization. Now, brothers, in the next Journal we will give you the outcome of the case, as it is set for trial on May 6.

Wishing all sister locals success in their fight for eight hours, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 61, RICHMOND, VA.

For the encouragement of all Leather Workers on Horse Goods, I will say that Local No. 61 has increased its membership

more than 100 per cent since the first of January, 1910, can any other local beat that? On the 21st day of March, every member of No. 61 packed his kit and came out of the factories, and every man is standing firm. Few, if any, have been able to lay aside anything to prepare for this strike, nevertheless every man is standing firm and "true blue." In regard to the conference between President Baker and the executive council with the National Saddlery Mfg. association, we desire to say, that as President Hopkins of the N. S. M. A., has stated that they are banded together for the protection of their members, and as he says you may term it, to defend their members, he also states that it is an organization of defense. We would like to know what he means by defense. Is it against any demand on the part of Leather Workers on Harness Goods? Tell us what was the use to send an executive council to meet President Baker and council, when there was no instruction to come to an agreement, and it seems there is no power to act in their organization, we judge it was more to seek information, than it was to come to a settlement. We hope and believe all agreements made prior to the presentation of the demand for eight hours will be kept. It is to be hoped that the employers of men in the harness factories, will, in the future be more considerate of their employees, than they have been in the past, as each is necessary to the other. Education is as necessary to the employer as it is to the employees, by this, we mean, if the employers should look more closely into the management of their shops, and in many cases they would find conditions that would surprise them. It is gross negligence of the employer not to know the conditions in their factories, especially in the winter season. The statement made by Mr. Armstrong, of the N. S. M. A. that wages had increased 25 per cent, is absolutely untrue, as far as our section of the country is concerned. Here, the wages have decreased, instead of increasing, with a few exceptions. The good Book says, "No man liveth to himself alone," it takes two or more to do business together. Capital is of no benefit to any community without labor, and the good Book says, "the laborer is worthy of his hire." It seems strange that an organization like the N. S. M. A. should not have power to transact any business in a definite manner. We presume that the annual meeting of the N. S. M. A. is more of a social meeting, than business. The excuse of the two factories in Richmond for not granting the demand made, is, that they could not compete with the cheap labor in the South, which goes to show that they consider us as cheap labor. They harp on competition in the South, when Graf-Mossbach & Co. and Perkins, Campbell & Co. of Cincinnati travel all through the South and sell their goods, and we understand they pay better wages than we are paid here. We think the excuse of our employers is very flimsy, we are hoping for an adjustment of

our demands in a short time. We see in one of our Richmond papers, an advertisement for harness makers, saddle hands, harness cutters and machine operators for Louisville, Ky. We wonder if there is trouble there! Ha! Ha! We give a list of names of men who are considered scabs, who are at work in our factories: Wm. L. Darling, Grayson Carter, Allie Ford, Jr., Bill Harris, Brock Truehart, Tom Kelts, Jack Owens, William Roberson, Ringstaff, Chas. Cobin, Lewis. JIM MARSHALL.

BRANCH No. 63, DULUTH, MINN.

Not a man of No. 63 but what responded to the call on March 21.

The boys are determined to stand pat, at all hazards, we were sorely disappointed at the joint conference not reaching any conclusions, but the only thing the council could do was to call the men out, which they did, and it is going to be "eight hours or not another stitch."

The N. S. M. A. makes much of the offer by the committee, "to use their influence."

Every man of even ordinary intelligence knows what influence one manufacturer has with his competitor. To be plain, what influence they would exert amounts to a nonentity.

Schultze Bros. are trying to run with a "Never Was" operator, and three or four handy-andys, who do not hesitate to steal the bread and butter out of the mouths of the wives and babes of honest men.

Marshall-Wells have two or three men. Among them is Art Swanson, a punch block man, who is also a would-be operator.

This man is capable of earning good money on the railroad, yet he does not hesitate to play the part of Judas Iscariot, who betrayed Christ with a kiss.

These men, if such they can be called are not hurting the Brotherhood in any way, as the work they are turning out doesn't amount to much.

The only ones they are hurting are themselves, which is not much at that.

All honor to these heroes, who would do anything, even steal to help the man, who cares not a d— for them when their usefulness is over.

We are through with the scabs, now for the brighter side.

A large number of the boys have secured other employment, others have left town, never to return.

It is a well-known fact that a Duluth firm could not get men to come when there was no trouble, after advertising extensively in the different cities.

There was a committee appointed, and who looks after brothers who are in need, and everything possible is being done to help them.

Brother Blake was sent to the pest house with a severe case of smallpox. Have not heard as to his condition in the last few days.

It would be impossible to name the differ-

ent members having left town, as they are many.

A movement is on foot to start a co-operative factory in Duluth. Several business men have signified their willingness to come in.

You will probably have a better correspondent for your next Journal.

Fraternally,

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 64, ATLANTA, GA.

We invite all brothers to attend our meeting when in our midst, as we may learn better how to be true union men. We must get together and stand one and all, if we do not, we will be sure to go down hard, and have to do 10 hours again. We hear members say I have paid dues so long and never have received any benefit from it. How will we ever derive any if we do not go after it. We, ourselves, are to blame and no one else; so get up and hustle if you want any benefits.

Bro. G. D. Thompson has deposited his card, and is at the Piedmont Harness Co. Glad to have you with us again, Don.

Brother W. W. Thomas of Shelbyville, Tenn., spent a few days here and has moved his family with him to Shelbyville. He says he will do all he can to organize the men there. Wake them up, Wess.

Any brother hearing anything of Pat Murray will please notify E. O. Hawkins, secretary-treasurer of No. 64. He is short a great balance in the donations sent for the benefit of Mrs. Hobgood. We never thought Pat would have done as he did.

There has been some firms advertising for men in our daily papers here. I will say that they are throwing cents away when they try to get men from here. If there is any scabs in Georgia, they are going to stay here. So brothers you need not fear of any boys taking your jobs. So stick to what you've got.

Bro. J. N. Bolton's mother died on April the 14th. He has the sympathy of Local No. 64. The remains were taken to Norcross, Ga., for interment.

Business is not very good here yet.

Wishing all locals success for eight hours. I am,

Fraternally yours,

E. O. HAWKINS,
Correspondent.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, God in His wisdom has seen fit to remove from this world, Mrs. Eliza J. Bolton, the loving mother of Brother J. N. Bolton, and

Whereas, Brother Bolton and family has sustained a great and sad loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 64, extend to them our heartfelt sympathy, and that his family be presented with a copy of these resolutions, and that they

be placed on our minutes, and one forwarded to the Journal.

M. R. WOOTEN,
G. D. THOMPSON,
E. E. ELLIOTT,
Committee.

BRANCH No. 67, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Well, No. 67 has been in the battle and, while the siege was not as long as some of the locals have had to endure, it was long enough to make the boys realize that a battle really existed, and to appreciate the brave fight that our other brothers are putting up for the cause, which is evidenced by their hearty response in the payment of the 10 per cent assessment.

For the benefit of the brothers and locals that have not heard the exact conditions as they exist here, I will say that, four of the leading retail shops granted our demands at the time they were presented, and did not allow the men to go out, which represented twelve men. But the Lyons Saddlery Co. employing two men refused the demand and is still holding out.

The Jones Saddlery Co. employing 28 men, at first refused to grant the demand and allowed the force to go out, which they did to a man. But after holding out for two weeks, a settlement was made, the firm granting all of the demands, and as many of the men were put to work as they could use at the time, with the agreement that all of the men should be put to work as fast as business would permit, which they have been doing to the satisfaction of the local.

Local No. 67 decided that they would not ask headquarters for any strike benefits, but would take care of the men that were out, out of the fund that was raised by special assessment for the purpose of conducting the eight hour campaign, as we believe that it is the duty of every local to see how little they can draw, instead of how much.

Brothers you should all try to realize what a great strain this is upon your executive officers, who are bending every particle of energy they possess to win this struggle, and don't try to see how much trouble you can cause, but, see how much assistance you can be to them, for this is no time to quibble over little matters, but, is the time to be men, noble self-sacrificing men. This is not the vght of your officers alone, but it is the fight of every individual member, for if this fight is lost it is your loss and every member should take it upon himself to see that it is not lost. I want to say as one of your executive officers, that all it takes to win this struggle is for every one to stay out as it is impossible for the manufacturers to conduct their business without the assistance of the U. B. men, notwithstanding their declarations to the contrary.

We most certainly appreciate the brave stand that the brothers have made in this fight so far and, if they continue to stand firm, as we have every confidence that you

will, victory will most certainly be your reward.

Yours for a complete victory and a greater U. B.

C. C. ZEIGLER.

BRANCH No. 70, SPRINGFIELD, MO.

In response to the call of our General President, No. 70 came out in behalf of the eight hour demand and the brothers are all stayers with the exception of one member. The shops of our city both wholesale and retail refused the demand with but one exception, and that is the shop where your humble servant toils. He granted it without a murmur. One retail shop owned by an ex-member, F. A. Powell, refused to sign, and we think the Herman Sanford people control him. Worked one of our members, he came out and filled up with booze and after being out for two days and the booze giving out, also his money, he returned to work. We never looked for anything from him; he has been initiated into the U. B. more than any other man we know of. Name, James Darlington.

The Crane retail shop also refused. They have no U. B. men working there, only one old man and an ex-member. The Stineger Rountree Saddlery Co.'s men all responded to the call and are remaining true. They have no one working. The Herman Sanford Co. have only four men working, all scabbing on their fellow workmen. They are all suspended members. Three of them came out for a week, and then by promising them lifetime jobs, good wages, medical attendance, death benefits and pensions for their families, the firm bought their manhood, or at least what was left of it, and they returned to work. They must feel ashamed, the way they crawl up the alleys and back streets when going and coming from their work.

Wm. Booker and Henry Wilson, H. M. They and a shoemaker complete the bunch in the harness factory, with the aid of the superintendent they are trying to make a show. I have been informed some goods they made and shipped out were returned to them. In the saddle department, the old reliable Thos. Gates is again at his natural job, scabbing. For further reference inquire of No. 30 or No. 56. In the collar factory they are starting a kindergarten. They have induced all the children at the furniture factory to come and learn the collar business. The firms have also asked some of the men to return to work and tell them how well they will be used and paid. What humiliation for a superintendent, who has in the past told the men if their jobs did not suit them to take their tools and go.

To be compelled to ask men to work, how the high and mighty have fallen. What a good time a scab will have with those, deserted by their friends and left to the tender mercies of the employer, who admire a man only for his independence.

The word of the employers is about as good as the members of Roosevelt's Anna-

nias club, and they should all apply for membership before the charter is closed.

Brothers now is the time to try the metal of the leather workers, and we should remember what our lot will be if we lose. The N. S. M. A. have already intimated what that will be. Therefore let us stand by our general officers, and each and every one bury any old grudge we may have had, and give them our every support and we are sure to win. We may be compelled to ask the support of the A. F. of L., but let us leave no stone unturned, nor no obstacle impede our path to victory. And while we are struggling for our rights, remember there are others, and let us examine ourselves and see what we are doing for them in the way of purchasing label goods. Remember, brothers, if we had a good demand for our label all the N. S. M. A.'s in the country could not stop the firms from granting our demands, and we would not have to back them up by striking. Let us all be label cranks, and insist on our label being demanded and when we create a demand for it, we can get what we ask for. The employers in the Chicago conference, and by the way what a bunch, say they are willing to grant more wages, but when they never said nor are they able to pledge their organization to anything. But we all know by their words and acts they are pledged to fight our organization, and while I am for peace, if none of our rights are surrendered, still as they invited this fight, let us stay with them. Several of the boys have left our city and unless the strike is settled soon, others will go.

Perhaps the strike will be settled before this appears in print, but I ask you to note the names of the men mentioned here, and keep them for future reference, for if we win they may be coming your way. Notwithstanding all the hot air promises made to them by the employers.

Yours for success,

A. DUMAW,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 78, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Local Branch No. 78 meets every first and third Wednesdays of the month.

As I did not get any news in last month, I will try and tell all that has happened this.

On March 21, fourteen men walked out of the Salt Lake Hardware shops after they had been refused the demand of an eight hour day and 15 per cent increase. We held a meeting that night and all of the boys felt fine, except two, who seemed to have cold feet. They were Lean Duff of St. Joe, Mo., and W. N. Cooley, from some other place, but I do not know where. They have both gone back to work after the other boys had found jobs for them in some small shops. They are scabs of the worst kind. We have one other scab in our city, who is a non-union man who bragged of his fifty to sixty thousand dollars, yet he is so poor

that he must suck Mrs. Shoemaker's big toe for a \$3 job at nine and a half hours. This man promised the boys that he would stay with them and not be a stumbling block in their way. His name is Billy Taylor.

The worst news that we have received is that Brother A. Toy, our late president, is scabbing in Los Angeles. Mr. Toy was a hard worker for No. 78, and it is hard for us to believe it, but we are to be tried, and if anything on earth will try a man it is a strike. If he is a man he will soon show himself a man, if not he will soon turn traitor to his fellow brothers and friends.

All of the boys have found something to do to help them along until a settlement is reached. The hardware shops are working everything they can lay their hands on from the superintendent to the janitor, trying to fill orders. Mr. Shoemaker is back at the bench; he may get his hands spoiled with blacking.

Well, brothers, be of good cheer, for nothing succeeds like success. Hang on a little longer, something has got to move, but not us.

Wishing you all success, I am,

Faternally yours,

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 98, FARGO, N. D.

All true U. B. boys greeting. Local No. 98 is still in existence, although we have a hard pull of it here, as you all know.

One of our foremen, from Bristol & Sweet, went to Boone to secure men and told that 16 collar makers went back to scab. This is the biggest piece of jolly that was ever spread. We have only two union men in both factories that went back. Only two.

Bristol & Sweet have no collar makers at all. So we got them going.

Do not pay any attention to advertisements in the eastern papers. The wages here are low. The scabs only getting \$15 per week. This is outrageous. That a man will sell himself for \$15 per week. Keep away from Fargo for trouble is on. Hoping that all the boys will remain true blue to the end, I am,

Yours for eight hours.

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 99, GREEN BAY, WIS.

Local No. 99 meets second and fourth Fridays at Reir hall. All U. B. men welcome. This is our fourth week of the strike and No. 99 still stands firm and will continue so, as we are in the right. We have lost four men who have seen fit to scab. May God pity the family with a scab at the head. Their names are as follows:

Louis Berger, Max Bergh, Jul. Klahn and Herman Hoenon.

Berger is known in Milwaukee and South Bend as a genuine scab, and we boys in Green Bay can pretty near tell a scab when we see one. He was not in shape, and he said, "Frank is a good boss and treats me

all right." We all know and so does he that it had not been long before when Frank wanted to know what he was hanging around for. Berger is a collar maker.

We have several members working at other business, and several harness makers have gotten jobs in small shops, and that looks pretty good.

Wishing all success,

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 115, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Local No. 115 was ready when the call came on March 21, with two houses signed up for the eight hour day, and a fight on in one other place, as they beat us to the wire by locking out some of our men. All but four of our members who struck found work in the fair shops. Since the strike, another shop has given the eight hours, and put two men to work. The firms which did the right thing are being repaid by a large increase in business, while the other one is losing every day.

To show how Storey & Campbell, the scab house, have acted. Our men were instructed to have all their work cleaned up on Saturday night. The collar makers were unable to finish and at the earnest request of Mr. Storey and with the consent of the local, they went back Monday and finished. When their time for that day was turned in the foreman was informed that checks would be sent the men, but this is the fifth week and the checks have not arrived. Storey & Campbell have changed their mind about running a shop for the manufacture of horse goods, and are running a charitable institution, picking up the ones who could no longer make a living and giving them benches with a promise to keep them there for life, and in order to give them some amusement have started a branch of the Canadian Federation of Labor. The business of the organization is for the members to tell the boss or foreman what the other fellows are doing, but under no consideration to speak to a union man. It is a joke to see these rats leave the shop at night. They come out under the protection of the foreman, stand in the doorway until their car comes then run as fast as possible to the corner and get on. Their life now is all sunshine and roses.

For the future information I wish to call the attention of our members to the scabs here: Chas. Brayne, a member on retiring card, who was very active in having men join the U. B. in order to get the eight hour day. Ben Cripps, who would stick with the men if he never done another day's work. Harold Woodrich, a member until March 21. Handy to carry messages to the firm and would rather work nine hours than eight, when the opportunity presented itself. John Foss, saddle maker, also member of the Musicians' Union, which is taking up the case. Bryne, who saw an opportunity to be a machine operator, but is a good machine buster. A man named Potter, who quit with

Portland, but when he arrived here concluded he would take a nine hour job sooner than an eight hour job. He had a chance at both. The others are too old and useless to mention.

With best wishes to all sister locals and hoping that all will soon be able to go to work after daylight and quit before dark.

Fraternally,

A. LETROADIE.

P. S.—A Teamsters' Union has been started in Vancouver. Also one in New Westminster through the efforts of Local No. 115. No doubt when they are in running order, they will be of valuable assistance to the leather workers.

A. L.

BRANCH No. 131, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Well, brother leather workers, we are working eight hours with fifteen per cent increase in prices here in Bloomington, and we like it fine. Some of the boys haven't got their stride yet, but they will get to it, all right. The firms are getting business that will stay by them when this thing is settled. So it pays to be fair with the men that do the work after all. I believe that no firm ever lost anything by giving their men decent hours and a living wage. I see that there are some of the wooden or leather heads that have gone back to work under the old conditions. How can a man after joining the union and taking the obligation, ever think of going to work in scab shops. Surely he can find something to work at, and keep his self respect.

A man that can't live a week or two without working at the harness trade has my sympathy. If he can't do that, there ain't much chance of his making a living at the harness business. There is room for improvement always in any trade, and let us make this one, that will be respected. Not to go scabbing before we have been on strike two weeks. Some of the boys are kicking about paying their percentage. But we have only one that has refused entirely to pay. He has quit and left. Some of the boys say he has gone to Peoria or Galesburg to scab. I hope this is not true, for No. 131 does not want it said that she ever had a member that had so little self respect as to take the place of a union man that is on strike, trying to better the conditions of the trade. Brother G. Dotson has taken out a retiring card and gone to work at painting and decorating. He has made all the way from \$2.50 a day to \$3.50 ever since he quit the shop. So some of these weak-kneed brothers, that are afraid they will starve if they don't have a job at \$7 or \$8 a week in a harness shop, can see it is not the only thing in the world to do. Get out and go fishing, if you are a good harness maker you know enough to pull in a fish line when you get a bite. Maybe you can get fish enough to make the pan stink. Do anything, but go to work on the terms the boss will give. Get what you are after. The firm here can use a few good light workmen. I don't know how long they

will need them, but you can find out by writing. I see that old No. 46 has woke up at last. I have been looking for something from there ever since I came here. I would like to ask my brother correspondent if there are any of the old boys there now that worked there in 1902, and if any of you know the whereabouts of Lule Mathews. He left there at the same time I did, and went to Freemont, Neb. Also Gus Grum, he was working there then. What ever became of John Adams, the foreman. I suppose he is scabbing somewhere at this time or working on the section. I hope the latter. Well I guess I have taken up enough space for this time, so will end up by saying that I wrote a letter last month, but I gave it to my boy to mail, and he carried it around until too late for last month's Journal. So you will have to forgive me, and I will mail this one myself tonight.

With best wishes,

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 156, SEATTLE, WASH.

Local 156 meets first and third Wednesdays of each month. All members are welcome.

We have a few new members here. I am glad to see that the members are taking an interest in the meetings nowadays. We had 16 at our last meeting. Well brothers our eight hour strike has come and we are hoping it would have been settled without any trouble, but the N. S. M. A. was wanting trouble, so they could bust our union up, at least they thought they could; so we will make them show us, if they can. Some of our members were only out of work four days. They got work in some of the other shops. Two of the retail shops in the city gave the eight hours without any trouble, and one more gave it after the members had been out a week. Our new factory gave us a proposition, which we thought was pretty good at the time. They are needing men, and don't want to put any more men on at eight hours, but they have put on four or five would-be harness makers, men who have not worked at the trade from five to 15 years. So we will have to see them again and if they won't stick by their agreement, we will have to pull the men out again. These non-union men are working piece work and nine hours a day.

Duncan & Son is the only shop in the city that will not have anything to do with the union, but it won't be long before he will have to do business with the U. B. He has about eight botches or some other name, you all know what to call them—only one of our members went back. We had another job for him and offered to pay his fare for him, and to give him strike benefits for the time he was out of work. But he wanted to go back to Duncan's (his little god) as the said firm offered him 25 cents a day to sell his birth right. Pretty cheap, don't you think so. These scabs should not be called

scabs, that is too good for them, they should be called traitors and be dealt with the same as the government does to their traitors, in the time of war.

Well, brothers, I have not had time to look over the Journal to see what is doing as I just received them tonight. I would like to know where all these would-be waxies came from. The way they turn out their work you would think they walked into a harness shop and saw some harness makers working and walked out again and called themselves waxies. No brothers, this is the kind of men the firms are getting, in fact, it is all they can get if they can get any at all. So don't get worried if you see a bunch of men go in the factory, because all the firms employ these men for is to discourage you, and to try to get you to go back. Now these firms don't expect these men to make harness and they know as well as you do that these men can't fill your place. So, brothers, stick with it and the fight is ours.

Eight hours or quit the trade boys.

Fraternally yours,

W. J. WILSON.

BRANCH No. 164, CAIRO, ILL.

Branch No. 164 was fortunate enough to have a visit from President Brother Baker. He came over from Paducah on the morning of the 16th and arrangements for an open meeting in the evening were made.

He tried to have a conference with Mr. Harris, president of the Harris Saddlery Co., but was unsuccessful, as Mr. Harris was out of town.

Mr. Baker and a committee tried to round up the scabs and get them up to the meeting, but was again unsuccessful, for the scabs must have learned of his coming and made themselves mighty scarce, as not one of them could be found anywhere.

Mr. Baker left this morning, leaving a good impression and lots of encouragement among the men.

I don't understand how it is, but the Harris Saddlery Co. seems to be handing out some extraordinary attractive bait as they have landed quite a few suckers (scabs). There were five that stayed in when we first went out, and one of them had been a U. B. man. His name is Brewer, and came from Memphis here and was the cause of two strikers being arrested, one being fined \$44.15 for unlawfully intimidating a man, trying to keep him from working by threat. With the police, the judge and the prosecuting attorney all against us and no money to take it to a higher court, we had to lay low.

But although things are looking worse here than at the majority of places, we have not lost hope, and we feel confident that in the end eight hours and victory will be ours. Hoping that it will be before this is in print, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 155, BENTON, ILL.

We write this to the Leather Workers Journal and give a few facts in regard to the strike at Benton, Ill. In the first place when we went out we had an agreement with the A. D. Jackson Saddlery Co., for three years, signed with the understanding between President Baker and Mr. C. A. Jackson before the price list committee, that when the eight hour demand was made that he, Mr. Jackson, would give it his consideration, otherwise the contract could not be signed.

Mr. Jackson, when we went out, claimed that we had broken our contract with the firm and he sent a personal letter to the president, telling him that the men were out and claimed instructions from the executive board. And that we had broken our contract and asking President Baker to order us back.

Needless to say, President Baker refused to do so, and sent a letter to the firm in which he called his attention to the conditions under which the contract was signed.

We left our foreman in the shop for a few days, until finding a contract at the time was impossible, the local the following week called them out. We are all out here, eleven men and one apprentice. There are no scabs in this place. Excepting four men and a boy the factory is empty. One of them is Mr. Wm. Jackson, one of the heaviest stockholders in the concern. And one other, Mr. Smith Moore, who is also a stockholder, but before the strike was a great agitator for a shorter day, making remarks about the girls in the printing office across the street, when they left at 5 p. m., to the effect that the scab printers worked nine hours and we worked ten. But as he works right along, instead of helping us, it don't look as if he was sincere in his remarks. Now to the nice part. Mr. Lester Payne, a drummer for the firm and an ex-operator is running the machines against us and the other, Jake Kirsh, assistant manager, and an ex-harness maker is working at the bench as he gets the opportunity. A very little proceeding on the part of these men. Mr. Lester Payne especially, seems to be doing all he can to defeat us, both with his talk and work. Which kindly little effort should be remembered with gratitude by all U. B. members, should the future place it in their power to reciprocate.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS,
Local No. 155.

BRANCH No. 166, MADISON, WIS.

The following is a list of the officers of our local: President, Fred Weimann; secretary-treasurer, R. J. Wilson; recording secretary, John Schillenger and corresponding secretary, Lawrence Cahill.

The boys that are left are feeling fine. Our Danish brothers left and are somewhere in the wild west (Nielsen and Christianson). By the way they brought their brotherhood

books with them from Denmark. They were old soldiers of the order and could not speak very good English. But say, they marched out in fine shape.

Brother Legus is keeping the lumber Jacks in line up at Green Bay. We hear from him often; come again George. Brother Flayt is milking the old red heifer and picking potatoe bugs. He says he is having a la la of a time.

Brother Holmes is fishing down the Rocky River, but it is poor fishing, nothing but suckers and kiveres and scabs are running just at present. Put out another line Danny.

Brother Miller is riding an old wooden horse down at Stoughton, he dare not ride a genuine one. Hold on tight Milton.

Brother Moser is making limberger out where the air is pure. He thinks the limberger is sweet when compared to the stench of those he left (a rotten scab does smell). The rest of the bunch are complaining because they have to work, the little 10 per takes off the brave soldier air. Oh dear!

Brother Dempsy is the only dude in the family, but he is all right if his pants are short, hey Johnnie!

During the fine weather that has passed, we were congratulating ourselves that things were moving so nicely when the wind changed to the northwest and wafted into our midst a scab microbe, and it started a small stir. It was hatched in the incubator of No. 46, but No. 46 is not responsible for bringing to life a microbe that was rotten before it brought to life.

We would be an exceptionally large gathering if there were no microbes amongst us, but thank the Lord, there is no epidemic. There is not a single case of inoculation from the Benedict Arnold that drifted amongst us. Is there a being so despicable, so loathsome as the scab microbe? They are degenerates to sell their brother workmen. Is there a man that hires him, if he had a place of trust, would he give it to him? Is there one that would trust him? No, a thousand times, No. A man that would break his obligations to his fellow man, after he swore to stand by them, is he worthy of trust? Is he not an outcast, a thing without a principle or character? He is another Benedict Arnold and will be served as his master was served, without home, without country, without a God. Such is the scab microbe.

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 172, OAKLAND, CAL.

These being my first offense, kindly bear with me while I tell you how our little local is getting along. Our boys are all true blue, with one exception, our recording secretary, N. McNamee, who at our last regular meeting was fined \$50.00 and suspended from the union till the same is paid for conduct unbecoming an officer and for going to work before a settlement was made with the firm, where he was called out. The office of recording secretary was declared

vacant and the undersigned voluntarily assumed the office for the present. All the shops of this city have acceded to the eight hour demand with one exception and prospects are good for an early settlement at that place. Much praise must be given to the largest firm in this city, Howe & Winchester, who were the first to grant the demand and who have done much to help the boys in their settlement in this city. Just think of it, boys, a city of 275,000 people and only four of our boys that had to be called out to enforce the demand! To the boys of the east I say stand firm and you can rest assured that the boys of the Pacific coast are with you to the finish (Sabe) and victory. Now brothers let us try to live up to the good old motto: "Fear God, tell the truth, be true to our union and we will not only wear the golden belt, but the generations to come will be better for what we have done for them.

I am fraternally,

E. A. HARDENBROOK,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 173, STOCKTON, CAL.

Well, as things were all excitement the middle of last month, our correspondent kind of overlooked things, so we had no correspondence, but I will try and make up for it.

To start with the strike here is practically over. The four of the retail shops signed the agreement, and all men are working but six out of Schaffer's, who by the way is a jobber and won't sign. He tried to blame the N. S. M. A. for it by saying they would not let him sign, but when cornered, he could not answer at all, but just would not sign.

His foreman is still at work, refusing to go out with the men. He was, at the time of the strike, a union musician, and when the house was placed unfair by the local labor council, he was violating the rules of union labor by working; but when ordered out by them, he gave up his union card, in order to work or to put it proper, scab. Poor fellow, the summer is coming, and he has had a regular job of playing twice a week every summer for quite a while. I wonder if he realizes that he cannot play without his card.

We have taken in three members since our last correspondence. One after the boys walked out. He would not join the union before the strike, but went out with them and we got him to join right away. So the town is all unionized in the harness line, with the exception of the foreman at Schaffer's.

All is running fine and dandy here at the present and the six boys that are out are out to win, and if we all stick we will sure win. So here's hoping we stick.

E. J. SHEEHAN,
Correspondent.

SHORTER WORKING HOURS.

(By Arthur M. Watson.)

The shortening of the hours of labor for the toilers is the great achievement of organized labor. All the benefits which have come to us through associated effort—insurance, increased wages, safety and sanitary conditions in the factory, fellowship and fraternity—are all lost in the colossal sum total of good which has accrued and will accrue through the medium of the shorter work-day.

The overtaxed and exhausted human body, weary with long hours of pitiless toil, would not produce a race equal to that which the second and third generation of trade unionists will bring forth. Expansion of horizon, liberality of thought, education, culture and refinement follow surely in the trail of the shorter workday.

When all of man's recuperative powers are not needed to build up strength for another day of toil, there is opportunity for the enjoyment of the pleasanter things of life than the humdrum of the factory, field or store, and cheery companionship, recreation and study become more a part of our life, and life becomes worth living.

There can be no limit set to bound the future possibilities of the short hour movement. If it is necessary to work ten hours a day to produce from mother earth the necessities and comforts required by our civilization, we must perforce perform it, unless we would retrograde to the figleaf and bow and arrow life of our forbears. On the other hand, if the march of science and invention makes it possible to perform our tasks in two hours per day, we expect to enjoy the increased leisure and the possibilities it brings to us.

We are not troubled with Utopian dreams, and realize we are a long way from such a condition. We believe that were the unemployed in the United States today given an opportunity to perform their shares of the world's work, a six-hour day would be amply sufficient to produce everything we require. The unemployed may be divided in two classes; and the theory or policy which can solve this great problem of unemployment and create the opportunity to work for those who vainly seek it, and compel those to work who at present successfully evade it, will go far toward bringing about a condition as near perfect as could exist with contending races that people this planet today.

Organized labor with its slogan of "shorter hours" is doing more to solve the unemployed problem and to put bread in the mouths of the hungry than any other influence.

Public sentiment as expressed in hostile court decisions and repressive legislation in the expiring efforts of the haves" to hold the "have nots" in subjection, will soon give way before the educated, intelligent, united effort of organized workers.

EMBARRASSING FOR HER.

A Milwaukee man and his wife recently received a call from an old friend whom they had not seen for years. Just before the three sat down to a little supper in the German style the wife, seizing a favorable opportunity, whispered to her husband:

"We have only three bottles of beer in the house—just enough to go around. Don't ask him to have more."

"Very well," answered the husband, who chanced to be thinking of something else at the time.

Half an hour later the host, to his wife's consternation, asked the guest to take more beer. The invitation was politely declined, but still the host did not desist. A dozen times the caller was urged to drink; a dozen times he firmly refused.

When he had departed the wife took her husband to task. "What on earth made you persist so? Didn't I tell you there were only three bottles? Why did you insist upon his having more beer, more beer, more beer?"

"Mercy" exclaimed the husband. "I forgot entirely."

"But," continued the wife, "why did you suppose I was kicking you under the table?"

"My dear," blandly replied the husband, "you didn't kick me."—Lippincott's.

THE UNION'S PLEA.

Union Labor is here to stay because it is necessary—not for the working people alone, but for the whole of humanity. There never has been a time when there was not some form of labor unions—there never will be. But in the history of man there has not been a time when unions of labor were so necessary to the welfare of everyone as today. It is the obstacle standing firmly in the way of organized greed. Remove it, and the time will be short when real oppression would be felt. Revolutions would follow. Bread riots of the old country would pale into insignificance compared with the trouble we would have in America.

Destroy the labor unions and in less than three months wages would be reduced one-fourth, and in six months one-half. Merchants would close their doors, those who do not deal in the actual necessities of life. Wealth would be concentrated in the hands of a few and real slavery would result—then revolutions, anarchy.

Perhaps some day the whole people will appreciate organized labor at its full worth. God speed the day when all of its members do so.—Exchange.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

E. J. BAKER, General President.
209 Postal Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Long distance and local phone 367 Main.

GEO SHIPMAN, 1st Vice-President.
139 Bathurst st., Toronto, Can.

P. A. MALONEY, 2d Vice-President.
190 W. Santa Clara st., San Jose, Cal.

C. C. ZEIGLER, 3d Vice-President.
15 N. Russell st., Oklahoma City, Okla.

F. P. MALONEY, 4th Vice-President.
283 Mulberry st., Newark, N. J.

JOHN J. PFRIFFER, General Sec'y-Treas.
209 Postal Building, Kansas City, Mo.

OFFICERS OF LOCAL BRANCHES.

Secretary-Treasurers of Local Branches are hereby instructed to at once notify headquarters of any changes or vacancies occurring in this list.

Local Branch No. 1, Kansas City, Mo.
President—Sam'l C. Byers, 808 W. 40th st.
Sec'y-Treas.—J. P. Cosgrove, 1107 Monroe st.
Rec. Sec'y—Peter Hanat, 3740 Brooklyn ave.
1st and 3d Fridays, Labor H'q'rs, 1112 Locust st.

Local Branch No. 2, Paducah, Ky.
President—D. P. Martin, 6th and Broadway.
Sec'y-Treas.—W. H. Gregory, 1517 Harrison st.
Rec. Sec'y—O. Allen, 617 S. 11th st.
2d and 4th Wednesdays, C. L. U. Hall.

Local Branch No. 3, St. Joseph, Mo.
President—Mat Bilek, 1309 Main st.
Sec'y-Treas.—F. M. Caster, 1517 Francis st.
Rec. Sec'y—Crate Murphy, 720 Main st.
1st and 3d Fridays, 7th and Edmond st.

Local Branch No. 4, Memphis, Tenn.
President—John Maloney.
Sec'y-Treas.—O. I. Kruger, 60 S. 2d st.
Rec. Sec'y—Geo. Bowers, 60 S. 2d st.
2d and 4th Fridays, K. P. Temple.

Local Branch No. 9, San Antonio, Texas.
President—M. Collins, 1101 N. Floreast.
Sec'y-Treas.—Hugo Claus, 220 S. Presa st.
Rec. Sec'y—L. Meles.
2d and 4th Fridays, Trades Council Hall, 114 S. Alamo st., up stairs.

Local Branch No. 10, Atchison, Kas.
President—H. B. Woodruff.
Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Feirabend, P. O. Box 105.
Rec. Sec'y—A. B. Koucour, 413 Mound st.
1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Hall, 7th and Commercial sts.

Local Branch No. 11, Davenport, Ia.
President—A. M. Sellers, 301 E. 15th st.
Sec'y-Treas.—J. A. Hemberger, 1451 W. Locust st.
Rec. Sec'y—Nels Anderson, Gen'l Delivery.
2d and 4th Mondays, Danish Bros. Hall, W. 4th st., near Western ave.

Local Branch No. 12, Omaha, Neb.
President—E. J. Blessing, 735 N. 12th st., South Omaha.
Sec'y-Treas.—T. H. Williamson, 809 S. 18th st.
Rec. Sec'y—John Harrigan, 3412 Maple st.
2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Local Branch No. 14, Louisville, Ky.
President—J. L. Benson, 2507 Duncan st.
Sec'y-Treas.—C. L. Lowery, 1411 De Barr ave.
Rec. Sec'y—W. L. Miller, 1830 W. Chestnut st.
2d and 4th Wednesdays, Germania Hall, Jefferson st., near 1st st.

- Local Branch No. 15, Lincoln, Ill.**
 President—Lorenzo Tiffany, 408 Willard ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Edw. Winkelmeyer, Box 25.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Clause, 123 Sangamon st.
 2d and 4th Fridays, Jacob Jaggi's Hall, S. Chicago st.
- Local Branch No. 17, Chicago, Ill.**
 President—G. W. Clouse, 355 W. Chicago ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—E. A. Schultz, 1511 Clybourne ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Fred Angst, 124 S. Halstead st.
 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Horan's Hall, 524 S. Halstead st.
- Local Branch No. 18, Minneapolis, Minn.**
 President—Walter H. Tighe, 226 Central ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—C. A. Earle, 1321 5th ave., S.
 Rec. Sec'y—F. T. Speck, 1008 20th ave., N.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Union Temple, Washington ave., bet Nicollet and First ave.
- Local Branch No. 19, St. Paul, Minn.**
 President—F. Merth, 65 W. 7th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—P. J. Peterson, 1143 Payne ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. C. Hovey, 309 Olmstead st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Federation Hall.
- Local Branch No. 24, Sioux City, Ia.**
 President—J. L. Cooper, 3234 Jones st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. D. Everett, 730 W. 3d st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Harry Mathews, 207 7th st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Trades Assembly Hall, 210 5th st.
- Local Branch No. 25, Denver, Colo.**
 President—Wm. Bassett.
 Sec'y-Treas.—A. J. Tyler, 1235 Stout st.
 Rec. Sec'y—F. Bartmick.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 416 Club Bldg.
- Local Branch No. 26, Quincy, Ill.**
 President—John J. Kearney, 1015 Jersey st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Wm. Lebrink, 903 Madison st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Fred Bartelt, 919 S. 10th st.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, Trades and Labor Hall.
- Local Branch No. 27, Pueblo, Colo.**
 President—
 Sec'y-Treas.—C. B. Kretschner, Box 139.
 Rec. Sec'y—Edw. J. Smith.
 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Trades and Labor Assembly.
- Local Branch No. 28, Dallas, Texas.**
 President—S. E. Berry, 248 Commerce st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—A. K. Rampenthal, 602 N. Haskell av.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Boyer.
 2d and 4th Wednesday nights, room 401, 3d floor Main st., Labor Temple.
- Local Branch No. 29, Lincoln, Neb.**
 President—Louis Messers, 1037 N. st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—T. C. Kelsey, Box 324.
 Rec. Sec'y—
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, New Labor Temple, 217 N. 11th st.
- Local Branch No. 30, St. Louis, Mo.**
 President—Thos. Halliburton.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. P. Olivari, 1144 Kings Highway, S.
 Rec. Sec'y—Chas. J. McDermott, 2728 Washington ave.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Haurigari Hall, 10th and Carr.
- Local Branch No. 32, Fremont, Neb.**
 President—H. Roy Kenneth, 348 E. 3d st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—D. F. Manter, 75 S. Logan st.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. H. Oest, 740 E. 1st st.
 2d and 4th Mondays, G. A. R. Hall, 6th and Broad sts.
- Local Branch No. 34, Columbus, O.**
 President—Chas. L. Needles, 150 S. Princeton ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—T. E. Hall, 141 Kent st.
 Rec. Sec'y—B. F. Ollom, 350 E. State st.
 2d and 4th Fridays, 121½ E. Town st.
- Local Branch No. 35, Indianapolis, Ind.**
 President—Jos. R. Lumley, 1121 S. State ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. E. Weiglein, 1955 Hazel st.
 Rec. Sec'y—David F. Newman, 623 S. Missouri st.
 2d and 4th Fridays, Morrison Hall, Monument Place.
- Local Branch No. 36, Waco, Texas.**
 President—T. B. Hyatt, 735 N. 11th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. R. Hepler, 1712 N. 7th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. A. Rohr, 1008 N. 4th st.
 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Hall, 7th and Austin ave.
- Local Branch No. 39, Janesville, Wis.**
 President—Fred Schroeder.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Frank Novac, 302 S. Main st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Barnie Steere.
 2d and 4th Tuesdays.
- Local Branch No. 40, Macon, Ga.**
 President—J. C. Vann, 1424 4th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—F. A. Rousseau, 388 Morgan ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—R. G. Burge, 621 Pine st.
 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Odd Fellows' Hall, bet Cotton ave. and 2d st.
- Local Branch No. 43, Montreal, Can.**
 President—J. W. Benjamin, 1115 Clarke st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Harry Maldeis, 1139 Simard st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jas. Frampton, 202 Iberville st.
 2d and 4th Thursdays at Labor Temple Hall.
- Local Branch No. 44, Wichita, Kas.**
 President—Dan Cummings, care Topeka Avenue Hotel.
 Sec'y-Treas.—H. E. Kohn, 212 E. Waterman st.
 Rec. Sec'y—J. J. Donley, 4415 N. Washington st.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, F. A. A. Hall, N. Emporia ave.
- Local Branch No. 45, Waterloo, Iowa.**
 President—S. D. Scoville, 315 Quincy st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—F. B. Smith, 237 E. 2d st.
 Rec. Sec'y—James R. Ladd, 1215½ Clybourne st., Flat 7.
 3d Monday, Central Labor Hall, E. 4th st.
- Local Branch No. 48, New Orleans, La.**
 President—Charles Lejeune, 1922 St. Louis st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—G. Cruickshanks, 199 N. Roman st.
 Rec. Sec'y—J. Bersuder, 608 Louisa st.
 1st Thursday, New Hall, Commercial alley.
- Local Branch No. 49, Cincinnati, O.**
 President—Carl Geis, 2307 Merten st., Fairmount.
 Sec'y-Treas.—F. Vonderheide, 1915 Jones St.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Schnoorbusch, 1556 Barton st.
 1st and 3d Mondays, Richelieu Hall, 9th and Plum.
- Local Branch No. 52, Austin, Texas.**
 President—
 Sec'y-Treas.—H. N. Jurgensen, 1506 Lavaca st.
 Rec. Sec'y—E. E. Petry, 610 E. 3d st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Silver King Hall, E. 6th st.
- Local Branch No. 54, Milwaukee, Wis.**
 President—Dan Ronecker, 74 7th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. A. Schwamb, 903 21st st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jas. R. Ladd, 100 6th st.
 2d and 4th Fridays, Paschen's Hall, Chestnut st., between 3d and 4th sts.
- Local Branch No. 55, Marietta, Ohio.**
 President—Jas. Brogan, 508 Front st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. M. McKinley, 219 Virginia st.
 Rec. Sec'y—H. Clinton Miller, 328 6th st.
 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Hall, Front st.
- Local Branch No. 56, Portland, Ore.**
 President—John Yost, 972 Montana ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. French, 127 Gaines st.
 Rec. Sec'y—P. B. Fulmer, 208½ 3d st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Bartenders' Hall, 1st st., near Taylor.
- Local Branch No. 57, San Francisco, Cal.**
 President—R. T. Davis, 3965 18th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Patrick Lamb, 489 Noe st.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. A. Fogalsang, 23 Mason st.
 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero st.
- Local Branch No. 58, Leavenworth, Kas.**
 President—O. McKeever, St. Elmo Hotel.
 Sec'y-Treas.—B. M. Heimlich, 104 S. 5th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. S. Hook, Elmo Hotel.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Hall, 315 Delaware st.
- Local Branch No. 59, Evansville, Ind.**
 President—Wm. Doerr, 406 Jefferson ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Weber, 400 Mary st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Eugene Fabry, 1134 S. Governor st.
- Local Branch No. 60, Wheeling, W. Va.**
 President—Harry Wild, 2352 Wilson st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Edw. Bach, 1304 McCulloch st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Chas. Hagib, 24 24th st.
 2d and 4th Mondays, O. V. T. & L. A. Hall.
- Local Branch No. 61, Richmond, Va.**
 President—T. E. Brooks, 421½ S. Laurel st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Z. W. Sparrow, 803 Hull st., Manchester, Va.
 Rec. Sec'y—Henry W. Stockman, 120 Ashland av.

- Local Branch No. 63, Des Moines, Iowa.**
 President—J. B. Sivard, 928 13th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Frank Fiesel, 1036 14th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Philip Lorenz, 1145 23d st.
 2d and 4th Mondays, Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 8th and Locust st.
- Local Branch No. 68, Duluth, Minn.**
 President—Ed. O'Connor, 819 6th ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Phil Acker, 23 W. 2d st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jake Geib, 108 W. 1st st.
 1st and 3d Fridays, Kalamazoo Hall, 20 W. Superior st.
- Local Branch No. 64, Atlanta, Ga.**
 President—T. H. Reeder.
 Sec'y-Treas.—E. O. Hawkins, 41 S. McDaniel st.
 Rec. Sec'y—
 2d and 4th Thursdays, Federation Hall, 14½ S. Forsyth st.
- Local Branch No. 67, Oklahoma City, Okla.**
 President—A. M. Rice, 1613 W. 5th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—John Von Elm, 10 N. Russell st.
 Rec. Sec'y—
 1st and 3d Fridays, Union Labor Hall, corner Grand and Robinson sts.
- Local Branch No. 68, Sacramento, Cal.**
 President—
 Sec'y-Treas.—John Morrill, 1023 O st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Herman Kern, 3418 Magnolia ave., Oak Park.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, Federated Trades Hall, bet. 10th and 11th on J st.
- Local Branch No. 69, Buford, Ga.**
 President—J. A. Blankenship, Box 163.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. W. Silvey, Box 217.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. E. Johnson, Box 165.
 Wednesday evenings, Rusha Hall.
- Local Branch No. 70, Springfield, Mo.**
 President—C. J. Thompson, 1019 E. Division st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—H. O. Simons, 433½ South st.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. S. Kirkpatrick, 937 State st.
 1st and 3d Wednesdays.
- Local Branch No. 71, Los Angeles, Cal.**
 President—Wm. Josse, Box 63, Willowbrook, Cal.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Wm. Dye, 735 W. 49th Place.
 Rec. Sec'y—J. H. Lee.
 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
- Local Branch No. 72, Salt Lake City, Utah.**
 President—Bert Reed, 21 Creger Court.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Geo. H. Hardy, 354 E. 6 South st.
 Rec. Sec'y—T. C. Wright, 236 W. 2d South st.
 1st Wednesday, Federation of Labor Hall, cor. 4th and State sts.
- Local Branch No. 73, Hartford, Conn.**
 President—Wm. Oldridge, 79 Hamilton st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. M. Morse, 243 Capen st.
 Rec. Sec'y—John B. Blake, 599 Capitol st.
 1st and 3d Mondays, Bethoven Odd Fellows Hall.
- Local Branch No. 80, Rockford, Ill.**
 President—J. T. Peterson, 709 Acorn st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Jas. A. McClean, 1010 Peach st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jos. W. Kriger, 1023 Rockton ave.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, I. O. O. F. Hall, 107 S. Main st.
- Local Branch No. 82, Ft. Worth, Texas.**
 President—Frank Boggeman, 115 Elm st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Frank Boggeman, 115 Elm st.
 Rec. Sec'y—
 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
- Local Branch No. 83, Fairburn, Ga.**
 President—Lloyd Haines, General Delivery.
 Sec'y-Treas.—R. W. Barrow, General Delivery.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jim Jones.
 Tuesday nights, McCurry Bldg., corner Main and Pumpkintown sts.
- Local Branch No. 85, Ft. Smith, Ark.**
 President—John Dorsey.
 Sec'y-Treas.—M. J. Finnigan, 200 Page ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Charles Austerman.
 1st Thursday, Labor Temple, 5th and Garrison ave.
- Local Branch No. 86, Burlington, Iowa.**
 President—Elmer Larson, 906 Star ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Frank Hasselman, 121 S. 6th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Walter Schwieger, 211 S. Garfield.
 1st and 3d Fridays, Odd Fellow's Bldg., cor. Main and Valley.
- Local Branch No. 88, Baltimore, Md.**
 President—Robt. Smith, 1302 Hillman ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. L. Miller, 1102 E. Preston st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Thos. W. Brown, Jr., 918 Columbia ave.
 4th Friday, Wurtzburger's Hall, cor. Exeter and Gay sts.
- Local Branch No. 80, Ft. Scott, Kas.**
 President—C. C. Scott, 402 Hill st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. C. Cuthbertson.
 Rec. Sec'y—Chas. Lassman, 424 Burke st.
 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Socialists' Hall.
- Local Branch No. 91, Newark, N. J.**
 President—Isaac E. Dodd, 64 Morton st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Joseph G. Sugermeyer, Hendrick's Place, Bloomfield, N. J.
 Rec. Sec'y—Lawrence P. O'Rourke, 48 11th ave.
 1st Tuesday, Michel's Hall, 65 S. Osage ave.
- Local Branch No. 93, Toronto, Can.**
 President—J. Palmer, 50 Cuyon st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—C. Coulter, 79 Robert st.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. Webster, 453 King st., E.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple Bldg.
- Local Branch No. 95, New York, N. Y.**
 President—John C. O'Brien, 319 E. 144th st., Borough of Bronx.
 Sec'y-Treas.—L. M. Byrnes, 334 E. 34th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—A. Schweikert, 132 E. 123d st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at 3d ave. and 54th st. Entrance 165 E. 54th st.
- Local Branch No. 96, Saginaw, Mich.**
 President—C. E. Slaght, 902 Tuscola st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Wm. Haug, 2641 N. Michigan ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—J. G. Leuthjohann, 433 S. 12th st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Federation of Labor Hall, N. Jefferson ave.
- Local Branch No. 97, Calgary, Alta, Canada.**
 President—E. Simper.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Geo. Vice, 426 15th ave., E.
 Rec. Sec'y—P. Burrell, 203 1st st., E.
 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Hall, Barbour Block, 8th ave., E.
- Local Branch No. 98, Fargo, N. D.**
 President—N. A. Johnson.
 Sec'y-Treas.—John J. Cerny, 1208 First ave., N.
 Rec. Sec'y—Arthur Rudd, 4th st., North.
 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Union Hall, cor. Broadway and 1st ave., N.
- Local Branch No. 99, Green Bay, Wis.**
 President—Lent Stephens, 433 Cedar st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Lorberblad, 909 Elm st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Antone Van Boxel, 1206 Day st.
 1st and 3d Mondays, 221 Washington st.
- Local Branch No. 100, Philadelphia, Pa.**
 President—Thos. Rubsaman, 880 N. 9th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Jas. J. Whelan, 1744 N. Howard st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jas. B. McLellan, 407 S. Croskey st.
 2d and 4th Saturdays, Dental Hall, 13th and Arch sts., 3d floor, front.
- Local Branch No. 101, Elgin, Ill.**
 President—William Uttinger, 5 Chicago st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—F. Lehman, 54 River st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Henry Cedervall, 31 Jefferson ave.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 54 River st.
- Local Branch No. 103, Oskaloosa, Iowa.**
 President—H. B. Thompson, 115 W. 3d st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—H. H. Sprinkle, 309 E. High ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Wm. Wilcox, care Oskaloosa Sad. Co.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Turner Hall.
- Local Branch No. 105, Boston, Mass.**
 President—John Fernands, 22 Wescott st., New Dorchester.
 Sec'y-Treas.—David Gaddis, 9 Mountain ave., Somerville, Mass.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Doran, 480 Fremont st., Boston.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 724 Washington st.
- Local Branch No. 106, Ft. Wayne, Ind.**
 President—Jos. Morrow, Room 7, Foster Bldg.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Otto F. Hesser, 632 W. Superior st.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Oberle, 530 W. Main st.
 1st and 3d Fridays, 307 W. Main st.
- Local Branch No. 108, Shreveport, La.**
 President—A. E. Reils, Box 134.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Arthur Yarbro, Box 134.
 Rec. Sec'y—Earl Bartlett, Box 134.
 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Simon Building, 408½ Texas st.
- Local Branch No. 109, Concord Junction, Mass.**
 President—Raymond Perrin, 4 Central st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Hogan.
 Rec. Sec'y—

- Local Branch No. 110, San Jose, Cal.**
 President—H. T. Beu, 131 Santa Teresa st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. R. Gibbons, 70 Delmas st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Chas. R. Gibbons, 70 Delmas st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Bellolis Hall.
- Local Branch No. 115, Vancouver, B. C.**
 President—Wm. Lennox, 112 Hastings st., W.
 Sec'y-Treas.—G. W. Glover, 1837 3d ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. Slade, 1937 3d ave., W.
 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Hall, Homer and Dunbar sts.
- Local Branch No. 116, Scranton, Pa.**
 President—Frank L. Knapp, 1309 Ridge Row.
 Sec'y-Treas.—H. J. Asperschlager, 620 Cedar st.
 Rec. Sec'y—G. R. Stiles, 2112 Myrtle st.
- Local Branch No. 118, Victoria, B. C.**
 President—Frank Billingsby, 745 Pandora ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—John McKenzie, 1449 Vining st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Nelson C. Brown, 830 Caladonian ave.
 1st Monday of each month.
- Local Branch No. 120, Peoria, Ill.**
 President—John Noirot, R. R. D. No. 36.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Hauenstein, 105 S. Washington st.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Dellert, Jr., 121 Olive st.
- Local Branch No. 126, Clinton, Iowa.**
 President—F. J. Kramer, 915 11th ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Samuel Polinsky, Box 95.
 Rec. Sec'y—Bert McDermott, 431 1st ave.
 1st and 3d Fridays, W. C. R. Hall, 6th ave. and 3d st.
- Local Branch No. 127, Charleston, W. Va.**
 President—S. H. Perry, 701 Morris st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Jos. A. Stephens, 420 Lovell st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jacob Miller, 114 Bibby st.
 2d Thursday of the month.
- Local Branch No. 128, Detroit, Mich.**
 President—J. H. Green, 933 Beaufelt st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. H. Green, 933 Beaufelt st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Herbert Morse, 660 Bagg st.
 2d and 4th Fridays, Union Hall, 232 Gratiott ave.
- Local Branch No. 131, Bloomington, Ill.**
 President—Ed. J. Bartels, 915 N. Oak st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—H. E. Martens, 1401 S. Center st.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Baird, 411 E. Jackson st.
 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Heineman Hall, 401 W. Main st.
- Local Branch No. 132, Providence, R. I.**
 President—A. J. Finan, 83 Stamford st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—John C. Seollard, 9 Church st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Edw. A. Sweeney, 88 N. Court st.
 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, cor. Washington and Mathewson sts.
- Local Branch No. 135, Concord, N. H.**
 President—James F. Callahan.
 Sec'y-Treas.—John Barrett, 18 Lyndon st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Fred W. Keeler, 200 N. Main st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays.
- Local Branch No. 136, Portland, Me.**
 President—John P. Griffin, 65 Preble st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Patrick Lyte, 55 Preble st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Chas. M. Godfrey, 24 Free st.
 1st and 3d Wednesdays, room 33 Farrington Block, 439 Congress st.
- Local Branch No. 137, Toledo, Ohio.**
 President—Frank B. Adams, 1131 Champlain st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Christ Reinwald, 2108 Chestnut st.
 Rec. Sec'y—H. E. Groves, 763 Willard st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Central Labor Union Hall, 314 Cherry st.
- Local Branch No. 142, Little Rock, Ark.**
 President—J. W. Johnston, 920 Rice st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—D. E. Stearns, 522 E. 6th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Curtis R. Jones, 708 E. 6th st.
 1st and 3d Wednesdays.
- Local Branch No. 145, Nashville, Tenn.**
 President—H. Kane, 1403 3d ave., N.
 Sec'y-Treas.—S. E. Freeman, 314 Howerton ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—G. R. Gosey, 116 4th ave., N.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Advocate office, on the square.
- Local Branch No. 149, London, Ontario, Can.**
 President—Jas. Dewar, 9 Argyle st., W.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Nixon, 161 Ridout st., S.
 Rec. Sec'y—Archie Edgeler, 197 Bathurst st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Richmond st., N.
- Local Branch No. 150, South Bend, Ind.**
 President—Frank C. Allen, 1116 S. Lafayette st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Harry Tule, 112 W. South st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Ray Norris, 245 E. Sample st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, C. L. U. Hall.
- Local Branch No. 155, Benton, Ill.**
 President—Wm. H. Weaver, Box 46.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Herman Schowering, Box 143.
 Rec. Sec'y—Herman Schowering, Box 143.
 2d and 4th Mondays, Levi Browning Bldg., S. W. cor. Square.
- Local Branch No. 156, Seattle, Wash.**
 President—J. B. George, 1115 1st ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. J. Wilson, 508 Jefferson st.
 Rec. Sec'y—E. T. Eberhardt, Monmouth Apartments, 20th and Yesler.
 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Hall, 6th and University st.
- Local Branch No. 159, Winona, Minn.**
 President—F. T. Fallows, 302 E. Broadway.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Fred Thees, 552 E. King st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Wm. L. Schultz, 464 E. 3d st.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, 112 W. 3d st.
- Local Branch No. 160, Springfield, Mass.**
 President—C. J. Hunter, 22 Bridge st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Joseph Mercier, 99 High st., Holyoke, Mass.
 Rec. Sec'y—John B. Brassard, 362 High st., Holyoke, Mass.
 2d Sunday, C. L. U. Hall, Sanford st.
- Local Branch No. 161, Owensboro, Ky.**
 President—Sam Gabbert, 422 E. 2d st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Ernest E. Priest, 422 E. 2d st.
 Rec. Sec'y—E. E. Evans, 723 Triplet st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mosley's Hall, Main st., between Frederica and Elizabeth.
- Local Branch No. 162, Ottawa, Can.**
 President—A. W. Chester, Lyon st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Arthur Upton, 111 Queen st., W.
 Rec. Sec'y—John R. Ross, 198 Albert st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Allen's Hall.
- Local Branch No. 163, Meridian, Miss.**
 President—F. S. Hancock, Box 640.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. E. Shurkey, Box 504.
 Rec. Sec'y—Nelson Schueb, Box 640.
 2d Monday.
- Local Branch No. 164, Cairo, Ill.**
 President—Horace Orndal, 34th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. W. Durham, 815 23d st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Mervin Crowell, Cross st.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, Peter Day's Hall, 19th and Washington ave.
- Local Branch No. 165, Hastings, Neb.**
 President—Henry Hoppe, 919 W. 10th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—M. Martinson, 405 St. Joe ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Will O'Malley, N. Burlington ave.
 1st and 3d Fridays, G. A. R. Hall.
- Local Branch No. 166, Madison, Wis.**
 President—Fred Weiman.
 Sec'y-Treas.—R. J. Wilson, 211 Patterson st.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Schillenger.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Labor Hall.
- Local Branch No. 168, Urbana and Champaign, Ill.**
 President—E. W. Brown, care Miller Harness Co., Champaign, Ill.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Elmo A. Hammon, 701 Clark st., Urbana, Ill.
 Rec. Sec'y—Lee Allen, 307 High st., Urbana, Ill.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays.
- Local Branch No. 169, Galesburg, Ill.**
 President—W. H. Morgenstern, 498 W. Brooks st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Joe Selk, P. O. Box 397.
 Rec. Sec'y—Bernard Coomes, 85 W. North st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Hall, 63 S. Cherry st.
- Local Branch No. 170, Houston, Tex.**
 President—Jas. Donohew, 808 Milom st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—C. E. Robinson, 1513 Gano st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jos. P. Bova, 414 Louisiana st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Business College, Travis and Texas st.
- Local Branch No. 171, Miles City, Mont.**
 President—Geo. G. Cook, Fursnow.
 Sec'y-Treas.—C. F. Harter, Box 361.
 Rec. Sec'y—Sam Stauffer, 918 Atlantic ave.
- Local Branch No. 172, Oakland, Cal.**
 President—I. Arth, 1022 San Pablo ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—F. G. Garichten, 1215 Poplar st.
 Rec. Sec'y—N. W. McNamee, 1011 14th st.
 2d and 4th Tuesdays.
- Local Branch No. 173, Stockton, Cal.**
 President—T. C. Dooley, 226 S. Grant st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. F. Noble, 322 N. Stutter st.
 Rec. Sec'y—J. M. Murray, 523 N. Grant st.
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COOPER STRIKERS GET INCREASE IN WAGES

A compromise has been reached between the striking cooper workers and the Brooklyn Cooperage Company, a branch of the sugar trust.

While the company superintendent, Sullivan, did not meet the strikers' demands half way, yet the men will receive a substantial increase in their pay.

As a result the company payroll will be increased about \$1,500 a week.

The setters-up voted down an offer of 8½ per cent increase. Another meeting has been called, however, in which the grievances of the various departments will be reconsidered.

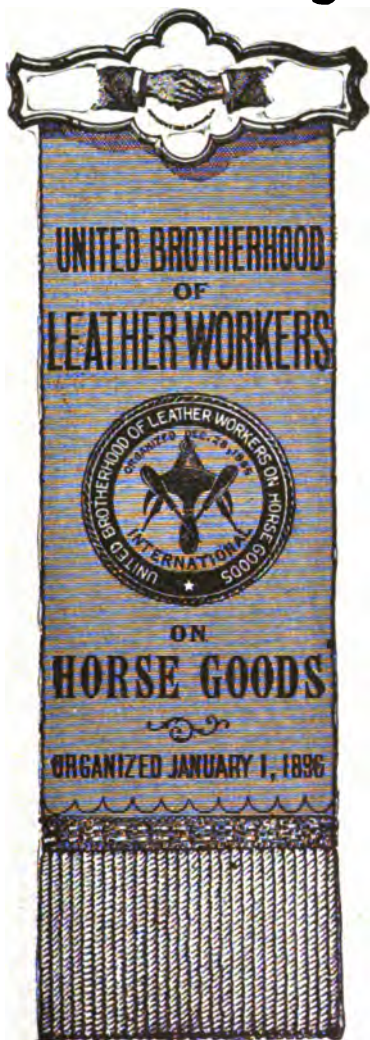
The fact that the majority of the strikers voted to accept the company's offer and the rumor that 500 strikebreakers were brought in by boat and landed at the factory, influenced the setters-up and the nail boys to reconsider the company's proposition.

The men and boys originally demanded an advance from 10 to 40 per cent. What the company offered, and which has been accepted by the coopers, is an advance from 10 to 20 per cent. Considering the fact that the strikers were unorganized and made up of a half dozen different nationalities, it is said they feel the success attained is gratifying.

POTTERY GIRLS WIN.

Half of the six hundred girls who have been on strike at about thirty potteries in East Liverpool, Ohio, have returned to work after winning their demands for more pay. The pottery owners were facing a complete shutdown, throwing 3,000 persons out of work and causing a large loss of business, when they yielded. Under the new scale girls who had been receiving 96 cents a day as brushers will be paid \$1.05 a day; girl stampers, who had been getting \$1.10 will draw \$1 a kiln, permitting them to earn \$2 a day. The girls won their strike without the semblance of an organization.

Official Funeral AND Parade Badge!



Price, 45 Cents Each.

Every Member Should Order One.

U. B. Leather Workers on Horse Goods,

209-210 Postal Bldg.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE U. B. Watch Fob

**A First-Class Article,
Neat and Attractive.**



**Order One From Your Local
Secretary-Treasurer.**

Watch Fobs, with emblem of our order, same as above cut, will be furnished Local Secretary-Treasurers at twenty-five cents each. Every member should own one. Order at once.

U. B. Leather Workers on Horse Goods,

209-210 Postal Bldg. KANSAS CITY, MO.

DISCRIMINATE

AGAINST

CONVICT AND NON-UNION MADE

Harness and Saddlery

TEAMSTERS, TEAM OWNERS, AND ALL CONSUMERS
of Leather Horse Goods, see that the HARNESS MAKER
who does your repairing has a UNION SHOP CARD.

ALL UNION SHOPS Display an Enlarged Size of the Following Cut of Shop Card
THE UNION SHOP STANDS FOR

Good
Conditions
Competent
Workmen,

== vs. ==

Contract and
Convict
Labor,
Degraded
Manhood and
Misfit
Workmen.



Fair Play,
Legitimate
Business
and
Good Work

== vs. ==

Autocracy,
Greed
and
Inferior
Work.

== TAKE NOTICE! ==

Ask for the
Union Stamp



Stamped on Conspicuous
Parts of

HARNESS, SADDLES,
HORSE COLLARS, Etc.

This stamp is a guarantee to the purchaser that the product bearing same was made under fair conditions, by competent workmen. No inferior, contract-made work bears this stamp, and a teamster or a user of saddlery, desiring the best, should demand the above UNION STAMP on all HARNESS, etc., purchased by him.

Don't Disgrace Your Horse With Non-Union Harness.

The LEATHER WORKER'S JOURNAL

AUGUST, 1910



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL
UNITED BROTHERHOOD *of* LEATHER
WORKERS *on* HORSE GOODS

NOTICE.

Secretary-Treasurers Who Will Carefully Observe These Instructions Will Save Themselves a Great Deal of Worry and Time.

In ordering due books for new members, please use the regular Order Blanks furnished all local branches. In all cases give the member's full name, occupation, and exact date of election. Also use the Order Blanks when ordering supplies, etc. Do not mix orders for supplies, etc., in communications, if you wish to receive same without delay.

When reporting members suspended, expelled, retired, transferred, sick or deceased, please give the member's full name, his book number and all necessary information pertaining to said member, such as dates, etc.

After accepting a member by transfer, immediately notify the secretary-treasurer of the local where the member last held membership, on "Post Card" furnished you by headquarters.

Demand a clearance card from all members transferring to your local branch.

Be sure to report all members received by transfer, retired, expelled, suspended or deceased, in the proper space on monthly reports.

See to it that all stamps sold are cancelled by placing the date of sale on each stamp, and instruct shop collectors accordingly.

The secretary-treasurer is the only person allowed to handle Out-of-Work stamps, and members are only entitled to same after they have complied with the provisions of the Constitution. At the meeting of the local branch is the proper place to secure you Out-of-Work stamps, as per Article XIII, Section 3.

The stamp account is the most important part of your work. You should not allow any stamps to go out of your possession unless you receive cash or a receipt from shop collectors, who are in turn responsible to you for all stamps placed in their possession. Keep a strict account with your shop collectors. When reporting to headquarters the number of stamps on hand of the different kinds, be sure that the report is correct.

Close your books on the last day of the month. You will then have plenty of time to make out your monthly report properly and get it to headquarters on time. Do not get into the habit of waiting for members to pay up.

Dues of new members begin the Saturday following their election to membership, regardless of date initiated.

Members cannot become members-at-large until they have had their due books signed by the General Secretary-Treasurer, and their names properly recorded at headquarters.

Accept no dues from members until they have been properly transferred.

Members entitled to retiring cards should make written application to the local union for same. After same is granted the member's due book must be properly signed, in addition to issuing card.

When a due book is lost, a new one will be issued by headquarters upon payment of ten cents by the member losing same.

Always be prompt and businesslike, and read carefully all instructions sent out from headquarters.

Send all communications of a financial nature and make all drafts and money orders payable to John J. Pfeiffer. Do not send your personal checks, but make all remittances with draft, postal or express money order. Always remit when the per capita tax is due, not failing to send with same the detailed monthly report as per Constitution.

Members are requested to note the above instructions to local secretary-treasurers, and to cordially co-operate with them in carrying out these rules.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,

General Secretary-Treasurer.

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EIGHT HOURS EACH DAY.

Shortening the workday until its maximum length will not exceed eight hours has been and is the greatest and most difficult, by far, of all tasks undertaken by trade unionism. It is the greatest because it is the most important, for there is nothing that can affect the hewers of wood and the drawers of water like a shorter workday. Everything else hinges upon it. If there is no opportunity for recreation, thought and study, books and knowledge and all that follows in their train are of no value to the worker if he has not the leisure to enjoy and take advantage of them. The fruit of the tree of knowledge is beyond his reach if he has not the time to enter the garden and gather it. A shorter workday will give him this time and not only the time, but the inclination to make the best use of it. It is for this reason that the effort to get a shorter workday is so constant, and it is for this reason that the opposition to it is so great and persistent by those who are opposed to labor's enlightenment and advancement. If it meant nothing else than the curtailment of the number of hours worked a day, the opposition to it would not be so bitter and determined; but it means so much more, so much of everything else, that it amounts to social revolution, which fact is appreciated and recognized by all of its opponents. They realize to the full

that an enlightened human being cannot be kept in slavery, no matter how attractive they may endeavor to make the form of slavery. It is to prevent enlightenment, to keep the worker as long as possible in the darkness of ignorance, that so much opposition is shown to the eight-hour day and the malevolent hostility to those who agitate and advocate its adoption.

When workmen are forced to toil for a great number of hours every day, year in and year out, without any variation to the dreary monotony, they soon become dull and stupid, with no thought or ambition above the wherewith to keep body and soul together, no thought above food and shelter, and even that of the coarsest and the poorest. They soon reach a condition so pitiful, both mentally and physically, that any aspiration for something higher and better that had once possessed them, is forgotten, crowded out and drowned by the constancy of their labor and the too great length of the workday. When all ambition is stamped out and stifled, when that condition is reached where there is no higher desire than to eat and to sleep and to breed—mere brute instincts, all of them—when the workers reach that stage they deteriorate and become an easy prey to the exploiter and the oppressor. To rescue them from such a deplorable fate and to give them an oppor-

tunity to equip themselves, so that they might have a fighting chance in the battle of life and thereby work out their industrial emancipation, it is necessary that a workday that will never exceed eight hours—except in cases of extreme emergency—shall be inaugurated. And it is to this task that organized labor has expended its greatest energy and for which it has made its greatest sacrifices. But although sacrifices both grim and great have been made, and many more will yet be made even greater than have been, the great good that will come with a shorter workday will more than repay it all and prove that past suffering, even great as it was, has not been made in vain.

The opponents to the shorter workday have a full appreciation of its importance and what it means to the exploiting class and are anything but scrupulous in their methods and the tactics they employ against its introduction. When sophistry and pretense and deceit of every degree and condition and all the dishonest practices they adopt fail, they become desperate and employ means to combat it that are indefensible and unworthy. They stir up strife and dissension among the workers, cajole them and threaten them and bring pressure to bear upon them from sources that would never be suspected of having anything in common with rascality or the reprehensible methods that are employed. They sow the seeds of dissension wherever it is possible and to this end take into their employment some of the lowest and vilest members of the working class that it is possible for the mind of man to conceive. Mean and foul creatures, unwholesome and unclean, with no spark of manhood in their shriveled souls; creatures unworthy in every way; so low that for the sake of some paltry personal consideration they play the part of traitor upon their fellows and do all they can to ruin the prospects and spoil the efforts of their class to improve its conditions. These creatures are low enough in morals and in the social scale, but they are not near so despicable as the opponents of the shorter workday, who employ them. The first may act through ignorance and a wrong conception of things as they find them; the second have no such excuse, for what they do is done deliberately and for a certain purpose—that is, the degradation of labor.

The exploiting class will concede almost anything to labor, will grant almost any of its demands with little or no opposition or pretense of opposition, except the shorter workday. This they never grant without a struggle. All the greatest battles that have ever been fought between organized capital and organized labor have been for a shorter workday. Some of these struggles have been tremendous and of inestimable cost of both life and property. So great is the dread of the exploiters, so great is their fear of a shorter workday and the changed social conditions that it is sure to bring about, that rather than grant it they would risk everything, violate every law in the decalogue and even plunge the country into all the horrors of internecine war. It is one of the manifestations of the great class struggle, this dread of a shorter workday by the exploiters. They feel with prophetic consciousness that the coming of the shorter workday for the untold toiling many means their downfall and an end to the long period of special privilege they have enjoyed. It is this knowledge that makes them so desperate and so unscrupulous as to the means they employ to prevent its establishment.

When one of these great struggles is in progress and the one class is arrayed against the other; when the exploiting employer marshals all the forces that are antagonistic to labor's advancement on the one side, and the workers on the other, with their poorly disciplined ranks and no help or assistance except from within themselves, the magnitude and inequality of the conflict can be seen. The employer has everything on his side, the sympathy and assistance of his class, with all the power and influence that its wealth can command, even the very means of life seeming to be at his disposal, while the workers have not even the full sympathy and assistance of their own fellows, for the reason that the class is not thoroughly organized and has not the wherewith to render assistance. When such a struggle comes, the workers simply cease working and would peacefully await for developments and the granting of their demands which were sure to come if the employers did not introduce factors into the fight with which the workers had nothing in common or any desire to countenance. There never was one of these struggles yet

in which the employing class did not inject the element that causes all the trouble that usually marks the strike and is the principal thing for the cause of their prolongation and the universal retardment of the shorter workday. The element they inject belongs to neither the exploiting nor the exploited class; it is a social patriah, an Ishmaelite whose hand is raised against every other hand, with no idea of honesty or honor or an ideal higher than self. They are recruited from the dregs of every class and formed into a class by themselves and even more unscrupulous than the class by whom they are employed. They are composed of thieves, cheats, ruffians, vagabonds, returned and escaped convicts, castaways, ne'er-do-wells, welshers, card sharpers, tricksters and the worst forms of humanity that it is possible to get together; human vultures. Inconceivable and impossible anywhere else except during a strike for a shorter workday in the ranks of the strike-breaker and in the employ of the exploiting class.

There is another factor still in evidence that acts detrimentally to the establishment of the shorter workday, but this factor is not nearly so much in evidence now as it was twenty years ago. It is the workman who looks upon the shorter workday as a means toward an end, and that end not at all the end intended—that is, that it would give a greater opportunity for the working of overtime. He only sees in the shorter workday or in the establishment of an eight-hour day a greater chance to get in more time at an increased rate of wages, merely as an opportunity to get time and a half or whatever the rate of extra compensation happened to be after the eighth hour's work instead of the ninth or tenth, as it was formerly. Such men have not a clear conception of what the shorter workday really means, or why it has been striven for so ardently and at such a cost of sacrifice and suffering. Unfortunately for the cause of labor these men are invariably steady and exemplary workmen and have no conception of the evil they do and which their respectability intensifies. Their motives are sordid and selfish, although they do not think so and would feel offended and hurt if they were so accused, yet the fact remains that their willingness and sometimes anxiety to work overtime has done much to harm the

prospects for the speedy inauguration of a universal eight-hour day. Time and education will eliminate this factor eventually, but while such men remain, although they do not recognize it, they belong to the opposition.

Organized labor must continue to struggle for a shorter workday; for the whole future of the workers depends upon its establishment. Not only must organized labor continue its efforts to gain an eight-hour day, but it must fight with persistency and determination to hold it after it is won. There must be no resting or indulgence in indifference, there must be no letting up in the struggle, for if we cease pushing forward, we will be driven backward. Standing still is impossible. The gain must be continuous, always rising step by step, pushed backward a little here and backward a little there, but never so far back as the point from which we started. This is the struggle and this is the task, hard and bitter and difficult of accomplishment, yet with all, worth all the sacrifice and all the suffering that has been made for it. Keep up the fight, for no cause could be worthier, nor no promise could be greater. An eight-hour day is worth fighting for, is worth winning and will bring joy and peace to the worker and make of dreams a reality and give us all a new heaven and a new earth. Thy kingdom come!—Machinists' Monthly Journal.

BUCKS STOVES AND RANGE CAPITULATION.

When James W. Van Cleave, head of the Bucks Company, and former president of the Manufacturers' Association, died last May his fellows in the association asserted that he died as a result of his strenuous fight against the crimes of organized labor. Consequently, they reasoned, organized labor was responsible for his death, because had it not been a menace to the welfare, the peace and the prosperity of this country Mr. Van Cleave would not have opposed it. One of his last actions was to write as scurrilous and defamatory an attack on organized labor as was ever penned by man on any subject.

Yet just sixty-six days after his death the company of which he was formerly the head, and with which the American Federation of Labor has for six years waged a spectacular and important fight, calls a truce in hostilities and asks for a settlement of the difficulties that exist between the union and itself.

It was for that company that Judge Wright imposed a sentence of one year on Samuel Gompers, nine months on John Mitchell and six months on Frank Morrison

for their alleged part in violating the anti-boycott injunction issued to the Bucks Stove and Range Company. The appeal for this sentence is a matter the Supreme Court will have to settle. The important point now is the settlement with organized labor urged by the company.

In the first place, the court proceedings were brought because listing the company as unfair hurt its business. When the listing was discontinued because of the action of the court there was evidently no improvement in business or the company would not have made a settlement. The working class remembered that the company remained unfair, that it opposed organized labor, and that its aim was submissive, docile labor, and it did not forget that when the courts sentenced its leaders to prison. Neither the abuse of Van Cleave nor the action of the courts could make it forget. It went right on not buying the product of the Bucks Stove and Range Company.

There was no way of forcing the members of organized labor and its sympathizers to buy, for had there been the courts would have been promptly on hand with some sort of a compelling order the same as they were on hand with a restraining order when the boycott became effective.

The result in this case demonstrates absolutely the great usefulness of the boycott. It was recognized by our opponents long ago. It was recognized by the courts. Consequently the courts have at all times and in all places used every means to outlaw the boycott and to deprive the working class of a useful weapon. But they have not been able to prevent the growth within the working class of an understanding of the fact that there must be concerted action on the part of all workers in order to win a strike. They could not prevent the instinctive opposition shown the Bucks Company by the working class, for that action is an indication of awakening class consciousness. They have evolved to the point where they know there are irreconcilable class antagonisms and that the interests of the working class are opposed to the interests of the capitalists. Otherwise they would never have carried on automatically the boycott forbidden by the judges.

This awakening is significant and encouraging. It is the prelude of an awakening to the fact that politically as well as industrially the working class has interests absolutely opposed to the interests of the capitalists. An awakening to this fact means more even than the other, though it could not precede the other. So while all honor is due Mr. Gompers and his associates for the magnificent, unflagging, brave fight waged in this case, they will not do their full duty to the unions until they assist in arousing them to political action through the Socialist party. The present victory will be but a small one if the workers do not push on. And if Mr. Gompers and his associates rest content with it the courts

and the legislatures, in the hands of opponents of the working class, will speedily find a way to strip the victory of all utility and all significance.

The time has come for a political lineup of the unionists. They can accomplish much as unionists. They can accomplish everything as unionists and Socialists. They did not beg the Bucks Company. They fought it, and won. But now they do beg hostile legislators, instead of fighting them, and they lose.—The Call.

POST AGAIN IN LIMELIGHT.

Another evidence that C. W. Post's cereal products, which according to statements made by railroad men contain peanut shells, must not be ready sellers was given by that gentleman the other day. It has been a habit of his to attack at stated intervals organized labor in order to call attention to his various products and to increase, if possible, the sales, which steadily decreased in the last few years.

But having discovered that unreasonable, prejudiced attacks on organized labor were not a good vehicle to advertise his goods Mr. Post conceived the idea to offer ex-President Roosevelt the presidency of the National Trades' and Workers' Association of Battle Creek, a non-union organization created by his fertile brain for the purpose of destroying organized labor.

And in offering the presidency he let it be understood that he would pay to Col. Roosevelt a salary of \$100,000 a year, believing that such a sum might be a bait for the ex-president.

Whether this offer was made in good faith or simply to draw the attention of enemies of organized labor to the National Trades' and Workers' Association we do not know, but we do know that by making such an offer Mr. Post clearly insulted the character, intelligence, integrity and position of the ex-president.

Anyone familiar with the attitude of Col. Roosevelt toward union labor, anyone knowing the views of that gentleman on economic questions will readily admit that the ex-president would never accept a position where it became his duty to fight or destroy organized labor.

But then, we are never astonished, judging from previous actions of C. W. Post, to hear that in his anxiety to destroy organized labor his better reasons do not come into play.

The employees of the hot mill department of the Standard Tinplate Company, except the rollers, walked out last Monday morning, the result, the men claim, of the company's refusal to grant them a 10 per cent increase in wages. About 200 men are employed in the three shifts on the ten hot mills. The men out include the heaters, doublers, catchers and screw boys.

THE MYSTERY.

"Tain't me," says the farmer,
 "Who's getting the stuff."
 "'Tain't me," says the packer,
 "I get just enough
 To pay a small profit,
 As far as can be."
 And all of them chorus
 Together, "'Tain't me."

"Tain't me," says the tanner,
 "Who gets the high price
 For high shoes and low ones,
 For slippers and ties."
 "'Tain't me," says the rancher,
 "I live and that's all."
 "'Tain't me," says the dealer,
 "My profits are small."

"Tain't me," says the canner,
 "My margin's the same."
 "'Tain't me," says the huckster,
 "Who's bracing the game."
 "'Tain't me," says the gardner,
 "I'm poor all the time."
 "'Tain't me," says the grocer,
 "I ain't seen a dime."

It's surely a puzzle
 To know where it goes;
 No maker or seller
 Or any of those
 Partake of high prices,
 So they all agree;
 And I'm a consumer,
 I'm certain "'Tain't me."
 —J. W. Foley, in New York Times.

OPINIONS WORTH READING.

Show me a land where the majority of its law-making body are bankers and financial magnates; where former corporation attorneys sit on the bench as justice of the Supreme Court, and whose judiciary is not elected by the people, and I will show you a country where no popular legislation is enacted; where gold is god, and whose national emblem is the dollar sign.—American Eagle.

The non-union men of this and all other countries are responsible for the employment of child labor, for the spread of consumption, for low wages and long hours in any branch of labor, for the employment of convicts in competition with free labor—responsible for all ugly things from which labor suffers. Terrible indictment, this, isn't it? But true; true in every sense, for if there were no non-union men the unions would be able to bring about all needed reforms and make life for all what it should be.—Fort Wayne Union Banner.

"Unfitness means low wages, low wages mean insufficient food, and insufficient food means unfitness for work, so that the vicious circle is complete." This is the "vicious circle of poverty." "May we not, however,

say conversely," writes Frederick Almy in the Survey, "that increased income through better wages means better food and quarters, these mean better strength and courage, these mean better work and income, and so, instead of an endless chain of poverty, we may have an endless chain of progress."

The ultimate aim of the labor movement is to establish a condition of society, first, that will insure to each of a family equal and ample opportunity to secure a livelihood which will be sufficient to provide his family with the same necessities and luxuries of life enjoyed by any other citizen; second, that will enable him to give to his children an education in whatever direction they may decide to follow equal to that received by the children of every other member of society. To enlarge the opportunity to secure employment, the trade unions are advocating and establishing a shorter work day for its members. To insure equal education, the trades unions are endeavoring to secure the enactment of compulsory education laws and child labor laws in every State, Territory and province in America, thus withdrawing the children from the factories, mines and workshops. The trades unions assert that all benefits accruing from the inauguration of labor-saving devices or cheap forms of distribution should be enjoyed equally by all the people instead of being diverted to the benefit of the few.

The "open shop" employer has for his purpose only the hope that some time, somehow, employees will lose confidence in themselves to such an extent that they will voluntarily desert their organization. There is where the "open shop" advocate makes his mistake. That which the "open shop" advocate would have the people believe he means by "open shop" is, that employees shall be free to join or not to join organizations of their craft. He wants it to appear that he is very liberal and desires to maintain and protect a sacred privilege in the interest of employees. That privilege which he would have you believe he would protect is the privilege of exercising the free and unrestrained right to join or not to join a labor organization. The fact is that where such a principle is sacredly adhered to by the employer and employee and the true "open shop" as in the sense here designated exists, there is greater, more effective and more incessant effort put forth in promoting unionism than there is in what the same employer desires to style the "closed shop."—Motorman and Conductor.

CO-OPERATIVE GLASS FACTORY.

The American Flint Glass Workers' Union, in convention at Toledo, Ohio, is considering a proposition to erect glass factories and going into business on the co-operative system. The delegates are greatly divided on this question.

The Women's Page.

FORCE NOT NEEDED AMONG TOILERS, GIRL LEADER DISCOVERS.

New Sergeant-at-Arms of Labor Assembly
Thinks She Can Keep Order Easily.

By Alice Rohe.

The whir and buzz of machinery almost drowned the words of the forewoman of a big garment factory on Eighteenth street as she pointed to a light-haired worker bending over her sewing at the far end of the room.

"That's Miss Miles at the last seat," she said, pointing to a young woman who occupies today one of the most interesting positions in that great and important field of organized labor.

Miss Genevieve Miles, newly elected sergeant-at-arms of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly, looked up from her work, her hands blue from the bits of goods which she was sewing into overalls, and revealed a pair of intelligent and thoughtful blue eyes, which did not, however, convince one as to the force needed, occasionally, to keep an organization like a trades assembly in order when a "rough house" might be started.

Big, blue-checked apron enveloping her from head to foot, the first woman to hold the office of sergeant-at-arms in the Trades Assembly rose from her seat, laid by her work and, leading the way to a quieter floor of the factory, talked of her place in the labor field and of economic subjects in general.

"Oh, I won't have any trouble being sergeant-at-arms," said this young woman, who had seen meetings of the assembly at such fever heat that the huskiest sergeant-at-arms was needed to restore order. "The assembly never would have elected me if it had not intended allowing me to maintain order. Anyway, women do not need force among working men. The respect and courtesy we working women receive from working men makes my position entirely possible. I am free to say that the working man is more courteous and respectful to the working woman than the so-called higher classes of men are to the opposite sex in their own circles.

"Sounds radical? Well, I don't mean to be so, but I think that men who work side by side with women and who realize that the woman works just as hard as the man and it's harder for her, are led to respect and admire her. I am not afraid to say that from what I have seen of the different social strata there is more courtesy among the working classes from man to woman than in the so-called upper crust."

Miss Miles, who is soft spoken, attractive looking, with slender figure, regular features, intelligent eyes behind eyeglasses, is one of the most active figures in the trades union life of today.

Secretary of the Garment Makers' union at the present time, a position she has held for three years, she was previously vice president for two terms. She has been a member of this union for nine years. For three years she has been vice president of the Label league and still holds that office, as well as a membership in the business committee of this same organization.

Captain of Girls' Ball Team.

Her interest in labor questions does not deny her a part in outdoor sports, for she is captain of the Bailey-Underhill girls' baseball team, which plays every Tuesday and Thursday evening and Saturday afternoon at Thirty-first and Curtis.

A type of the intelligent working woman is Miss Miles—of whom such writers as Bernard Shaw love to paint virtue pictures in strong contrast to the "unthinking leisure classes"—a type whose growing importance in our social and economic system is becoming of more vital force every day, for it is a type that thinks and acts, that believes in its inalienable right to share in the voice controlling the social world.

No downtrodden wage earner is this fair-haired young woman, who can talk quite as intelligently and forcefully upon the economic problems concerning her kind as can any lady of extensive European culture and travel upon the relative value of the Murano and Bohemian glass blowers.

Miss Miles is a firm believer in woman's suffrage.

"Why not?" she inquired earnestly. "We working women certainly are entitled to the vote. We are brought into contact with affairs of life. We know when laws are unjust to the working and poorer classes and we see the wrongs of trusts against labor, of inequality to all people with a more understanding eye.

"So far as universal suffrage is concerned, I don't know what to say, but I do think that women who are wage earners have more right to vote than the idle rich class of men.

"As for ignorant foreigners, men who are herded to the polls, are we not far ahead of them? I think in all the states of the union women who have intelligence enough to be wage earners should be given the vote. I don't think the women of wealth, in spite of the cry that they control great sums of money, are half as deserving of the vote as working women. Of course, there are exceptions to all rules, but the women on Capitol hill who have their every wish granted them in luxurious homes are too careless to take the interest in the questions which come up at election time.

"I don't believe they ever study out problems from the cause-and-effect-on-society standpoint. I use society in the much larger

sense than they use it. We realize conditions; they only know what people tell them."

Has No Complaining Spirit.

In spite of Miss Miles' assertions, there was no complaining nor aggressive wage-earner-against-capitalist spirit in her talk. She was merely an intelligent young woman, whose place was in a big factory, discussing in a calm manner problems which the working people of today, a class of rapidly increasing education, consider their natural line of thought.

"We have a fine lot of girls in the Garment Makers' union," commented Miss Miles, "all of them educated and anxious to understand conditions governing labor. Since I have been a member of the union things have changed noticeably, although I believe the real changes began before I joined. I cannot believe that there ever was any feeling about women joining the unions—the men all stand by us and treat us as equals now. We are workers, and that explains everything."

The little woman who, as vice president, presided during the president's illness at the big meeting of last Sunday, when the Trades Assembly elected new officers, and who controlled the situation at one of the most stirring gatherings of the organization, says there isn't a man in the assembly who will ever try to make it difficult for her as sergeant-at-arms.

"There is something stronger than force in dealing with your fellow creatures," said Miss Miles, "and that is the genuine feeling of comradeship and mutual interest."

"I see that in Eastern cities they are talking of having women for police, and I don't see why in some instances women could not act in this capacity—violence is not always necessary, you know."

Wants Women Taught Self-Defense.

"I believe that all women should be taught the art of self-defense, but that doesn't necessarily mean athletic violence."

There is no busier woman in Denver than this newly-elected sergeant-at-arms of the Trades and Labor Assembly.

At present she is working every extra minute to advertise the Label league picnic of July 21, but her evenings are nearly all taken up with meetings of some one of the organizations to which she belongs. From 8 in the morning till 12:30 and from 1 until 5:18 does this young woman sit at her work on week days, except Saturday, when she is off the year round at noon.

"The eight-hour day for workers is practically what we have, or rather the forty-eight-hour-a-week system," said Miss Miles.

Miss Miles found time to visit the last legislature and work hard for the eight-hour day for women, with especial reference to the laundry and factory workers.

No woman in any of the unions is more popular than this slight, fair-haired, intelligent sergeant-at-arms, whose personality

will prove more effective than force in her new position.

She will be one of the two delegates to the convention of garment workers in Detroit August 22 sent from the Denver union.

"I'm glad to go and represent this union," said Miss Miles, "for since I joined it nine years ago it has become three times as large, having now about 300 members. I have seen wages doubled and conditions bettered in every way."

And the cause of the betterment, says Miss Miles, is partially due to the intelligent interest women workers take in their conditions and the respectful concern of the men who are their fellow workers.—Denver News.

WEIGH YOUR GROCERIES.

Mrs. Housekeeper, have you tumbled to one feature of the present high cost of living that has generally escaped notice.

How much short weight are you getting in your package groceries? those pound, two-pound or three-pound packages.

You may not have noticed it, but many of those high priced butter prints you buy, fall far short of a pound. How heavy is that loaf of bread that you thought was a pound loaf? Weigh it next time and see.

Package fruits such as currants, raisins and figs are nearly all afflicted with the "shorts." If you don't believe it weigh the next few packages you buy and your eyes will be opened.

A "three-pound" pail of lard purchased this week in Duluth held exactly two pounds and a half of lard and a quarter pound of pail. So at fifty-five cents, the price paid for the package, the lard cost twenty-two cents a pound.

So the packers, who render the lard and put it out to the trade in the neat little pails, are adding sheer highway robbery and short-changing to their other pickpocket qualifications.

So, Mrs. Housekeeper, take this quiet tip. Weigh your goods more in the future than you have been accustomed to and you will find many household leaks you never suspected to exist.—Duluth Labor World.

LADIES FIRST.

"What is the reason," began the irritated traveler from the North, "that the trains in this part of the country are always behind time? I have never seen one yet that ran according to its schedule?"

"That, suh," replied the dignified Georgian, "is a mattah that is easily explained. It is due to Southern chivalry, suh."

"Southern chivalry! Where does that come in?"

"You see, suh, the trains are always late in this country because they wait for the ladies, God bless them!"—Chicago Record-Herald.

TRADE NOTES

LEATHER WORKERS SETTLE.

Secure Important Concessions and Will Return to Work.

The leather workers' strike in Lincoln has been settled, and while the men did not secure all they sought, they did secure some concessions and will return to work under better conditions.

Under the terms of settlement the men get a nine-hour day without any reduction in the wage of the time hands, and the promise of an increase in the piece scale inside of ninety days. Harpham Bros. began taking on the men at once, and will pick up a full force as rapidly as it is possible to lay out the work. During the strike a number of the men secured work elsewhere.

The strike was stubbornly fought by the men under the most adverse conditions. Their international treasury was exhausted early in the game and the local treasury never was in good condition. But the men stuck almost unanimously and were as cheerful as it was possible for men to be under the circumstances. Their sticking qualities have been rewarded, for not only have they secured much that they struck for, but they have won something of a moral victory. The Wageworker congratulates both the employes and the employers upon the settlement of the difficulty.—Wageworker.

Mr. Hardenbergh may feel that the harness trade papers are not attentive enough to the W. S. A. Here is an example: the weekly leather journals published on the 23rd of June were given practically all the proceedings to be given to the press. Two weeks later Secretary Othmer writes us that conditions over which he has no control makes it impossible for him to send these same reports to us before the 11th. We received the report on the 12th. In other words, the leather journals can get the matter in two days and the harness journals cannot get it in over two weeks. This condition has been chronic for a long time.—Harness Herald.

Mr. T. F. Hopkins, the re-elected president of the National Saddlery Manufacturers' Association, has not only qualified as a successful business man and industry builder, but has also shown a just disposition and far-sighted ability in the execution of the duties of his office during the past year. The leather workers' strike which imposed great responsibility upon him, did not for a moment stay the exercising of his great abilities.—Harness Herald.

The National Saddlery Manufacturers' Association, which is a co-adjunct organization of the W. S. A., held its sessions recently. The labor question was the topic of interest that was thoroughly gone over at these meetings. The sessions were executive, but enough leaked out to let it be known that a feeling prevailed that every factory had an obligation towards its men, but that, nevertheless, the factory had to a considerable extent be governed by its own conditions and surroundings and that the organization could not consistently dictate to its own members, and dictation would not be considered from the union. The result of this year's meeting, undoubtedly, means a more determined purpose of a greater number of the factories to adhere to policies in keeping with what is commonly known as the "open shop."—Harness Herald.

WILL INDORSE BRYAN.

Local Unions Recognize Him As An Able Union Man.

W. E. Bryan, chief clerk in the labor commissioner's office, is gaining strength every week and there is no longer any doubt but that he will be the next labor commissioner of Kansas. Several local unions have practically indorsed him at this time and within the next month it is the opinion of those who know that he will be indorsed by every union in the city. He is a deserving, honest, capable man and will be elected at the convention next February.—Labor Record.

Secretary-Commissioner Henry Othmer received many words of praise for his excellent work performed during the recent leather workers' strike. Besides congratulations, Mr. Othmer also was the recipient of a handsome silver salver, presented by Southwestern members of the association, and a gift of \$300 from the National Association of Saddlery Manufacturers.—Harness Review.

THE HORSE.

To thee, my master, I offer my prayer. Feed me and take care of me. Be kind to me. Do not jerk the reins. Do not whip me when going uphill.

Never strike, beat or kick me when I fail to understand what you want of me, but give me a chance to understand you. Watch me, and if I refuse to do your bidding see if there is not something wrong with my harness.

Do not give me too heavy loads. Never hitch me where water will drip on me. Keep me well shod. Examine my teeth when I fail to eat. I may have an ulcerated tooth. That, you know, is very painful. I am unable to tell you in words when I am sick, so watch me, and I will try to be faithful to you.

A Change of Scene

The Kind It Was.

"Walter, this chuck steak I ordered is like wood."

"Yes, sah. Dat am wood-chuck steak."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Change.

John had worked for ten years at the same salary, and at last the precise amount that he knew he would find in his pay envelope got on his nerves. He decided to strike for a raise.

"A raise, John?" questioned the boss. "I've just been thinking of cutting your salary."

"Well, go ahead," John answered. "Anything for a change."

What Kept Him From Church.

"Mrs. O'Rooney," said Father McMurphy, "why do I never see Patrick at church now?"

Mrs. O'Rooney shook her head sadly.

"Is it Socialism?"

"Worse than that, your riverence."

"What is it, then?"

"Rheumatism."

Let Her Down Easy.

Young Husband—Did you make those biscuits, my dear?

His Wife—Yes, darling.

Her Husband—Well, I'd rather you would not make any more, sweetheart.

His Wife—Why not, my love?

Her Husband—Because, angel mine, you are too light for such heavy work.

Not Too Proud to Work.

"Here's a nickel," said a thrifty housewife to a tramp at her door. "Now, what are you going to do with it?"

"Well, mum," replied the hungry man, "if I buy a touring car, I won't have enough left to pay my chaffeur; if I purchase a steam yacht there won't be enough left to defray the cost of manning her; so I guess I'll get a schooner and handle it myself."—Everybody's Magazine.

How About You?

A little girl fell out of bed during the night. After her mother had picked her up and pacified her, she asked how she happened to fall out. The child replied: "I went to sleep too near the place where I went in."

A great deal of the effort of organized labor is lost on account of members who go to sleep too near the place where they went in.

It isn't enough to join a labor union and keep one's name on the membership roll by paying dues.

An active, aggressive membership is what makes a sound, successful union.—Piano Workers' Journal.

Serious Business.

"Where's your father?" asked the man on horseback.

"Up the river fishin'," answered the boy.

"Where's your big brother?"

"Down the river fishin'."

"What are you doing?"

"Diggin' bait."

"Hasn't your family anything to do but amuse itself?"

"Mister, if you think we're doin' this for fun, you wait an' hear what maw says if we come home without any fish."—Washington Star.

Aims and the Man.

"Sure, Father Flaherty was a good man," Mr. Murphy said of the deceased parish priest. He hated sin, but he loved the sinner, an' he was all compassion an' patience an' wisdom.

"An' gin'rous!" Mr. Murphy's voice dropped to a lower key and his eyes were wet as he added: "His hand was always in his pocket, an' when they prepared him f'r burial they found his right arm longer than his left wld stretchin' it out to the poor."—Youth's Companion.

His Huge Sense of Humor.

Speaker Cannon's fight with the insurgents brings out all sorts of good stories in Washington. "Uncle Joe's capacity for tempering his wrath with humor, even when he is wrathy, prompted one Congressman to remark:

"In every walk of life a sense of humor is a help and a blessing. At the same time even this may exist in excess. I, for my part, shouldn't care to have so great a sense of humor as a British soldier I once heard about. This soldier was ordered to be flogged. During the flogging he laughed continually. The lash was laid on all the harder, but the rain of blows only seemed to increase his delight.

"What are you laughing at?" the sergeant finally asked.

"Why," the soldier chuckled, "I'm the wrong man."



EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR LITH- OGRAPHERS.

Some 30,000 lithographers are to receive the eight-hour day beginning January 1, 1911. Several years ago the lithographers waged a national strike to enforce the shorter workday, but were generally unsuccessful. They reorganized their shattered lines, accumulated funds and were preparing to make another onslaught, when the employers' association in the trade decided that it would be wise to make the concession and avoid further trouble.

KEEP AWAY FROM DETROIT.

The Detroit Federation of Labor desires to notify the country at large that the Board of Commerce of that city is advertising extensively throughout the country, with the intention of inducing workmen to flock there, and thereby add to the already large army of unemployed. At the present time Detroit is crowded with men unable to secure employment. Mechanics will do well to heed this notice and not be led astray by seductive and deceptive statements emanating from non-union shop advocates.

DANBURY HAT FINE HELD UP.

Acting on the advice of Samuel Gompers and other officers of the American Federation of Labor, the two hundred or more defendants—mostly labor unions and officials—in the famous Danbury hatters case, in which a jury in the United States court several months ago rendered a judgment of \$222,000 in favor of D. E. Loewe & Son, of Danbury, have positively refused payment. This will bring the case in the courts again.

The convention of the American Flint Glass Workers at Toledo, on July 16, decided to ask for an increase of 10 per cent in wages.

The city council of Los Angeles on July 16 passed a drastic anti-picketing ordinance, making it unlawful for strikers to attempt to influence workmen against entering any place of employment or to proclaim a boycott.

Henry Othmer, the efficient secretary-commissioner of the Wholesale Saddlery Association, was re-elected to the position.

A shirtwaist factory owned by fifty girls, former employes in local factories, and conducted along co-operative lines, will be

opened in Sedalia, Mo., as soon as the necessary equipment can be shipped from St. Louis. The fifty girls went on strike for better working conditions some time ago. The money to erect a building and equip the plant has been subscribed by the various local unions and will be repaid from the first profits of the association.

Perhaps the smallest railroad strike, from the standpoint of men employed, in the history of the country, was that of the section men on the Sharpsville branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad between Sharpsville and New Wilmington. The number of men involved was ten. They went out for an increase from \$1.50 to \$1.75 but a compromise was reached, and when they were given assurance of an increase of 15 cents they went back to work.

A few years ago the laundry workers of San Francisco entered into an agreement with the bosses by which the hours of labor per day were to be decreased fifteen minutes each year till the eight-hour day was reached. A short time ago this stage was reached, the bosses balked and wanted the 51-hour week. The workers threatened to strike, the bosses conceded and now all is peace.

The formation of a plan to prevent all local labor troubles has been announced in Cedar Rapids, Ia., and representatives of the employers' association have agreed to submit all labor disputes to a board of arbitration. Employees will continue to work pending the decision of the board, whose rulings shall be final. This is said to be the first city in the United States to adopt this program.

The handwriting on the wall has been read by a number of capitalists in Fort Worth, Texas, and they have not been able to recover fully from it yet. The employees of the Southwestern Telephone Company have been out on strike there for some time, demanding an increase in wages and a reduction of the hours of work. The company at once secured scabs to fill the places of the strikers. But the scabs had to be protected, and here is where the rub came in.

The state board of conciliation and arbitration of Massachusetts has rendered a decision in the case of the Solefasteners and Roughrounders' Union of Brockton against the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company by which the operatives are granted a substantial increase. The company has notified the board of its intention to reopen the case at the expiration of sixty days as allowed by law. This is the first settlement reached since the Douglas company removed its business back to Brockton last fall after having opened various factories in other shoe centers. The price list has been in the hands of the state board several weeks.



"IN BALTIMORE."

The National Saddlery Association met in Baltimore, beginning June 23rd. The meetings being all executive, we are not in position to say what transpired. Suffice it to say, however, that the business transacted was of an unfriendly nature as far as the Brotherhood is concerned.

Mr. Hopkins was re-elected president, in face of his former declaration that he had enough. They would have it appear that his administration was successful; that he was possessed of the ability to lead his organization to victory, when, if the truth were known, he was simply a catspaw for such men as Armstrong, of Detroit.

Mr. Hopkins, we believe, suffered more from the strike than any of his competitors. He has never succeeded in inducing his men to return, with the exception of a few; two-thirds of whom have left the city or are now following other occupations. It will be years before he will ever be able to secure as efficient a crew of workmen as he had in his employ prior to the strike. Much to his sorrow he has found the system of making mechanics in two or three weeks a miserable failure. (This is one of Frank Perkin's ideas.) The Hopkins Company depended largely on the business secured from Sears-Roebuck, a mail order house, by the way. The business has drifted to other more reliable firms, and we venture to predict that his business will be greatly reduced as a result of his business sagacity.

Mr. Othmer was re-elected to his office without opposition and was the recipient of valuable presents for the excellent work performed during the strike. Let us suggest that had the N. S. M. A. delegated Mr. Othmer to act as their representative to confer with the Brotherhood's committee in regard to settling the shorter work day demand instead of sending Armstrong "at all," there would never have been a strike. They will probably recognize your value to a far greater extent in the future.

President Hardenbergh's annual report to the Wholesale Saddlery Association was a great disappointment. It has been stated that the president is possessed of plenty of ability to prepare an address upon any subject if he had the material to work on.

The secret of the whole matter is that the saddlery associations are pledged to secrecy, and the public should not be concerned about their business. (A good policy, perhaps, for the U. B. to adopt. We have been altogether too generous with giving out information.)

He took occasion to refer to the strike in the following manner:

"In the earlier ages of the world, in other lands and among other people, and even within the past century among our own American Indians, it was the custom, when their sons had attained man's estate, to put weapons of war in

their hands and send them against their enemies that they might demonstrate whether the long years of training had been fruitful and they had become men indeed.

"The wars that are waged in these later days are social, commercial and industrial wars; the weapons are constancy, honor and fair dealing, and the individual has in a large measure been replaced by the association of individuals.

"I recalled to your mind a year ago that the W. S. A. of the U. S. was celebrating its twenty-first birthday and had entered into man's estate, and it is significant that its majority had scarcely passed when the occasion arose that was to demonstrate whether its existence was justified and whether it was worthy of its training. And who shall say that it fell short in any way.

"While I feel that I am encroaching upon the province of President Hopkins, of the N. S. M. A., in referring to the country-wide strike that we have fought and won this year, I cannot let the occasion pass without expressing my conviction that the years of association in the W. S. A., the close personal friendships that have grown up among our members and the high regard in which they hold each other, was the foundation upon which was built the brilliant campaign carried on by the executive officers of the N. S. M. A. during the past three months."

It is evident from the above that the Association lays claim to a grand victory. This, of course, we refuse to concede. At the very best, we might call it a stand-off. If you will refer to our article, "The Strike Situation," it will be seen that many of our locals are still fighting, and with good chances of success, and they are determined that when they do return to work it will be with honor, and not until some improvements are assured.

Notwithstanding that the W. S. A. has passed its twenty-first birthday and has entered into man's estate, they acted like a lot of school children when they met the Brotherhood officers in trying to reach an amicable agreement of the shorter workday demands. Probably a few more conflicts like the one we are now having might give them proper training and make them feel more inclined to act like men.

The cry has always been, when improvements were requested, "Competition." I am willing to do as well by you as my competitor is the answer always received. When we gave them the opportunity to equalize conditions they found themselves powerless to dictate to their members and rather encouraged the cut-throat business.

Labor and shop facilities are the only items that figure in the cost in the production of saddlery goods. The cost of other materials are equal, and one firm can buy about as cheap as the other. The poor mechanic is the victim when it comes to cutting prices.

Is it a wonder that Mr. Hardenbergh was unable to find material to make a report?

RETROSPECTION.

The path of the Brotherhood has at no time been strewn with roses. Whatever has been accomplished was done under difficulties. There is no indication that the future will be less fraught with ever arising difficulties, unless both sides will use common sense methods and recognize the right of each other to organize for self-protection.

The Brotherhood recognizes the advantages to be gained by negotiation and

conciliation, and therefore suggested to the N. S. M. A. that a conference be held to adjust the hour and wage question in the present difficulty.

A convention of the N. S. M. A. was held to consider our request and a committee appointed to confer with us. You can imagine our surprise when we were informed by this committee that they were powerless to make any deal with us, but would lend their good offices in trying to adjust individual disputes that might arise as a result of our demands.

We have since learned that they had an object in view, the extermination of the weaker industries in our line of business. However, the strike had just the opposite effect upon the independent firms. They profited rather than suffered reverses.

If they had met us in a spirit of fair dealing and had they come to the conference with clean hands, the present strike would have been averted.

We do not advocate strikes, neither will we surrender the right to strike. However, we do not believe that any lasting benefits can be gained by whipping one another into submission.

The experience of the past, and an intelligent understanding of the present industrial situation in regard to the relationship between both organizations should, however, serve to relegate to the past the methods of the feudal era. Capital and Labor must meet, if not on the ground of economics, morals or ethics, then on the ground of common sense business necessity, and settle their differences, and not shift or temporize with that which is daily becoming a greater problem, not to say evil.

Wake up, Mr. Manufacturer.

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

A contemporary inquires, "What has become of the strike? Search the woods." Allow us to suggest that it will not be necessary to search the woods. Just visit St. Joseph, Minneapolis, Rockford, Janesville, Quincy, Madison, Wis., Des Moines and Fargo, and ask Messrs. McAllister, Fisher, Hopkins, Echlein, Mabis, Wolff, Schott, Smith, Bristol and a few others. They are surely in a position to enlighten you upon the subject.

The W. H. Schaffer Co. of Stockton, Cal., have conceded the eight-hour day to our members. The members of No. 173 are to be congratulated upon their victory. One of the newest additions to our Brotherhood, they fought like old timers. The firm is in need of several good harness makers.

Austin, Texas, succeeded in reaching an understanding with the W. T. Wroe Co. and have returned to work at nine hours with a 10 per cent increase. Branch No. 52 is to be congratulated for its sticking qualities. No cold feet in Austin.

On July 16th the members of No. 29, Lincoln, Neb., reached an understanding with Mr. J. C. Harpham, of the Harpham Bros. Saddlery Co., whereby the men get a nine-hour day without any reduction in wages, and a promise of an increase in piece prices within ninety days. This we consider quite a victory in face of the fact that the Missouri Valley firms declared they would not concede anything.

We have been informed that all firms in the state of Texas, with the excep-

tion of San Antonio, have adopted the nine-hour day with a substantial increase in wages. Things are coming our way. Smile and boost. Stand by the Brotherhood, your best friend. All improvements have been secured through united effort.

Kansas City. Askew's found the boy system unprofitable. Kids exist. Non-union shop notice is conspicuously displayed. Reason, nothing doing.

Velie's have two girls operating the wax thread machines. Each man required to work a boy. Conditions bad. When entering leave your honor on the outside.

Elberon strictly non-union. Existing conditions will naturally bring the men back to their first love, the Brotherhood.

Reihl Harness Co., the shop that believes in fair conditions for their employes, granted eight hours at the beginning.

Paducah, Ky. Local No. 2 signed up an agreement for five years, nine hours and substantial increase.

St. Joseph, Mo. No settlement, strike still on. The conditions of employment are that you sign an agreement never to join a union unless said union is organized by the boss.

Memphis, Tenn. Nine hours have prevailed for years.

San Antonio, Texas. Nine hours possible in the near future. No discrimination.

Atchison, Kansas. No settlement. Local disbanded.

Davenport, Iowa. No settlement at Sears & Frizzel.

Omaha, Neb. Returned to work under old conditions. No questions asked.

Louisville, Ky. Nine hours prevail. Local in good condition. The future looks bright.

Minneapolis, Minn. Strike still on. The Dodson, Fisher, Brockman Co., and Loye Saddlery Co. remain stubborn, notwithstanding that they are unable to fill orders with the few unskilled men in their employ.

St. Paul, Minn. Conditions fairly good. Local in good condition.

Sioux City, Iowa. A few men still out of work. Conditions undesirable.

Denver, Colo. A good place to stay away from until better conditions prevail.

Quincy, Ill. Strike still on. Men standing firm. Will stay out a year if necessary. Excellent union men.

Pueblo, Colo. Frazier's and Flynn's refuse to concede to the just demands of the men. Gallup Saddlery Co. is fair, having granted nine hours and 10 per cent increase.

Fremont, Neb. No concessions secured. Men following other occupations.

One thousand leather workers have quit the business until such time as they are treated with decent consideration.

Janesville, Wis. The firm of Bassett & Echlein have thus far carried on business without the assistance of the Brotherhood. We are informed, however, that there is nothing doing. Perhaps they will need some good mechanics by and by.

Wichita, Kans. No settlement has been reached.

Leavenworth, Kans. A few men returned to work under old conditions. Nothing doing in the way of a settlement.

Des Moines, Ia. Putting up a most splendid fight for their rights. Have been near a settlement on several occasions. Some outside influence, however, was brought to bear on the firms and hindered them from getting together. The boys of No. 62 are made of the right stuff.

Springfield, Mo. Several men still out. The Local allowed members to return to work, having secured a promise of improved conditions.

Richmond, Va. Conditions bad. Give this city a wide berth.

Los Angeles, Cal. The boys are putting up a most splendid fight, and if it were not for the fact that a number of so-called union men saw fit to accept the firm's transportation and go to work, the Local would have been victorious before this. Notwithstanding this handicap their chances are good. Stay away from this city and give the boys a chance.

Salt Lake City, Utah. Settled on a 53-hour week basis, with a good increase.

Rockford, Ill. In the face of a number of desertions the boys are fighting nobly. This is the home of the president of the N. S. M. A. They say that the scabs are complaining. A great number of the men have secured work elsewhere, while others are following other occupations. A few are on the strike list actively engaged in fighting for their rights. Success will crown their efforts.

Burlington, Iowa. A number of men returned to work after putting up a splendid fight. The Local will prepare for the future. Stay away.

Saginaw, Mich. Still a number of men out of employment. Nothing gained here.

Oskaloosa, Iowa. Settled on 57 hours, with 7 per cent increase. Local in good condition.

Shreveport, La. Returned to work with promise of improvements.

Vancouver, B. C. One firm still holding out, others working eight hours.

Scranton, Pa. Agreements renewed with all firms on a nine-hour basis, with a substantial increase.

Peoria, Ill. Nothing accomplished. Local in bad condition.

South Bend, Ind. Conditions bad. A good place to leave alone. Autocratic and unfair.

Winona, Minn. Men deserted in beginning of strike. A good portion of the members are following other occupations. Stay away.

Madison, Wis. Only a small number of men at this place. A few deserted, but the majority are following other lines. A nice city, but stay away.

Galesburg, Ill. Off the map. When going this way miss the place if possible.

Keep up a stiff upper lip. The result of our efforts are not near as bad as you thought. The strike has been a life saver. Not a single death was recorded among the strikers.

President Taft in a recent interview stated that every man should receive a sixty-day vacation. You got yours, Mr. Striker, don't kick.

Mr. Velie stated in a letter to his foreman just prior to the strike that ours

was an unprofitable business, and that it would be necessary to get rid of some of the "small fry" first. I wonder if they accomplished their purpose. The near future will tell.

The president of the W. S. A. recommended a weekly trade paper under their direct control. You didn't notice any of the trade papers saying anything about our strike editorially. The reason is obvious; we were right.

It is rumored that the Wholesale Saddlery Association is controlled by an inner circle. No doubt there will be an uprising by the insurgents shortly. Who knows?

Don't think for a minute that because we didn't get all that we asked for that we were not entitled to it. The compromise offered by the Brotherhood was a fair one and should have been accepted.

Remember, boys, it took the Buck Stove & Range Co. six years before they realized the strength of united effort. They have placed themselves right with organized labor and hereafter the "open shop" will be a thing of the past. Get right, Mr. Saddler, before it's too late. All we want is a square deal.

Consistency, thou art a jewel. The firms in the Missouri Valley ask, or rather compel, their employes to abandon their union for the sake of employment, while at the same time they are planning to strengthen their organization to grind down the individual workman. Will they succeed? Never.

Remember your friends as well as your enemies.

THE OPEN SHOP FAILURE.

When one considers that in the last year the non-union men on strike have outnumbered the union men by about 20 per cent, it seems as though the "open shop" policy of the National Malefactors' Association is not such a great factor in preserving American "independence" as Hungry Growl and other professional patriots would have us believe.

From Toledo, Ohio, comes the sad news that one of the model open shops, namely, the National Malleable Casting Company, is a closed shop for the time being. The Cleveland plant of this company is in the same fix. This firm belonged to the set of liberty-loving independent concerns who spout loudly about industrial freedom and the maintenance of American traditions, but would not employ an American workingman in their shops for fear he might be tainted with trade unionism. They employed several hundred Hungarians, perferably newcomers. Evidently all "foreign agitators," as the Lost Angels Times loves to designate trade union organizers, are not in the A. F. of L., for the Hungarians struck to a man. They did not ask much. They asserted their sacred right to eat, occasionally at least; a right that is a few hundred thousand years older than the constitution of the

Manufacturers' Association. The poor starvelings demanded the fabulous sum of twenty cents an hour in order that their stomachs should not fall too far back in the race with the high prices. Furthermore, mind you, they demanded that the company, always shouting loudly about "law and order," live up to the laws of the land. Mr. Manning, the manager of the Toledo plant, who was one of the many eminent business men who at the last session of the Ohio Legislature signed a circular denouncing the Reynolds child labor law, designed to prevent the industrial murder of little tots, proved himself a pretty poor sort of a patriot. Taking advantage of the ignorance of his victims this industrial shark made them sign away their rights to sue for damages in case of injury. This is illegal under the Employers' Liability Act, and the poor Hungarian workers are now striking to enforce the law.

Had the striking foreigners violated the laws of the land through ignorance on their part, the police and militia would have been on the job right away. Since the violators, however, are eminently respectable and successful business men, no public official wants to be so impolite as to annoy them in their harmless pursuit of those petty little silver dollars.

In the meantime the Associated Press is keeping mighty quiet about this, the greatest strike in the history of Toledo. It would not do to advertise the "open shop" closed. Some one might think it was a failure.—Organized Labor.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Congressman Sulzer in the course of a speech on the eight-hour bill recently said as follows:

"In my judgment no man in this country should be compelled to work more than eight hours a day."

"We want fewer idle men and more work in this country."

"I want to say that I am a friend of the wage earner. I want to see, and I hope the day is not far distant when we shall all see an eight-hour law all over the land and rigidly enforced in every state, every city, every town and every village in this country. I believe it will be advantageous to the laborer, advantageous to the community in which he lives, and for the best interest of the government. Too long hours made the wage earner a poor workman. Shorter hours, in my opinion, will produce better results."

"I am and always have been an advocate of shorter hours for a legal working day. The history of the past teaches us that every reduction in the hours constituting a day's work has resulted beneficially."

"These reductions in the hours of labor have decreased intemperance, increased knowledge, made better homes, happier and better clothed wives and children, brighter and more prosperous firesides, and in every way benefited the social relations, promoted happiness and contentment, and improved the moral, economical and financial condition of the producing masses of our land."

POWER OF UNION MEETINGS.

Every local is just exactly as strong as its members make it; every member should stop and think of the obligation he took when he became a member. If you are indifferent and stay away from your local meetings, you are weakening one link in the chain that binds you all together. Be true to yourself, take an interest in your own welfare, do a little thinking for yourself during the week, and then go to the meeting and air your views. Listen to the other fellow's views, and compare notes, and you will find that there is no place on earth that affords a better opportunity to devise ways and means whereby you can make this old world a better and brighter place to live in, than at your union meetings.—The Shingle Weaver.

THE "OPEN SHOPPER'S" HOPE.

The "open shop" employer has for his purpose only the hope that sometime, somehow, employees will lose confidence in them-

selves to such an extent that they will voluntarily desert their organization. There is where the "open shop" advocate makes his mistake. That which the "open shop" advocate would have the people believe he means by "open shop" is, that employees will be free to join or not to join organizations of their craft. He wants it to appear that he is very liberal and desires to maintain and protect a sacred privilege in the interest of employees. That privilege which he would have you believe he would protect is the privilege of exercising the free and unrestrained right to join or not to join a labor organization. The fact is that where such a principle is sacredly adhered to by the employer and employee, and the true "open shop" as in the sense here designated exists, there is greater, more effective and more incessant effort put forth in promoting unionism than there is in what the same employer desires to style the "closed shop."—Motorman and Conductor.

PRESIDENT KIRBY WAS ARRESTED.

John Kirby, Jr., president of the Dayton Manufacturing Co., and also president of the Manufacturers' Association, has been arrested on a warrant sworn out by Factory Inspectors S. E. May and P. J. Curley, of Cleveland, charging that Mr. Kirby has violated the child labor law of Ohio by employing a 15-year-old boy for 10 hours a day. Immediately after discovering proof of the violation the inspectors filed their charges and a warrant was accordingly issued for Mr. Kirby's arrest. According to the factory inspectors, repeated warnings were given, but entirely ignored, and the prosecution will be vigorously pushed. Inspector May stated that contrary to reports from an inspired source, his action in the matter was in no way influenced by any labor organization. Last winter Mr. May declared he was forced to remove a young girl from Mr. Kirby's plant, employed there in violation of the law.

STARVATION WAGES.

An example of what the disbanding of a trade union means is furnished in the present condition of the packing industry in Kansas City. Previous to the disrupting of the packing house unions, every man working at the industry in that city had plenty of work and good pay—skilled workmen earning from \$20 to \$30 per week. Then came the disastrous strike, with the result that now very few skilled men are employed, and these earn from \$7 to \$15 per week—very few, if any, exceeding \$18 per week. The skilled men have been replaced by cheap labor, and now that the men are helpless because of their disorganized condition, the packers are taking advantage of them. And the only reason that such conditions exist is that there is no union to enforce the rights of the men.—Typographical Journal.

The Leather Workers' Journal.

Published Monthly by the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, at
209-210 Postal Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Local and Long Distance Telephone 387 Main.

John J. Pfeiffer, Editor.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Short communications each month upon matters of labor and interest to our friends and readers would be greatly appreciated by the management of the JOURNAL. Mail your copy so it will reach us not later than the 18th of each month.

We desire the following news: Election and Installation of officers; any action proposed by your local as to wages, boycotts, hours, etc.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by Correspondents.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

E. J. BAKER, General President..... Kansas City, Mo.
GEO. SHIPMAN, First V.-President..... Toronto, Can.
P. A. MALONEY, Second V.-President..... San Jose, Cal.
C. C. ZIGLER, Third V.-President..... Oklahoma, Ok.
F. P. MALONEY, Fourth V.-President..... Newark, N. J.



Address all FINANCIAL communications and make all drafts and money orders payable to
JOHN J. PFEIFFER, Gen'l Sec'y-Treas.,
209 Postal Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

IN EXPLANATION.

By referring to the July Journal, page 538, in the minutes of the General Executive Council's sessions in the last paragraph, second day's proceedings, afternoon session, you will notice reference being made to a communication received from Branch No. 17. A motion was made that the General President be authorized to inform Local No. 17 that they would have to comply with the laws the same as other locals.

As no reference is made to the matter referred to, it leaves the impression that No. 17 intended violating the laws of the U. B. and they request that this explanation be made.

Branch No. 17 requested that the General Executive Council allow them to retain fifty per cent of gross receipts instead of twenty-five per cent, as the law now reads. It is contended that owing to the fact that it is necessary to retain a business agent in the field continually the allowance now made is insufficient to carry on the work.—Editor.

CITIES NOMINATED FOR HOLDING CONVENTION.

In accordance with the proposition submitted by the General Executive Council for the holding of a convention and the subsequent action of the jurisdiction, the following cities have been nominated as the place for holding said convention, and are herewith submitted for your choice. The two cities receiving the highest number of votes will be referred back for final election.

You will vote for convention city in the same manner as for general officers.

Chicago, Omaha, Minneapolis, St. Joseph, Kansas City, St. Louis, Paducah, Indianapolis, St. Paul, Memphis.

I wish to advise the jurisdiction that in presenting this matter, I do so in accordance with the decision of the General Executive Council, rendered by a majority vote, that the propositions as submitted should carry providing they received a majority vote in their favor.

Under date of July 23d, Branch No. 17 entered protest claiming that both propositions were illegal as they failed to receive a two-thirds majority in their favor. The matter has been placed before the General Executive Council for their opinion and decision. As soon as a decision is rendered, the jurisdiction will be advised. In the meantime you will proceed in the regular manner.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,
Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

DEATH BENEFIT.

In making claims for Death Benefit you must use the form provided by the General Secretary-Treasurer. Should the claim be allowed, the G. S.-T. will forward a draft for the amount.

To be eligible to death benefits the deceased must have been in good standing three months prior to his death.

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,

NOMINEES FOR GENERAL OFFICES.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 2, 1910.

To All Local Branches, U. B. of L. W. on
H. G.—Greeting:

In accordance with the action of the General Executive Council and the subsequent action of the jurisdiction in annulling the last election of the General Executive Council and declaring for a new election as per Article VI, General Constitution, except that all the months designated (March, April, May) be changed to July, August and September. I herewith submit the names of members nominated for each of the several offices.

That part of Section 2, Article VI, General Constitution, with reference to nominees for more than one office declaring their preference has been rigidly carried out. Local Branches in voting for general officers must confine their vote to the nominees for the several offices, as they are set out in the following list:

GENERAL PRESIDENT.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| Edward J. Baker | Member No. 1 |
| George Shipman | Member No. 93 |
| Wm. E. Bryan | Member No. 44 |

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT.

| | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| C. C. Zeigler | Member No. 67 |
| J. K. Hamilton | Member No. 18 |
| Thos. Morrison | Member No. 1 |
| A. Letroadec | Member No. 15 |
| Robt. Beck | Member No. 62 |
| F. Merth | Member No. 19 |
| F. De Silver | Member No. 55 |
| J. P. Olivarri | Member No. 30 |
| Jos. R. Lumley | Member No. 35 |
| S. W. Custar | Member No. 55 |
| A. Upton | Member No. 162 |

SECOND VICE PRESIDENT.

| | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| J. J. Kearney | Member No. 26 |
| Wm. Frey | Member No. 14 |
| B. F. Morledge | Member No. 19 |
| E. M. Hogue | Member No. 56 |
| A. Crowley | Member No. 3 |
| W. R. Hepler | Member No. 36 |
| Wm. Josse | Member No. 72 |
| F. C. Weissner | Member No. 39 |
| C. E. Robinson | Member No. 72 |

THIRD VICE PRESIDENT.

| | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| C. F. Harter | Member No. 171 |
| Ed. Lewis | Member No. 28 |
| F. Boggeman | Member No. 82 |
| J. M. McKinley | Member No. 55 |
| P. Lamb | Member No. 57 |
| H. J. Alterman | Member No. 3 |
| S. J. Malone | Member No. 57 |
| F. B. Lohaus | Member No. 80 |
| J. C. O'Brien | Member No. 95 |

FOURTH VICE PRESIDENT.

| | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| F. B. Maloney | Member No. 91 |
| M. P. Brady | Member No. 128 |
| F. Vanderheide | Member No. 49 |
| David F. Newman | Member No. 35 |
| T. H. Williamson | Member No. 12 |
| Geo. Glass | Member No. 106 |
| J. P. Riley | Member No. 3 |
| P. J. Peterson | Member No. 19 |
| W. H. Tighe | Member No. 18 |
| Jas. Hunter | Member No. 52 |
| Wm. Dye | Member No. 72 |
| Geo. Joscelyn | Member No. 105 |
| O. I. Kruger | Member No. 4 |
| Frank Brown | Member No. 25 |

Local Branches in voting on the above nominees will be rigidly governed by Section 3, Article VI, General Constitution, which reads as follows:

"Local Branches shall, the first meeting in August after receipt of nominations, take a vote by secret ballot of members present for their choice of persons nominated for the several offices. The Local Secretary-Treasurer shall, within forty-eight hours after such election, send to the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer a true record of the vote cast, attested by the Local President and Recording Secretary."

All votes cast as required by the above part of Section 3, Article VI, General Constitution, must be in the possession of the General Secretary-Treasurer by noon of August 22nd, 1910. The votes will then be counted. The two candidates for each office receiving the highest number of votes will then be referred back to all local branches for final election, with full and complete instructions. Please adhere rigidly to the instructions above given and to the Constitution, thereby preventing confusion.

ANNOTATIONS.

The following brothers were nominated for more than one office. Wherever their preference was declared, their wishes were complied with; otherwise their names were placed in the list for the highest office for which they were nominated:

Wm. E. Bryan, C. C. Zeigler, J. J. Kearney, A. Letroadec, B. F. Morledge, C. F. Harter, E. M. Hogue, J. P. Olivarri, George Shipman, F. DeSilver, S. W. Custar, F. P. Maloney, J. C. O'Brien, Thos. Morrison, Geo. Joscelyn, W. H. Tighe, F. Merth, F. C. Weissner, P. Lamb.

The following nominees respectfully decline all nominations:

Chas. D. Worley, Edw. A. Schultz.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,

Gen. Secy-Treas.

NEW LOCALS CHARTERED SINCE LAST REPORT.

Branch No. 158, Hamilton, Can., Organized July 18th, 1910.

| Branch No. | Book No. | Name. | Date. |
|------------|----------|----------------|---------------|
| 158 | 23215 | Jas. M. Muir | July 18, 1910 |
| 158 | 23216 | A. W. Dawson | July 18, 1910 |
| 158 | 23217 | W. A. Heughen | July 18, 1910 |
| 158 | 23218 | E. E. Harvey | July 18, 1910 |
| 158 | 23219 | W. J. Leacock | July 18, 1910 |
| 158 | 23220 | G. Reid | July 18, 1910 |
| 158 | 23221 | A. J. Meredith | July 18, 1910 |
| 158 | 23222 | W. Gardner | July 18, 1910 |
| 158 | 23223 | T. Preece | July 18, 1910 |
| 158 | 23224 | W. Hunter | July 18, 1910 |
| 158 | 23225 | E. Pluney | July 18, 1910 |
| 158 | 23226 | W. Hope | July 18, 1910 |
| 158 | 23227 | J. A. Street | July 18, 1910 |
| 158 | 23228 | J. H. Smallman | July 18, 1910 |
| 158 | 23229 | J. Barker | July 18, 1910 |
| 158 | 23230 | J. Griffin | July 18, 1910 |
| 158 | 23231 | G. Broatch | July 18, 1910 |

MEMBERS ADMITTED.

| Branch No. | Book No. | Name. | Date. |
|------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|
| 43 | 23188 | A. Locadie | May 26, 1910 |
| 49 | 23189 | Geo. Haemerlin | June 6, 1910 |
| 49 | 23190 | John B. Schaaf | June 6, 1910 |
| 49 | 23191 | Fred Jasper | June 20, 1910 |
| 12 | 23192 | T. R. Hall | July 1, 1910 |
| 12 | 23193 | Ed. Noyes | July 1, 1910 |
| 12 | 23194 | Horace Jones | July 1, 1910 |
| 12 | 23195 | R. Short | July 1, 1910 |
| 12 | 23196 | Geo. P. Stewart | July 1, 1910 |
| 12 | 23197 | Mark Blue | July 1, 1910 |
| 12 | 23198 | Fred Schemmer | July 1, 1910 |
| 12 | 23199 | Donald Jones | July 1, 1910 |
| 12 | 23200 | Roy Hall | July 1, 1910 |
| 128 | 23101 | Jesse Parsons | June 27, 1910 |
| 60 | 23202 | Jas. M. Carr | June 27, 1910 |
| 67 | 23203 | Daniel Blois | June 17, 1910 |
| 17 | 23204 | A. Vonlinski | June 28, 1910 |
| 17 | 23205 | John Scott | June 28, 1910 |
| 97 | 23206 | E. A. Sperber | June 26, 1910 |
| 67 | 23207 | C. L. Potts | July 1, 1910 |
| 93 | 23208 | Geo. Glassford | July 5, 1910 |
| 60 | 23209 | John Anderson | July 11, 1910 |
| 17 | 23210 | Joe Rabas | July 12, 1910 |
| 132 | 23211 | Ernest Euellio | June 17, 1910 |
| 172 | 23212 | Theo. Wheeler | July 12, 1910 |
| 102 | 23213 | J. Bartoni | May 26, 1910 |
| M. L. | 23214 | Clayton C. Wood | July 20, 1910 |

MEMBERS RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.

Members who have deposited their transfer cards with any local branch during the month of June and whose names do not appear in the following list, should immediately call the local secretary's attention to the same and have their transfer properly registered. It has also been brought to our attention that secretaries some times fail to notify the secretary of the local branch where a member last held membership, after receiving said member by transfer. Secretaries should therefore carefully observe this list for any mistakes that may have occurred.

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

| Branch No. | Book No. | Received by | From |
|------------|----------|-----------------|------|
| 2 | 19694 | C. Jones | 142 |
| 2 | 2905 | Pearl Lockridge | 1 |
| 2 | 12873 | J. M. Hinde | 1 |
| 2 | 18151 | Robt. Hinde | 1 |

| | | | |
|-----|-------|---------------------|------|
| 2 | 20109 | Wm. Pfaff | 3 |
| 2 | 3411 | J. Levenhazen | 3 |
| 2 | 9425 | Henry Pilger | 3 |
| 2 | 18854 | Frank Schwarzer | 3 |
| 2 | 18237 | J. K. Neal | 90 |
| 2 | 22640 | B. R. Fondaw | 164 |
| 2 | 20564 | Chas. Noack | 126 |
| 2 | 2596 | E. B. Lewis | 1 |
| 2 | 18128 | W. E. Oest | 3 |
| 2 | 22250 | Wm. Nance | 164 |
| 2 | 6457 | Chas. Roth | 3 |
| 2 | 544 | Geo. Baron | 3 |
| 2 | 20379 | Lee Allen | 168 |
| 2 | 3895 | H. Schwerling | 155 |
| 14 | 18190 | J. A. Miller | 61 |
| 14 | 9425 | Henry Pilger | 2 |
| 14 | 20199 | W. F. Pfaff | 2 |
| 15 | 12796 | Martin W. Ryan | 36 |
| 15 | 532 | Chas. Koch | 120 |
| 17 | 20539 | Ed. B. Peters | 80 |
| 17 | 2364 | A. Modelman | 11 |
| 17 | 22349 | E. Palne | 39 |
| 17 | 15312 | Sam'l Pollinsky | 126 |
| 17 | 16082 | Harry Stacey | 11 |
| 19 | 13354 | Geo. C. Heyman | 159 |
| 19 | 20179 | R. L. Edmensten | 128 |
| 27 | 20220 | B. J. Murphy | 163 |
| 27 | 17210 | Ray Norris | 163 |
| 27 | 16309 | R. E. Bartlett | 163 |
| 27 | 17384 | E. J. Turner | 163 |
| 27 | 8910 | Wm. Heideman | 82 |
| 27 | 16112 | I. Bartlett | M.L. |
| 28 | 2596 | E. B. Lewis | 2 |
| 28 | 6333 | Geo. Swenter | M.L. |
| 28 | 7822 | Otto Heimlich | M.L. |
| 28 | 20102 | F. Vormehr | M.L. |
| 28 | 11819 | D. M. Quinn | 52 |
| 28 | 16227 | Thomas Quinn | 52 |
| 28 | 21464 | B. E. Tingler | 70 |
| 28 | 16217 | C. Thompson | 70 |
| 28 | 14529 | J. W. Ackar | 70 |
| 28 | 13626 | B. M. Heimlich | M.L. |
| 28 | 17696 | Roy Roberts | 70 |
| 28 | 7058 | R. E. Breedlove | 9 |
| 30 | 20583 | W. Rothanger | 1 |
| 30 | 22725 | Sam S. Schrou | 1 |
| 30 | 22382 | F. Heine | 120 |
| 30 | 22358 | M. Boudoin | 48 |
| 36 | 15462 | C. D. Armstrong | 28 |
| 36 | 19710 | A. C. Freeman | 44 |
| 39 | 1073 | C. L. McBeth | 2 |
| 39 | 16298 | F. C. Welser | 80 |
| 49 | 23046 | Clifford Elliott | 106 |
| 56 | 8146 | Edw. Devestel | 1 |
| 56 | 22374 | Jessie Gale | 171 |
| 56 | 9073 | J. L. Devore | 1 |
| 57 | 23088 | C. Austin | 72 |
| 60 | 8591 | Jack Clinin | 55 |
| 67 | 2285 | T. C. Maska | 1 |
| 67 | 17039 | Fred Roy | 1 |
| 67 | 18901 | F. Feidman | 1 |
| 70 | 14529 | J. W. Acker | 28 |
| 72 | 2598 | C. E. Robertson | 170 |
| 78 | 2086 | Louis Smidstrup | 171 |
| 97 | 20151 | James Lotman | M.L. |
| 106 | 17174 | Harry Braden | 17 |
| 128 | 20179 | R. J. Edmensten | 168 |
| 142 | 19694 | Curtis Jones | 2 |
| 145 | 18075 | O. C. Wright | 36 |
| 150 | 22664 | P. Pozbylinski | 54 |
| 150 | 22763 | W. A. Nemec | 54 |
| 150 | 17952 | Chas. Nelson | 1 |
| 150 | 21117 | H. Miller | 1 |
| 150 | 22688 | R. E. Shermenberger | 54 |
| 150 | 22057 | F. A. Kaufman | 54 |
| 150 | 9928 | E. Phalen | 54 |
| 163 | 10 | J. L. Johnson | 1 |
| 163 | 12040 | Lora Schroder | 17 |
| 168 | 19534 | Roy J. Jones | 12 |
| 168 | 22713 | Chas. Havenstein | 120 |
| 173 | 3846 | O. R. Bennet | 56 |

ACCEPTED BY RETIRING CARD.

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------|
| 14 | AGKoltenbacker 8638 | 61 | A F Newman 4385 |
| 19 | Wm J. Reibel 20004 | 67 | O Maltshberger 6159 |
| 28 | Oscar Selber 18333 | 67 | F W Huseman 22031 |
| 30 | Carl Block 16386 | 79 | Edw Donley 18134 |
| 36 | Ernest Smith 21872 | 87 | E Boardman 18738 |
| 36 | Will Null 22344 | 87 | F Warburton 12473 |
| 46 | E N York 4513 | 87 | E Acton 17304 |
| 56 | Frank Colfer 20358 | 142 | Harry Bohn 19450 |
| 56 | C M Jacobs 21929 | 150 | F Gabler 20949 |

MEMBERS RECEIVING SICK BENEFITS.

Following is a list of members who received sick benefits during the month of June. Members are requested to go over same carefully and report any irregularities to the undersigned without delay.

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,

Gen. Sec'y-Treasurer.

| Branch No. | Book No. | Members Receiving Sick Benefits. | Amount. |
|------------|-----------|----------------------------------|---------|
| 3.... | 805.... | M. Lorey..... | \$10.00 |
| 14.... | 14558.... | Adam Weber..... | 10.00 |
| 14.... | 2121.... | Chas. Quinn..... | 10.00 |
| 14.... | 9436.... | Chas. Bowman..... | 10.00 |
| 14.... | 11034.... | Wm. Chawk..... | 5.00 |
| 17.... | 7840.... | J. Helmes..... | 10.00 |
| 17.... | 7946.... | A. Mundah..... | 10.00 |
| 17.... | 830.... | W. Wench..... | 5.00 |
| 18.... | 9345.... | F. T. Speck..... | 10.00 |
| 18.... | 21817.... | M. Svolanely..... | 6.00 |
| 19.... | 21577.... | Louis Lehman..... | 10.00 |
| 26.... | 17256.... | Benjamin Bowan..... | 10.00 |
| 27.... | 18025.... | J. Ed. Smith..... | 10.00 |
| 29.... | 20844.... | F. E. Kehmeler..... | 10.00 |
| 30.... | 3456.... | Jno. Gulnn..... | 15.00 |
| 49.... | 14126.... | Felix Mintrup..... | 10.00 |
| 49.... | 8143.... | Christ Fix..... | 10.00 |
| 55.... | 16175.... | Edw. Coulter..... | 10.00 |
| 62.... | 4320.... | A. J. Ritchart..... | 10.00 |
| 79.... | 7681.... | George Ward..... | 15.00 |
| 79.... | 18918.... | James B. Blake..... | 10.00 |
| 91.... | 11896.... | John H. Kipp..... | 10.00 |
| 100.... | 10015.... | C. W. Gardner..... | 10.00 |
| 100.... | 9978.... | Albert Walter..... | 15.00 |
| 160.... | 18809.... | Jean B. Brassard..... | 15.00 |

MEMBERS RETIRED.

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|------------------------|----------|-------------------------|----------|
| 1 Mack Feltz..... | 4473 | 52 J A Weber..... | 14 |
| 1 M Peterson..... | 12074 | 52 Max Rody..... | 3093 |
| 3 C H Fowler..... | 20536 | 55 E C Martin..... | 4905 |
| 3 Emil Helmer..... | 19558 | 56 E Nystone..... | 22674 |
| 9 Albert Kohr..... | 22465 | 62 Phillip Lorenz..... | 21364 |
| 11 H Bluhm..... | 14875 | 62 J O Laughlin..... | 21907 |
| 11 Max Steinhaur..... | 13523 | 62 A Robitaille..... | 20736 |
| 17 Sam Scharr..... | 19727 | 63 S Borgum..... | 19460 |
| 17 L Theobald..... | 16693 | 63 Walter Carlson..... | 20529 |
| 17 Peter Olsen..... | 21176 | 67 Bethul Beal..... | 21466 |
| 17 M Kalter..... | 7341 | 72 C D Rocchiette..... | 22623 |
| 17 A W Huyer..... | 23179 | 72 Wm Holmholz..... | 22629 |
| 18 Jas Stennson..... | 22430 | 72 J Horwitz..... | 16770 |
| 18 Colen Marshall..... | 21672 | 78 J H Hardy..... | 21359 |
| 19 A J John..... | 8157 | 79 Jos. Kilmurray..... | 8199 |
| 19 D Pleson..... | 18297 | 80 Frank Clark..... | 907 |
| 19 Mike Mann Sr..... | 21579 | 86 W Schwieger..... | 19511 |
| 26 Ignatz Herold..... | 1354 | 95 L S Kelly..... | 9839 |
| 26 Frank J Rupp..... | 18082 | 95 P Anchesty..... | 8759 |
| 27 John Kirwin..... | 21560 | 95 T Decker..... | 9899 |
| 27 Ray Norris..... | 17210 | 96 R J Bronner..... | 23006 |
| 28 Paul Harward..... | 9480 | 96 Alex Britton..... | 20532 |
| 28 J W Crofford..... | 22185 | 97 N Brunce..... | 23150 |
| 28 C E Fielding..... | 22864 | 97 I Lonsdale..... | 21677 |
| 29 Frank Kobat..... | 21026 | 97 S C King..... | 22061 |
| 29 E B Cummings..... | 17202 | 100 WC Cummings..... | 23139 |
| 36 T A Teagle..... | 20474 | 131 A Luthy..... | 22843 |
| 36 T Smitherman..... | 19073 | 131 Wm Garbe..... | 17355 |
| 36 A Davis..... | 5017 | 136 Currie McPhail..... | 19678 |
| 39 Frank Clark..... | 3298 | 163 John C Loebes..... | 19718 |
| 39 A Knobel..... | 22241 | 172 C H Street..... | 22462 |
| 39 O J Stonewall..... | 22736 | 173 I W Menking..... | 22134 |
| 43 F Kadletz..... | 15018 | 173 M Brunelot..... | 15389 |
| 46 R M Scott..... | 20572 | | |

MEMBERS EXPELLED.

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|-------------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|
| 2 F A Clark..... | 22981 | 36 J C Flasch..... | 22260 |
| 11 E Quandt..... | 16743 | 36 Jno B Moore..... | 22262 |
| 19 John Havekost..... | 1679 | 39 W Brandenberg..... | 2362 |
| 29 Joe Siggs..... | 4630 | 39 John Burt..... | 8016 |
| 32 P J Loeffelholz..... | 18755 | 63 C E Bronson..... | 8018 |
| 32 H E Howell..... | 13644 | 63 Paul Graff..... | 17449 |
| 32 John H Howes..... | 8025 | 63 Edw O'Connor..... | 860 |
| 36 W A Slade..... | 21401 | 63 Mike Jamrock..... | 16730 |

| Branch No. | Book No. | Branch No. | Book No. |
|------------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|
| 63 Martin Carlson..... | 18770 | 150 T Antone..... | 22919 |
| 63 A McLeod..... | 17850 | 150 O P Macker..... | 21114 |
| 63 A Cherwinski..... | 19613 | 150 H A Karnopp..... | 22161 |
| 63 E Mandelholm..... | 20672 | 150 C Schluhaut..... | 22296 |
| 63 Fenny F Selne..... | 21643 | 150 H Sarnick..... | 22917 |
| 63 Harry Kall..... | 21799 | 150 H W Miller..... | 22922 |
| 63 W Bordman..... | 8005 | 150 F Fuse..... | 22918 |
| 64 Patrick Murray..... | 4380 | 166 John Dempsey..... | 20689 |

IN MEMORIAM

DECEASED.

| Branch No. | | Book No. |
|---------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 2.... | Harry Clark. | 19588 |
| 46.... | V. Fielder. | 21650 |
| 59.... | Tom Woodruff. | 21990 |
| 156.... | George Dicks. | 22741 |

OFFICIAL RULES GOVERNING THE PAYMENT OF SICK BENEFITS.

Members making claim for sick benefits must have been in good standing and good health for the first six months of their membership. After that a member must be in good standing three months prior to making claim.

No benefits are allowed for one week's sickness, but if a member is sick two weeks or over, continuously, to draw the full amount, providing, that a member who becomes sick or disabled reports either in writing or verbally to the local or sick committee. Sickness or disability to be dated from the date on which he reports himself sick or disabled.

Any member failing to comply with this section shall not be entitled to benefits.

IN MAKING REMITTANCES.

Members will, in forwarding payments for buttons, badges, dues, etc., please send post office money orders or drafts, and not postage stamps, as the present system of vouchers at headquarters will not admit of the receipt of same without a double entry.

A JOURNAL FOR EACH MEMBER.

Local Branches who fail to receive a sufficient number of Journals to supply each member with a copy will please report the exact number of Journals needed, and we will increase the quantity when the next issue is mailed.

HOW LABOR WILL WIN.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

No organization can keep alive the interest of its members without a great purpose. The perfunctory meeting and the platitudinous address never wins out. This is just as true of the labor union as it is of the church or any other movement. The social aspect of an organization's life is important, but oyster suppers, vaudeville shows, smokers and all the rest of it never yet held together a company of earnest men who were supposedly banded together for the purpose of really doing things. When an organization is compelled to resort to such features in order to hold its men, it is an indication that somewhere there is a falling down, either in leadership or in purpose, and it is destined to fail.

No movement can long remain a force when all men speak well of it. There is danger in too much commendation. Always will there be a letting go when prosperity and flattery enter, and almost invariably it may be said that the man who is always approved by everybody doesn't count for much as a real power. The man or the movement which lives and moves is bound to make mistakes. He who never makes mistakes, never makes anything else. The call to "Come and Suffer" has always appealed to true men. Their response to this call has been the secret of success in the greatest movements in the world's history.

No movement can maintain its place in social and industrial life unless it is based upon a moral principle. In this day and generation might does not long continue to make right, either on the side of the boss or the workman. It may seem like good policy to force an issue because one has the whip hand, but no question is ever settled until it is settled right. More and more men are insisting that social questions must be dealt with in absolute fairness. There can be no other way. In view of this, it is an easy matter to prophecy who is going to win out in the end.

The protective committee of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, representing the clerks in the employ of the Michigan Central railroad in Chicago, have secured increases in salaries from \$3 to \$5 per month for all clerks in the Michigan Central local freight office in that city.

A GREAT VICTORY FOR UNION LABOR.

The Buck Stove Company of St. Louis
Abandons War on Organized Labor and
Gives Up Open Shop Policy.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, announced from Cincinnati on July 19 that the Bucks Stove and Range Company of St. Louis had agreed to abandon its open shop policy and hereafter to employ none but union labor.

James W. Van Cleave, head of the Bucks company and former president of the National Association of Manufacturers, died May 15 last after six years of incessant warfare against the Federation of Labor. His friends attributed his death, after six months' illness, to the strain of the fight he had waged since 1903 with union labor, which he had once described as a "muscle trust."

Those present at the peace conference on July 19, were William H. Cribben and Thomas J. Hogan of the stove company, Mr. Gompers, representing the American Federation of Labor; Joseph Valentine and John Frey of the Iron Moulders' International Union; T. M. Duly and C. R. Atherton of the Metal Polishers, Buffers and Brass Workers' International Union, and George Bechtold of the Independent Brotherhood of Foundry Employees. Mr. Gompers presided.

It was agreed that within thirty days officers of the unions named shall meet the manager of the company in St. Louis to determine wages, hours of labor and condition of employment of the workers in the departments which they respectively represent. The agreement shall take effect ninety days from the date thereof, based on wages and conditions existing in the shops of competitors in the city of St. Louis operating union shops, fair conditions being the purpose of this agreement.

The labor organizations shall jointly make known and publicly declare that all controversy or difference with the company has been satisfactorily and honorably adjusted.

The company will withdraw its attorneys from any case now pending in the courts which has grown out of the dispute between the Federation of Labor and any of its affiliated organizations, and the company will not bring any proceedings against any individual or organization growing out of past controversies. This, however, does not affect the contempt cases.—New York World.

COURAGE.

A remark which is essentially true appeared in the columns of a trade journal recently to the effect that wherever a successful union existed it would be found that it was dominated by men of courage.

Many and varied are the interpretations of this word which Webster defines as "intrepidity, calmness in the face of danger or opposition," and as all this should be possessed by men who lead, or aspire to lead, in the industrial movement, the subject may logically be looked upon as one of especial interest to members of labor organizations, for if leadership is such organizations is characterized by a lack of courage, owing to weakness and indecision of purpose, the result would be to undo all that which has gone before.

The debt the world owes to men and women of courage can not even be estimated, and by this is meant the courage that displays itself in silent endeavor, that sees the proper course to follow, and follows it in the face of all opposition.

When we sit and contemplate, it seems to be a matter of very small importance, this being able to say, "I will," or "I will not," but in actual practice the result will be found to be extremely difficult. How often have you sat in your union meeting, or in your lodge meeting, when some piece of legislation was being passed that did not seem to you to be altogether right, yet without voicing your protest? On these occasions you have no doubt consoled yourself with the thought that the legislation was popular, and for that reason you did not care to "raise a fuss." But that was not your real reason, my friend. No; you lacked the moral courage to object to something which was backed by popular opinion; you feared the criticism such a course would bring; and yet how many great men and deep thinkers have been persecuted because they had the moral courage to promulgate a new idea!

History is replete with the doings of men whose courage stormed and laid waste the citadels erected against the human mind by superstition, despotism and prejudice. Every step of progress has been made in the face of opposition and difficulty; nearly all the great truths and doctrines that we cherish today had to fight their way through detraction and calumny.

It may be said that many of us do not possess the requirements necessary for all this, but such an argument is simply another form of weakness. If we do not possess it, there is no stronger proof needed than that we do not practice it, for character can only be sustained and strengthened, through its own energetic action, or, in other words, through practice. We should train our will to habits of decision, otherwise it will be able neither to resist evil nor follow good.

In our daily actions how many great purposes are formed that die the moment they are born; deeds intended that are never done, designs projected that are never begun, and all for want of a little courageous decision. To be always intending to begin a new life, but to never set about it, in the words of a philosopher, "is like a man putting off eating, drinking and sleeping from one day to another, until he is eventually starved and destroyed.—M. A. Mathews.

Too Lavish.

Mrs. Dobbs was trying to find out the likes and dislikes of her new boarder, and all she learned increased her satisfaction.

"Do you want pie for breakfast?" she asked.

"No. I thank you," said the new boarder, with a smile. "Pie for breakfast seems a little too much."

"That's just the way I look at it," said Mrs. Dobbs, heartily. "I say pie for dinner is a necessity, and pie for supper gives a kind o' finishing touch to the day, but pie for breakfast is what I call putting on airs." —Youth's Companion.

A Delicate Question.

A prominent church worker of Baltimore was delivering one Sabbath a talk to a class comprising pupils who lived in a rather squalid section of the town.

The good man touched upon the quality of untruthfulness, and at one point in his address he said:

"I want every little boy who has never told a lie to raise his hand."

Not a hand went up, but a lad in the rear rose to ask a question.

"What is it, my boy?"

"Well, sir, what I want to ask is, is it a lie if nobody ever knows?"—Harper's Weekly.

WOMAN'S WORTH.

Like Man's Capacity, It Has Never Been Gauged.

The following article, "What is a Woman's Worth?" is issued by the publicity committee of the Women's Trade Union League of New York:

"In a factory down on the East Side on Manhattan a woman is pressing 840 corset covers a day. The iron she uses weighs seven pounds. Her day commences at 7:30 in the morning and continues till 6 at night. For ten hours out of twenty-four she stands lifting, heating and pushing seven pounds of steel. For this she is paid \$6.50 a week. In the same factory another woman presser is at work. Under her seven-pound iron pass forty dozen petticoats a day. Her wage is \$8.50 per week. Both of these women are widows with children dependent upon their wage.

"It is not only widows who have families to support. The young button sewer in this same factory has an old father in Russia dependent upon her. She must sew on one hundred and eight buttons before she makes nine cents. Another young girl who binds eighty-four dozen corset covers a day is paid but \$5 a week. This young girl feels that she should receive three cents for each dozen. Does that seem excessive? Are her demands, as the employer states, exorbitant?

"We might go through the list of the two hundred employes of this white goods factory, follow the girls to their homes, look into the lined faces of the old grandfathers, the anxious fathers, the dumb, questioning mothers, honored by their children. We might look at the workers themselves—these young wage earners often studying at night for an education dearer than life. Then we might return to the factory and to the book of wages.

"In this wage book we find seven cents a day charged against each piece worker for electric power. If a needle breaks, as is the habit of needles—not being immortal—we find the workers charged two cents. A broken strap means ten cents, a spring, five. When a worker is late, ten cents is deducted from her already inadequate wage.

"Yet half is not told. On one floor of this factory, the kindergarten of our city's industrial life, we find a wage ranging from \$3 to \$3.50 and \$4 a week. Is it strange that

the employer is anxious to put all his workers on week work?

"We are asking the public—and the public must answer—What is a woman worth?"

KICKERS AND KNOCKERS.

An honest kicker who kicks fearlessly and openly in the meeting because he thinks he is right is a useful member of a labor organization. He has the courage of his convictions and manfully stands up for a fair fight. If he is right and can prove his case he has done some good for the movement. If he is wrong, or mistaken, the question is thrashed out in open meeting and usually justice will prevail. An honest kicker if shown that he is wrong will usually manfully acknowledge his mistake. On the other hand, a spiteful knocker, who does all of his knocking on the street corner and behind the back of the ones assailed, acts just like a cowardly sneak and does more damage to the trade union movement than the out and out scab. A genuine knocker acts like one with a natural born cowardly disposition or one who is a unionist in name only, and because he was forced in, or one who is paid for trying to prevent the growth of the union.—Cigar Makers' Journal.

THE STRIKE A NECESSARY EVIL.

Great things for labor have been won by the strike, and without it the conditions of the workers would have been intolerable, for it is a natural habit with men, a trait from which employers are not free, to impinge upon the rights and comforts of others as far as they are allowed to do so.

Men, in this busy, competitive world, get only what they contend for and force from those who would otherwise oppress them. And the strike was the most ready weapon. Had the workers been wiser, and in all things loyal to their class, they might have used other and less horrible weapons. The ballot and the union label would have proved more effective and involved much less suffering, but, under the immediate conditions, the strike was a necessary evil.

We expect to see the day when the strike will be an unused factor in the industrial conflict, a time when the workers shall have learned to vote and buy right. When that time comes there will be no more need for strikes.

Fac Simile of Union Labels



Demand the Union Label



Correspondence Must Reach the Editor on or Before the 18th of the Month.

Local Journal Correspondents must send in monthly items for publication not later than the 18th of the month. Correspondence reaching the Journal office later than the above date must wait for publication until the next regular issue. Items must be neatly written on one side of paper provided for that purpose. Correspondents should be careful and send in only such matter as will be of interest to the ~~UNITED~~ organization. The right of ~~REVISION OR REJECTION~~ of correspondence is reserved by the editor.

BRANCH No. 1, KANSAS CITY, MO.

(Special Correspondence.)

Well, men, since we have had time to think over some things, let us get some new ideas from a different set of men; so here goes for a few of mine. Labor unions ask for a closed or union shop. If I understand the question right, the employer has to sign an agreement to employ none but union men. I think it is wrong, as it takes away from him his freedom and rights. Some unions can enforce an agreement of that kind, but I do not believe that it would hold good in a court of justice. It is my firm conviction that no court, from the lowest to the highest, will rule that an agreement of this kind is legal.

It is the aim and object of our courts to protect liberty and punish crime. If it is a crime to say to a man, "You shall not belong to the union of your craft," it is also a crime to say to an employer that he shall employ none but union men. So much for that.

The clock question, in my opinion, is the next important one. What is it that makes or forces the employers to use it? The fellow, of course, that tries to see how often he can be ten or fifteen minutes late every once in awhile—in fact six times a week. I am speaking from a week workman's point of view. How many of these same men would stand for it if they were an employer? Not many. I must admit that at first I was against the clock, but now see where it is an assurance and safe device to keep some foremen from carrying dead men on the pay roll.

From a piece workman's stand I am strongly opposed to it for this reason, that it does not help to make or distribute the work made. The only reason I can see for the employer to ask a piece workman to use the clock is that I have known men to be out from one to three days, and then want to draw a full week's pay. Now look here, men, that won't do; it hurts all the other

men that work steady. The clock shows how many days you worked, and the books show how much salary you draw. It is then up to the foreman to make an explanation. The firm will ask why, if this man can earn \$21.00 in four or five days, why can't the other fellow do the same; probably we are paying too much for the work and desire to reduce the price. It seems easy for anyone to realize where the men and foreman are, when men lose one to three days and want a full pay envelope. It is usually the booze that causes this, and as I once heard Brother Baker say, "For God's sake, cut out the booze if you can't use it moderately." I look on the clock as an infringement on the honest piece workman's liberty. It seems, however, that there is no liberty where money is concerned. So much for that.

Now this roasting business—it appears to me that it does more harm than good. If I roast or belittle you for any act committed, it does not in any way lessen the offense. Roasting only aggravates and spreads discontent, and disrupts more harmony and good fellowship than can be brought about in years of effort and labor. Please don't roast; but as far as I myself am concerned, roast away. Some roasts are wise criticisms, but most of them are too iconoclastic in intent and meaning, and I am a little surprised at the management of our Journal for the oversight in admitting such items for publication. I don't want the job as editor of the Journal, for I know there are a great many fanatical correspondents.

It certainly is a blessing that we are not forced to take some of the prescriptions that are given out for our betterment. I hope the Journal will allow all criticisms wise and unwise on this article; in fact, request it. If I get through with the questions that I will endeavor to answer, which will naturally arise from this article, I will try and write about what I think is a good union man.

CONWAY ADAMS,
Digitized by Google
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 3, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Owing to the disorganized condition of matters both locally and throughout this jurisdiction, Branch No. 3 has not been among those mentioned for some time, but I will try in a measure to tell you what the conditions are here at present. You must not think that No. 3 is dead or asleep, for such is not the case. We are very much alive and will be doing business at the old stand when all the scabs and deserters are dead, but not forgotten; after the smoke has cleared away and we can see between the rifts; this is how it looks to me. This fight was not so much between the N. S. M. A. and the U. B. as it was between the U. B. and some of its members, at least that is the way it was with this local. From the time the order was issued to walk out in support of our demands, Local No. 3 has not had any dealings with the firms, but all during the struggle the firms have been pretty well represented by members of this local both at the meetings and on the outside. It appears that they were afraid that the firms were not receiving a square deal. We did not care so much what these members said at the meetings, for that is the place to say your little say; it was the work done on the outside amongst the weak kneed under cover, that we could not answer for. Like in all other locals, the cry was, if it had not been for Circular No. 105 we might have won out; but it does not take much to give some people an excuse to throw up both hands and say, "I am licked," when both their minds and hearts run that way. Circular No. 105 was just what they were looking for, and they grabbed it like a hungry dog grabs a bone, and meekly went back to the boss and said, "Do with me as you will, I am at your mercy; just please give me back my job."

We had about forty to go back that way, led by one Adolph Bolz. I suppose Bolz was well paid for his dirty work, and I suppose he has a lifetime job, as long as it lasts, for I have seen a number of lifetime jobs that did not last a lifetime. In all about fifty men have returned to work, out of one hundred and fifty that walked out. Although the factories are full handed they cannot begin to fill their orders, and if the brothers will pass up this town for awhile the firms here will have to deal with No. 3 in order to get the kind of men they always had.

This struggle has been a grand lesson for the U. B. We have found out who are true brothers, those whom we can trust. Although we paid a big price for it, I think it was well worth the price. Now let us throw away the chaff and we will come out of this struggle stronger and better than ever.

The deserters are beginning to find out that they cannot get along without an organization after all, for word has just reached me that they are talking of starting a new union. Here is another rich one: One fellow, Shorty Cowan by name, made

application for his job; after he signed away all of his rights, except the right to breathe, he was told to come back in the morning and go to work; but before reporting for work the next morning he came up to the meeting and drew his benefits; someone was good enough to carry the news to the firm, and when Shorty reported for work he was told they could not use him.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 9, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

We still meet at the Trades Council Hall on the second and fourth Fridays.

No. 9 chose the following officers at our last meeting: President, Frank Mathieu; vice-president, J. R. Young; secretary-treasurer, L. Meles; recording secretary, H. A. Hoffman; chaplain, Sam Fields; marshal, Tonnie Perrez; guard, M. L. Spier; executive board, Fields and Frazier, correspondent, M. L. Spier.

Business is good here at present, with prospects for a good fall trade.

It has been rumored around the shop that we will work fifty-five hours after the first of September.

It will be a surprise to some of the brothers to know that H. A. Hoffman and W. H. Peters, formerly of Davenport, Ia., have become brothers-in-law by marrying two sisters, of San Antonio. We wish you a long and happy life, and may all of your troubles be little ones.

I am very sorry No. 9 could not find a better correspondent, but our former scribe has been overtaxed with the burdens placed upon him by this local, and we feel it our duty to thank him through the columns of this Journal for the excellent services he has rendered in the past. We hope he will be able to recuperate and regain all of his former vitality for the cause.

How about the keg of nails, Heine and Pete? Hoping everything will come out all right in the wash, I remain,

Faternally yours,

CYE.

BRANCH No. 14, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Members will bear in mind that Local No. 14 meets every second and fourth Wednesday at Germania Hall, as usual, but you all knew when and where we met during the strike. What seems to be the trouble? Are you all stockholders in the firms? If ever there was a time that you needed your organization, now is the time, for if the men become indifferent and drop out, the N. S. M. A. will get your goat, sure.

The strike is all over in this city, with the exception of a few collar makers, but then there must be a few fall guys. I must state that we, Local No. 14, believe a mistake has been made that can only be remedied by thorough organization. We ought to have been allowed to accept the independent manufacturers' proposition of fifty-four hours and a 10 per cent increase; this

proposition was open for three weeks. The manufacturers did not defeat us; it was our own members that did not go out under various excuses, contracts, unorganized condition and other excuses, and made work for this and other cities. It would, in my opinion, have been only just and proper for our General Executive Board to revoke those locals' charters and let them scab without a license. It was nice of those locals to say, "We hope you win, and now we are sorry." It is just like holding your pal's coat and going through the pockets while he is in a fight.

Here's trusting that this was a lesson that we have learned, to stand or fall as one man in the future.

Local No. 14 elected the following officers for the ensuing term, and trust that the members will assist them if only by attending these meetings: President, William Keifer; Vice-President, Adolph Radtke; Recording Secretary, W. L. Miller; Chaplain, T. Broker; Marshal, Fred Rush; Guard, John Warth; Executive Board, George Heinzman, William Dougherty, Nick Fetter.

As a convention of the Brotherhood is now an assured fact, we should do all in our power to send the most capable man from each and every local, so we can come to a better understanding all around the circuit.

Brothers, Local No. 14 has put Brother Frank A. DeSilver's name in nomination for First Vice-President, and I can assure you that you won't be making a mistake by giving him your support, as he is "a live wire" and is always on the alert whereby he can benefit the U. B.

Brother Phil Copperthwaite has started a repair shop at 732 East Jefferson Street, and we wish him well.

Death has again invaded our ranks and removed Brother William Chawk. He was employed as harness maker in the fire department for thirty-nine years.

As this local has not had any space in the Journal for many moons, I am going to try and make up for lost time, and hoping to have something of interest for next time,

CORRESPONDENT.

RESOLUTION.

Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst the beloved sister and aunt of our worthy brother, Thomas Shaughnessey, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 14, United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, extend our heartfelt sympathy to our bereaved brother and his family in their hour of bereavement; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given our grief-stricken brother, a copy spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

NICK P. FETTER,
ADOLPH RADTKE,
LOUIS DOLT,

Committee.

BRANCH No. 17, CHICAGO, ILL.

Having been elected to take the place of Brother Bailey, who left the city, I will endeavor to fill the position of correspondent to the best of my ability.

Local No. 17 meets the second and fourth Tuesdays at Horan's Hall, 524 South Halstead Street. Visiting brothers welcome, as well as about two hundred of our stay-at-home members. This means everyone that can possibly get away.

Local No. 17 protests by unanimous vote against holding a new election of general officers or convention until those measures receive the constitutional two-thirds vote, as we believe the present officers are just as capable as any new ones we can get under the present conditions. No general can win a victory unless he has the right kind of soldiers back of him; if half of the fighting men turn traitors at the first heavy firing and the commissary department gives out, the best he can do is to retreat the best way he can.

We very much regret to record the death of the wife of Brother B. Gossin, who died June 30 after a short illness. Proper resolutions of sympathy were drawn up by our local.

We are sorry the correspondent from No. 57 should accuse No. 17 of unfair dealing in agreements, as none of them are secret that the writer knows of. If he will write our secretary he can get all the information he desires on that point. Hoping he will not be so hasty next time and wishing No. 57 and all locals unbounded success.

CARSON DENSMORE,
Correspondent.

RESOLUTION.

Whereas, the members of Local No. 17, United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, have learned with regret of the death of the wife of Brother Frank B. Gossin, we desire to express to him as far as we are able, the deep sympathy of each and every member of our local; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

ALBERT HALL,
HARRY THOMAS,
ED SCHULTZ,
Committee.

BRANCH No. 18, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Local No. 18 meets, as usual, on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, in Union Temple, Washington Avenue South.

The following officers have been duly elected for the ensuing six months: President, W. H. Tighe; Vice-President, S. B. Lowery; Recording Secretary, F. T. Speck; Chaplain, Charles Caldwell; Marshal, Charles Fingard; Guard, M. Kaufman; Executive Board, J. K. Hamilton, Lloyd L. Higgins, Henry Zelli.

Strike matters remain about the same here as at last writing, and No. 18 wishes it to be known that the strike is still on, and will remain so until the firms agree to recognize and treat us as an organization. We take this means to let you know that Dodson, Fisher, Brockman Company and Loyal Saddlery Company are unfair to organized labor, and advise all members to stay away from here and not to apply to the above named firms for positions, as the constitution will be strictly enforced.

Crop reports are not very encouraging throughout the Northwest, and manufacturers are looking forward to a rather dull fall trade.

Now that a convention is an assured thing, let each and every local decide to send at least one delegate, and let us hope the convention will not be a repetition of the St. Louis affair. It behooves every local to send a man who has the interest of the U. B. at heart, and is not going for the purpose of having a good time. One of the main reasons why our U. B. does not make greater progress is because we do not get together enough, and have conventions, like all other societies and unions do. We have been running things in a too haphazard sort of way, and we all have to admit that there is very little discipline in our ranks. If we are ever to gain anything really worth while, each and every member must be made to understand that our rules and laws must be lived up to. Take, for instance, the present strike. Locals were permitted to do just whatever they wanted to, and the Executive Council allowed them to do so, for fear of disruption. If we are going to have a union, let us have one, and if the present officers can't enforce the laws, put in others who will at least try to. The locals who did not send in their assessment should have been suspended, or else the assessment was illegal and should not have been collected from any local. This local always sent in its assessment, and did so on the grounds that because headquarters did not see fit to force others to do the same was no reason why we should refuse to pay, and we contend that other locals could do the same or they were not worthy of being considered part of the Brotherhood.

But, after all, money alone will never win a strike, as we have found out by experience if a man has not principle enough to keep him from scabbing, money won't help him much unless you have an unlimited quantity. It isn't money that is keeping the men out on strike who are out now, and it didn't keep them out before, but it is the principle that will not allow them to become mere tools of some boss.

Brother Archambault has returned from Ottawa, Canada, where he spent his vacation, and reports No. 162 alive and growing.

Brother L. L. Higgins has taken an interest in Brother Steifel's business, and we wish them both unbounded success, as they have always proven themselves to be made of the right material.

Brother Dahl has entered the ranks of the benedicts, and we extend our best wishes to himself and wife.

Wishing all locals success,

WALTER H. TIGHE,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 19, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Brothers of the U. B., although I am not the regular correspondent for the Journal, I wish to say a few words to the members in regard to the strike and several other things I consider of great importance if we wish to retain our identity as a labor organization. Our strike is a thing of the past; whether we as a whole have gained any concessions or not remains for each local to decide. We made a gallant fight under the circumstances, but the odds were against us. The manufacturers were better organized and better equipped, both in a financial and a communicative way, as they always were informed of what was taking place, and this information was transmitted to each and every member of the N. S. M. A.; not so with us. Just whose fault it was, or who is to blame, is not the purpose of this letter, as I am not in a position to blame anyone connected with the strike. There is but one thing for us, as members, to do, and that is to take our medicine with as good grace as possible. But, brothers, let us bear in mind one thing, and that is, there are too many weak-kneed men in all avocations to make a strike of any sort successful; too many men who are looking out for self to be willing to assist others.

In regard to our Executive Board and our General President, who had this whole matter in hand: If they, by sending out the resolution, admit their inability or incompetency to further serve us, then it behooves us to try an entirely new system. Under the present system we have to admit defeat at almost every point. Why? Because the tools of production are in the hands of the capitalist class, and they are backed by the law of our land, and our laws are backed by the military under the Dick law, therefore they are almost impregnable in their rights. While I consider the privileges they take under these laws are a travesty on justice, yet we see and feel the effect of them just the same, with seemingly no relief for the laboring class. Brothers, there are none of us but know these things exist, and we also know the remedy, and yet we are always howling and damning the capitalists when we are not only "particeps criminis" but are wholly to blame for the state of affairs as they exist today. I am inclined to think our Executive Board has done a wise thing in suspending our General President and then calling for another election. Not that I think they are guilty of any offense, but it certainly shows they are willing to give way, admitting under their administration it was impossible for them to carry out the task assigned to them. This in no way reflects on their honesty of

purpose, for the effect would have been the same under any other set of officers.

Now, brothers, I believe that after we have tried any system and find it works only to our detriment, it is time to abandon it and try something else. Just what else to try is the question. Under the present regime our Executive Board has done all our work, the outcome of it has been defeat. Now let us try the convention plan, or if you please the Democratic or Socialist plan of the Brotherhood, getting together at least biennially, make our own laws and more adequate provision for carrying out our purposes. For us co-operation is the next step. Had we, with the amount we had in our treasury, instead of calling a general strike, used the same money and energy to start a co-operative factory, thereby placing the instruments of industry in the hands of the men who created them, the effect would have been quite different from what it is today. Let us by all means call a convention this fall to consider ways and means whereby we can regain the tools of production and work co-operatively; the least we can do is to fail. If the convention is called, we should send none but our most conservative men to represent us. Let the radicals stay at home, as the time has come to drop all our theorizing and try the practical, for co-operation is a practical certainty and has been in existence for more than a hundred years in England. In fact were it not for co-operation with one another we could not exist as a commercial nation. My plan would be to reorganize our Brotherhood with the understanding that industrial and commercial co-operation be our future motive and our cardinal principle, do away with the strike, sick and death benefit now in vogue and restrict every other expense consistent with good management. Elect by referendum vote fifteen of our best men to formulate a plan to be presented to the Brotherhood for their ratification or rejection. I know there will be some objection to doing away with our sick and death benefits. But, brothers, let us be preparing for our future well-being by having something more than \$5.00 per week to rely on; let us, if needs be, deny ourselves these things in order to have a few thousand dollars in our hands in time of need. We all know we have talked a great deal about co-operation, but we have made no advancement beyond talk. Let us get together with some purpose in mind and do something for our own benefit. Another thing, I would suggest that we defer another election until after we hold a convention and formulate some concerted plan of action.

Now, brothers, think this over and express yourselves in accordance with the past, which we all know; the present, which is here, and the future, which we can make better by a concerted action on our part.

Fraternally yours,

BERT F. MORLEDGE.

BRANCH No. 26, QUINCY, ILL.

Well, we are still on the firing line, and up to the present time have had only one deserter, and that one is a machine man by the name of Henry Bocke. When he returned to work he signed away his liberty, because he signed an agreement that he would quit the union and would be a slave for his master. The boss goes to church every time the bell rings, and still he will allow his slaves to leave the factory on a Saturday night with \$8.00 or \$10.00 for the week's work. Henry Bocke was the first one to desert his fellow men and help one of those wage slave masters. I think that the day will come when he will wish that he had stood by the men and the principles of manhood. When he meets one of the boys he hangs his head in shame. The worst of it is that he had a job and was getting along very well. It is a shame that these fellows were not given some brains to think with.

Well, in regard to the conditions in the shops here, they have about the same bunch of scabs as last reported; that is, skilled men, and there are only three of them.

At the Schott factory they have only the foreman and a few bushwhackers that they have picked up on the street. If the records of the bunch were looked into, I believe you would find that some of them, if they had their just dues, one of them at least, would be in the state's prison, because while he was working for the five and ten-cent store they found some of the goods missing, and he knew where to find them, so they tied the can on him and let him go. But now he is a scab, and the day will come when the firms will find out the kind of dubs they have gotten to their sorrow.

The only thing for the boys to do is to get other jobs and let the trade go, because the firms in the leather industry do not want to treat the men fair, and the sooner we quit the trade the better. It is one of the poorest trades in the country, and I am sure that the boys of No. 26 will stay out a year, if necessary, in order to better their condition.

Wishing all locals the best of success, and with our motto, "Long live our union, brighter as each year goes by."

JOHN KEARNEY,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 27, PUEBLO, COLO.

Well, brothers, perhaps you wouldn't believe it, but this local is very much alive now. Please don't misconstrue the above statement and take it for granted that No. 27 has ever been dead, for such is not the case. It is true that the boys here have had many obstacles put in their way in the past two years, or since the strike was first called in the Frazier dump, but they have all demonstrated the fact, especially to the

firm, that they are men composed of more than the average intelligence found among working men. During our recent trouble they not only dropped their tools and walked out, but stuck to a man, and as a reward they are now enjoying the freedom of union men with a nine hour work day and a substantial increase in piece prices.

The strike is still on at Bob Frazier's, as well as Thomas Flynn's, leaving only the firm of S. C. Gallup operating a fair shop. This firm seems to be trying to do the right thing by their men, and they are not only getting the business, but are turning out first class work, and it wouldn't surprise me if this house don't become the leading producers in the West of harness and saddlery goods in the near future.

The following brothers have been received by transfer recently: Brothers Murphy, Hiedeman, Turner, Norris and Ivie and Earl Bartlett. Brother Norris has since accepted a position with an automobile firm in Detroit, Mich., and left for that city a week ago. Sorry to lose you, Brother Norris, but wish you good luck in your new position.

This local has elected the following officers to serve the ensuing year: President, Ed Smith; Vice-President, E. Blevins; Chaplain, B. J. Murphy; Marshal, R. E. Bartlett; Recording Secretary, John Selig; Guard, E. J. Turner; Organizer, C. Smith; Executive Board, B. J. Murphy, R. E. Bartlett and John Selig.

Brother James Staples paid us a brief visit recently, and he was, as usual, on the water wagon, but he came near getting too much lithia water. Be careful, Jim.

Business in this part of the country seems to be good at present, all U. B. men working.

With best wishes for the success of all locals,

EMMETT BLEVINS,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 28, DALLAS, TEXAS.

The following officers have been elected for the next six months: President, S. E. Berry; Vice-President, B. A. Schuler; Recording Secretary, Sam Shumate; Marshal, John Hooter; Chaplain, Charles Redland; Guard, John Langly; Organizer, W. A. Pickens; Correspondent, Charles D. Smith; Executive Board, Cormick, Redland and Schuler. Brother Danner is our Reading Clerk. Brothers McAnally and Varga are delegates to the central body.

Now, brothers, it becomes your duty to do all in your power to assist your officers, and with your support I see nothing that will prevent this local from making a record that has not been reached by any six months of its existence. When you attend your meeting, come with the understanding that you will stay until adjournment. Probably you are one that is not satisfied at the way things have turned out, but your staying away does not give us a chance to show your opinion on matters of great im-

portance which must come up in the very near future. We want you to come to the hall and take part in our full workings.

We have initiated new members since we returned to work, and have a few applications pending, which makes a very good showing for a starter.

In my next article I will give you a list of things commonly called "scabs," and something else, and most generally something else. I will hold Fido in reserve, and make the application as the cote deserves. I find that there is a vast difference of opinion among members as to the roasting of scabs. Some scabs should be cremated, and every state should pass a law to that effect, for they are, one and all, undesirable citizens. The fragrant sewers have been contaminated by their presence; the atmosphere is permeated with a stench not unlike that of a bubonic plague stricken district. Scabs, read the confession, or last words, of your brother scab at Newark, Ohio, last month. That is your class. Think it over. I will now wash my hands.

Indications are that we will have a bumper crop and a fine trade. Men are in great demand throughout this section, and a great many brothers have drifted this way, but some have not stopped very long, owing to shop conditions. This strike has jarred things all along the line.

Tennison working nine hours, ten hours' pay, and off at noon Saturday, with slight increase on piece work.

Dodson, nine hours, ten hours' pay, one-half day Saturday, piece work about the same.

Padgett and Schoellkopf will have nine hours next week, and I am assured that everything in Dallas will be nine hours by the first of August.

Friends here wish the address of Brother Frank Clark, harness maker. Say, Frank, send your address to the secretary-treasurer.

Knowing that each local will be represented in the columns of the next Journal, and not wishing to crowd the Journal, I will cut mine short.

I have received several letters asking what I meant by an honest piece price. I believe that all crafts will eventually have a day wage. The time is not opportune to inaugurate this change, owing to misunderstandings or class prejudice; that all crafts that have a rotation of work and should be on a piece basis, this price to be established in accordance to justice of man to man. This, I think, will give you an idea. Let all parties concerned do the right thing.

CHAS. D. SMITH,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 30, ST. LOUIS, MO.

The great struggle is now practically over, and the disastrous ending is well known. The great guns have now been trained on us, with the object in view of total annihilation, by that all powerful and great

American association of manufacturers, who are daily telling you how much they have your interest at heart.

I am sorry to have to record our members deserting their standard and fleeing before the attack of the enemy instead of standing to fight to the last ditch, like all brave soldiers do. Where are all the shouters now—those in particular who took upon themselves to roast about the pinhead resolution, and those claiming that victory would be ours in three weeks? Marie, standing alone, showed more common sense than all shouters, who shout one day and turn the next. But let us all profit by our past experience, take our dose, no matter how bitter, and immediately start repairing the damage that has been done, profiting by past mistakes and thereby save ourselves from slavery that will surely follow should we continue in the rut we are in at the present. Let us brush that chip off our shoulders, which some members seem to be carrying for our side, and not the other, to brush off. Let us lay aside all personal dislikes, join hands and once again put our shoulders to the wheel and work in perfect peace and harmony, instead of fighting one another, thereby regaining our fast falling strength for better use. Do not ask any member to do something you would not do yourself. Do not by any means go around knocking a member who is at all times a willing worker because he has done something that does not meet your approval. Do not shout what is he drawing his salary for when we all know the liberality of most locals as to the pay of their officers. And right here let me say that you are especially liberal toward your secretaries, who, after drawing their princely salaries, are out both time and money, and still we wonder why we cannot get officers. Just you try it once and see how you like it.

Let us now lay down our hammers and get to work and contend with one another as to who does the best work for his local, that is, if you wish to better your condition in the future. And do not forget when next election rolls around who had the use of the police, and secured injunctions through the courts, so if you did not want to do as they said they would drive you to it. Always bear in mind how easy it is to secure police protection in time of strike, as though you were a criminal who needed watching. Can you stand for this and much more? If you have any manhood you will not, and if you do not wish to stand for it, vote right by voting the working man's ticket.

J. P. OLIVARRI,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 32, FREMONT, NEB.

No. 32 is not dead by any means. At our last meeting in June we annulled three retiring cards. The first one, the foreman of the Fremont Saddlery Co., Joe Loeffelholz, who landed here ready to eat up the N. S.

M. A. and was shouting unionism from the house tops. However, he has had an awful change of heart since. Just as soon as he was elevated to the foremanship he began to do everything that was mean and contemptible. His first act was to get rid of most of the true blue union men and hire men that he could handle to his own liking. He is an ex-saloon keeper, and certainly does love the booze. It will be to your advantage to give the Fremont Saddlery Co. a wide berth.

Secondly, Windy Jack Haws, one of the Fremont Saddlery Company commercial traveling men, had his retiring card annulled and a \$100.00 fine hangs over his head for coming in off the road and scabbing. Think of it, brothers, actually scabbing in the harness department, a traveling man, a member of the Traveling Men's Association. Thirdly, poor old man H. E. Howell. He really joined the local, but oh! he heaved a sigh when the stamp collector came around. The poor old man admitted he made from \$2.00 to \$3.00 more each week after our price list went into effect, but he just did so hate to give up his quarter, and finally he quit the bench and went to work in the shipping room. Of course the very first opportunity he had to scab he was there; so his card was annulled and he was fined \$50.00 for scabbing.

I do not know how much longer No. 32 can exist, but perhaps by the time this is in print it will be a thing of the past, as there are only a few brothers left. The local gave them permission to return to work under the best conditions they could secure, as there is little hopes of winning out here at present. Some of the boys have secured work in retail shops throughout the country. One went to Chicago, one to South Dakota, and one to Washington, others elsewhere. This place will be a rat hole right. In my opinion the best way to bring these unfair firms to time is to secure work in retail shops.

One of our brothers, a man 58 years old, secured a job at \$16.50 per week. He could never make over \$13.00 here under any circumstances. Retail shops are willing to pay better wages than any of the factories nowadays.

Since the scabs returned to work the firms here have cut the prices wherever they saw fit, without a kick. What a difference!

H. Roy Kuenneth is still licking crumbs from his master's table. What a pity for a man made in the image of the good Lord to sell out his soul and body for a measly pittance.

R. Ashenbrenner is another one of those who lost his honor. He accepted \$10.00 strike benefits the week before he went scabbing, and the day before he went back he tried to collect \$5.00 more. There is little use trying to uplift a man of his caliber.

The crew of the Fremont Saddlery Company comprises eight boys in collar department, and nine men in harness department.

Formerly fifteen to twenty men were employed. So, from all appearances, the strike has given them an awful jolt. No wonder they brought in the traveling man to make up some work. Mr. Knowlton, manager of the saddlery company, gave it out to the daily press that they had work enough made up to run three months, and that they were receiving applications from all over the country from men desirous of going to work, and would soon be working full force. But he must have miscalculated, for none came until our own members deserted. We wonder where the victory comes in. This firm never made any work ahead, so you can imagine the state of affairs.

About three scabs drifted in here from somewhere. I am unable to furnish their names at this writing.

I sincerely hope that all will profit by the lesson learned, and the next time we start will be right. I would favor that all deserters be penalized by compelling them to pay a fine, and further provide that they shall not be eligible for office for a period of four years.

Wishing all locals unbounded success for the future,

— CORRESPONDENT. —

BRANCH No. 35, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

We are still doing business at the old stand by the monument, and the men at the Saddlery Company are enjoying the 10 per cent increase.

The election of officers brought the following results: President, Charles E. Wilcox; Recording Secretary, David F. Newman; Chaplain, Brother Boetcher; Marshal, S. S. Smith; Organizer, Charles W. Ryan; Guard, Elate Gwinup; Member of Executive Committee, Martin L. Williams.

The organizing work will be plentiful and we think that in selecting Brother Ryan we could not have picked a better man, as his flow of talk is wonderful, and it will take a lot of that article to round the leather workers in this town up.

Our worthy and esteemed president, Joseph R. Lumley, by the unanimous vote of the Labor Day committee was chosen grand marshal, and will lead the forces of organized labor in the Labor Day parade. He should make a swell equestrian, as he has straddled a stitching horse for 10, these many years. We have placed Brother Lumley in nomination for first vice-president, and by this time I suppose you all have received a circular setting forth his qualities for the office.

Well, this is all at present, so I will close.

— DAVID F. NEWMAN, Correspondent. —

BRANCH No. 36, WACO, TEXAS.

Well, brothers, my last month's correspondence was short, and I am afraid not very explicit; but that was my first, and I

guess I was timid, but that has gone for good, I hope.

Business is good here in all lines of trade, and the prospects for good crops are very encouraging in this part of the country.

Mr. Fred Askew, a retired harness maker, was in the shop the other day, and says he is going out to Marble Falls and Llano, Texas, to fish and eat ripe chicken. Now I don't pretend to understand his meaning as to ripe chicken, only I just imagine it is good by the way he said it. Well, Fred, old boy, hope you enjoy your trip and have a good time while there.

Well, we go to work tomorrow, July 11, at nine hours per day, for which we have waited patiently. The old saying is, "All things come to those who wait."

The strike seems to be about settled in this part of the country, and it is our duty to get busy and get things to running smoothly again, for it seems a good many of the brothers think we haven't gained a thing. But let me tell you, brothers, we have gained far more than is as yet even suspected by many, for in the first place we get nine hours per day and substantial increases in wages. Of course there will be a few who haven't sense enough to see the gains that have been made, and say the organization has outlived its usefulness; but just give them enough rope, and sooner or later they will hang themselves.

Now, brothers, is the time to show your true colors and go to the meetings and help us fully reorganize our forces, for we have gained in part, and some future day we will come out entirely on top. Some of the brothers seem to be all out of sorts because we didn't win a clear and clean fight, but if at first we don't succeed we will try until we do. For our motto should be, and I believe is, "Never say die," and we will uphold it through thick and thin. Remember, brothers, that the next time we call a conference with the N. S. M. A., they will be more than apt to have it in their power to act, and quickly, too, for we have shown them that we can fight, and if we are forced to we will do so again. Brothers, just remember when in your meditations of what you lost and gained by this strike, that the bosses have lost far more than we have, and gained nothing as a whole. Some, in fact, have already closed their doors, and others are preparing to follow in their wake; so we are on top, and will remain so until the final roll is called.

We had a few of our brothers leave town before the settlement, and these haven't returned as yet, and perhaps will remain away indefinitely. Well, we wish you one and all success wherever you may be.

Now, taking everything into consideration, we have benefited by this strike. In fact, this strike has done me as an individual good, because it was the first one I was ever in, and never before did I realize that organized labor possessed such strength and fighting ability. Just remember, brothers, what our forefathers went through for us,

and the fight they made for our freedom, and your blood will run cold at the very thought of being a scab. Now we can see who are true blue, and when we get as well organized as we were prior to this trouble, we will know that no traitors lurk among us. Just imagine what a noble fight we could make then.

W. J. CONNAWAY,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 43, MONTREAL, CAN.

Although Local No. 43 has as yet only a small membership, they manage to attend every meeting. Several of our members have lately requested me to send something to the Journal, so that they would, I suppose, have the pleasure of seeing what I would write about, as I seldom talk very much. I, having an idle minute, a bottle of ink and some paper and a few pens handy, am inditing these few thoughts without malice to anyone, and only good wishes to those who have the forbearance and patience to read it to the finish. Of course the first thing that strikes my mind is the late strike. I hate strikes, and contend that they should only be called as a matter of last resort, but when called all who take part in them should fight, fight, fight to the last ditch.

Our officers may or may not have made blunders, but you must not blame them too much. When you feel inclined to blame the men you trusted to look after your interests to the best of their ability, just stop one minute and place yourself in their shoes and think what you would have done, then you will come to the conclusion that they had a bigger job on their hands than you thought of.

I would just say here that I agree with the correspondent of No. 56 in what he says in the latter part of his letter about strikes. At some other time I may write more fully on labor conditions as I have seen them lately, and on what I think is the great mistake of the U. B.

I see that the General President in his report recommends that the Journal be discontinued as a free copy. I hope such will not be adopted, as lots of good brothers have nothing else to show for what they have paid into their union. Some of them find dues heavy enough, and this would be tantamount to increasing their dues fifty cents a year, and I know that by distributing the Journal free to non-members it acts as an organizer and tends to build up a strong local.

We formerly heard a lot from Local No. 54, but lately it seems to have dried up somewhat. What went wrong there?

We had some boys from Milwaukee with us, and to use an American phrase, "they have the goods." We must have had the pick of the lot. They went back some time ago, and we hope are doing as well as could be expected.

Well, I will close now, wishing all locals good times and the best of luck.

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 48, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Local No. 48 meets the first Wednesday of the month at our hall in Commercial Alley, and all visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.

Brothers, our local is still in the line of progress, and the present outlook seems very bright. At a special meeting we initiated two more members. They are R. Bird and C. Montague, formerly of the Whitney & Co. firm. They are at work at L. P. Rice's.

Brother Lange at this writing is back to work, but he is not in the best of health. All the boys are glad to see him back and hope he will stay.

Brother Theo. Gerhart was in a very serious plight, he having trouble with his eyes. Some time ago the brother lost the sight of one of his eyes, and now he has trouble with the other, thus necessitating an operation to save the last light of his life. He is doing very nicely at present. All the boys sympathize with the brother and hope for a speedy recovery.

Brother F. Sauer has had a very grave misfortune also, he having lost his wife. All the boys extend their sympathy to the heart-broken brother, and a committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions.

Brothers, I observed in our Journal that the Clinton Saddlery Company asks their employes to sign away their rights, and I think that any fair-minded American citizen who signs such an agreement might as well be in jail, because there he will work less hours, and is sure of his daily bread. I think that any firm that will do anything like that don't want good, competent mechanics, because all good men belong to the U. B. of L. W. on H. G. Any man who signs away his rights is not a mechanic, but a darn fool.

Brothers, at this writing we expect a clash between the car men and the W. O. Railway & Gas Light Co. They ask an increase in wages. The company was asked to compromise, but they started the same old familiar cry, "We are losing money," and I think that the boys will make them lose some more, because this union is the strongest organized body of men in our city. They are about 1,800 strong, and you will judge that we may have to do some walking by the time this is published.

Brothers, I noticed in our last Journal that several more locals have better conditions since last report, and was very glad to see that the dream of the N. S. M. A. was busted.

Brothers, I think that our motto could be changed to, "We don't know what we can do until we try," as many of us did not know we could get better conditions until we tried.

I will close for this time, hoping all is well.

V. STEINFELS, JR.,
Correspondent.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our brother, F. Sauer, and

Whereas, The said brother has sustained one of the greatest and saddest losses he has ever experienced; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 48, U. B. of L. W. on H. G., extend their heartfelt sympathy in the hour of his bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be published in our Journal.

V. STEINFELS, JR.,
WM. H. WIBKER,
C. BLUMM,
Committee.

BRANCH No. 49, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Local No. 49 meets at Richelleu Hall, corner Ninth and Plum streets, the first and third Mondays of each month. Now, brothers, read this over again and don't forget to show your faces.

We held our semi-annual election and elected the following: President, C. Gels; vice-president, G. Overhans; marshal, Henry Melrose; recording secretary, J. Schnorbusch; executive board, Elchardt, H. Melrose and G. Neidhardt; guard, G. Neidhardt; chaplain, C. F. Ulrich. This brother is known perhaps throughout the entire Brotherhood as an earnest, hard worker for the U. B., and also a great fisherman, wherefore he received the name of Skippy.

We have for secretary-treasurer an old reliable stand-pat brother, Frank Vonderheide.

This local has also renominated Brother Baker for general president. We, in our minds, think this man as good a president as the Brotherhood has ever had, consequently the above action.

Business in this section is at a standstill; not very rushing.

We would like to hear from some of our old members who are roaming throughout the country, and if you wish likewise we will be glad to make mention of it in our monthly Journal.

CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 52, AUSTIN, TEX.

After sixteen weeks' suspension of work the strike came to an end on July 9, and all U. B. men that desired to do so returned to work, including some that had left town. Just as soon as the W. T. Wroe firm gets in a supply of leather there will be plenty of work for those who have gone to other towns to work.

The most encouraging news that we can give you is that every member of No. 52

stuck to his local, and we never heard a single complaint. We stood together until we received a written proposition from the firm, which was very agreeable to all, and after a few verbal details we returned to work nine hours for a day's work with a 10 per cent increase for piece workers.

Brother Dennes Quinn, who had gone to Dallas to work, has returned to his home and family. He prefers Austin as a town to live in.

Brother H. T. Allison came back from Galveston where he had worked while the strike was on. He has charge of the machine department again.

Some of our members have found other means of making a living and will not tackle the leather business again, unless there is nothing else to do.

News being scarce, I will close for this time, hoping all will turn out well before a great while.

H. N. JURGENSEN,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 55, MARIETTA, OHIO.

The subject on which I am writing is one that we are all confronted with in pursuit of better conditions, the title to which is "Superstition and Prejudice," a condition caused by false teaching, which necessarily produces a degraded people and bad environment. To obliterate a condition of this character is a gigantic task; it can only be accomplished by proper organization and education of the workers. Superstition and prejudice is due to the present isolated condition of the workers throughout the world. There is but one way to place the workers on an equality with one another, and that is through an organization based on scientific principles and economic in form. There is no chance for promoting the best interests of the workers unless this course is pursued. Mr. Gifford Pinchot, who spoke in St. Paul a few weeks ago, did not go far enough in his recommendations for better conditions, as he stated in his remarks "that when political parties come to be badly led, when their leaders lose touch with the people, when their object ceases to be everybody's welfare and somebody's profit, it was time to change the leaders." In my opinion, the most practical thing to do is to change the system that produces unscrupulous leaders. To do this involves organization and education, not division and class distinction. Organization and solidarity on the economic field is a logical source of protection when action becomes necessary, and should, therefore, be sought by those who need it, which is the fellow that produces and delivers the goods. Labor economically organized invariably becomes class conscious as to their material interests, and politically cast their vote in the same spirit, as political action is always a reflex on the economic power. To follow the trend of events as trusts and economics will prove in lieu of keen competition, so

will the workers that produce the wealth of the world. No amount of government regulation or restrictive legislation will prevent the natural course of modern industrial development nor economic evolution. Incentive for profit leads many to unscrupulous acts, but justice and righteousness will prevail in the end, despite all opposition.

Henry Clay once said: "I would rather be right than be president of the United States." His principle is foreign to some of our present administrators of justice; they would rather be wrong for the sake of prestige and power than to lose an opportunity to lord it over their fellowman. This same selfish spirit prevails in the eight-hour struggle of the Brotherhood on the part of the membership. Division of interest; in their own ranks make the other fellow master of the situation. Selfishness and prejudice are two unknown factors in the ranks of the manufacturers' association.

Up to the present time the workers have been organized from the standpoint that the concern of one is an injury to all, whereas the manufacturers are organized from the standpoint that an injury to one is the concern of all. Economic solidarity; get this under your hat. Organization without it is utterly impossible; it cannot be applied in craft unionism.

S. W. CUSTER,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 56, PORTLAND, ORE.

Branch No. 56 meets at the same old stand, 205½ First street, at Bartenders' Hall. Members of the craft who are in any way inclined to help the cause of union labor along are at all times welcome.

At our last regular meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, J. W. Davis; vice-president, C. V. Voss; recording secretary, A. J. Peterson; chaplain, A. Baumgartner; marshal, James Davis; guard, Mark Rolfson.

Conditions in Portland have settled down to where they formerly were before the strike, with a slight increase in pay. A few of our good brothers have found it necessary to depart for other fields. However, we have some good men among the new arrivals, such as Wright, Peterson and a few others that I failed to get their names. I am pleased to report also that none have died during the last month.

Now, just a word to the man who does not belong to the union of his craft. If you are hesitating about joining your fellow craftsmen in their efforts to better their conditions, why hang back and put this most important matter off from time to time? It is your most solemn duty to get in line and thereby help things along, for if you do not you are not only doing yourself an injustice but you are holding back others that would otherwise be in the fold. You probably smile and ask, why should I join the union? In answer to this I will

give several good and sufficient reasons why you should: Because in the first place you are entitled to sick and death benefits according to length of membership, unless such sickness is caused by your own immoral habits, or the excessive use of alcoholic beverages; because a union tends to raise wages—this is proven by all sorts of evidence; because it prevents reduction in wages—reduction is rarely known to well organized bodies because it aids in getting shorter hours—unorganized trades work the longer hours; because association is the distinguishing feature of the age—men of affairs and executive ability set the example in the business world because it gives men self-reliance—a servile boss truckler is not a free man; because it is a good investment—no other investment gives back so large returns for expenditure of time and money; because it teaches co-operation—when labor co-operates they will own the world; because it curbs selfishness—the grab all is toned down by the fear of the opinion of his fellow mechanics; because it makes the shop a better place to work in—the foreman bully cannot bully the union man; because it helps the family—more money, comforts and a better opportunity to improve your social condition; because your own common sense approves it—what argument can you bring against it? Because it is American, the highest possible standard of livelihood is none too good for our brothers; because it is immediate—you do not have to wait for your grandchildren to reap the benefits; because it is necessary—it stands as a bulwark for the defense of labor. Organize and get what you are entitled to.

Reports from all over the country indicate that there is a growing desire on the part of labor to organize. The workers have lived on political promises for a long time now, and find it a very slim diet, and when the conviction finally takes deep root in the minds of the wage earners, that it is only through organization that they can expect real and lasting improvement in their condition, there will be a growth in the trade union movement of this country that will shake the very foundation of the social and industrial world. Vote and you will get full returns of splendid promises; join your trades union and you will get shorter hours, more wages and general improved conditions, and finally emancipation.

I will conclude with a reverie of the harness maker:

Behold the harness maker; he riseth early in the morning, while the dew is wet on the pavement and the blinds of the corner saloon are yet down, and wendeth his weary way to the crowded street car and looketh in vain for a seat, for the hour of work draweth nigh, and his muscles are yet sore from the labors of yesterday. Mighty are his strokes as he poundeth the harness leather into curlious shapes and forms; he slicketh it with wood and bone and rubbeth it till it shineth like the glow-

ing sun; he gumeth the edges until it looks good forever, for he knoweth not the hour or the day when it may be returned for repairs, for even though it wear well, but breaketh from bad usage, he knoweth full well that he shall be held responsible and the wrath of the boss shall fall on his head, so he liveth in fear and trembling, lest he should offend one of them. He worketh while the day lasteth and far into the night; he tryeth all manner of experiments and devises and testeth new ideas that are abroad in the land. He seeketh the tool catalogue for tools that lessens his toil and increases his pay that his harness may be known throughout the length and breadth of the land, and that each man shall say unto his neighbor: "So he maketh the best." Verily I say unto ye that the path of the harness maker is not strewn with roses, his expenses are many and his pay exceedingly small; he sticketh to righteous dealings, and giveth the boss harness of such great strength that they marvel at their endurance, and sayeth unto their brethren: "I give unto this man a steady job, because he doeth things well, and faileth me not, when I am in sore need. Go, thou, and do likewise." And now may success and happiness in great measure abide with thee, and may your pockets be filled to overflowing with the coin of the realm, even to the end of the year.

P. S.—I trust that none of the religiously inclined brothers will take offense at this article.

MANLEY DAVIS,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 64, ATLANTA, GA.

Local No. 64 meets every second and fourth Thursday night in each month at 14½ South Forsythe street. All U. B. brothers are invited to attend our meetings when in our midst. Our members are all in the best of health.

Brother A. F. Newman has racked his kit at D. Goldin's; glad to have you with us again, Albert.

Brother T. H. Reeder is with us for awhile from Valdosta; he says nothing stirring in South Georgia.

Brother M. L. Manley is with us again. He is with Morris; Susie is a true blue.

The following brothers have been transferred to No. 64 from No. 63, as they surrendered their charter: D. A. Merritt, C. H. Martin, George Haslett and K. C. Murphy.

We lost three members by the suspension route this month. I will not say who they are, but one of them was a surprise to the writer, as he always said no man could work in the shop where he was unless he was a union man. He was a charter member of No. 64. We never can tell who will be a has-been.

Brother W. M. Jackson is the happiest of No. 64's members. The stork stopped at his home and left an eight-pound girl. The last report mother and baby doing well.

We have elected the following officers for the next term: President, L. B. Dowda; vice president, W. A. Mayfield; recording secretary, T. M. Maffit; guard, G. D. Thompson; marshal, A. F. Newman; chaplain, M. R. Wootin; Journal correspondent, E. Hawkins; executive board, G. D. Thompson, J. M. Jackson and F. H. Lingenberg; delegates to A. F. of L., T. H. Reeder, A. F. Newman and E. O. Hawkins.

Business is very good here at this time. All U. B. men are at work.

E. O. HAWKINS,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 80, ROCKFORD, ILL.

Well, brothers, it seems rather queer that news should be scarce at this stage of the game, especially in localities where strikes are still on. However, this appears to be very much the case, according to the size of our last Journal. Now, as far as material for news goes, Local No. 80 could furnish enough of that stuff to make a pretty good size Journal in itself; yet there was not a line in the July issue to tell the Brotherhood of the wonderful things that have taken place here recently.

Take old honest Joe's case for instance, the grand old war horse that fought like a bear at the head of this local for the past six months; the man who swore by the hair of his bald head that he would hold out until the last dog was hung, and then some. Would you believe it, brothers, this honest Joe war horse sold out for \$10. Yes, sir, honor, principle and the right to say he owned his own soul all went for the price of a half-grown pig, right at the very time that common scabs were selling at \$25 a head. Talk about material, why the jungles wouldn't be in it. Then take the case of Gideon Taylor, saddle hand, who sold himself to the boss after using his daughter that worked in a telephone office for a spy on other disloyal members, who were giving news to the firm by telephone. However, he is getting his for fair, as he no sooner sold out than things began to happen that would get even a scab's goat. According to newspaper reports, his son, Louis Taylor, got cutting up monkey shines with a very respectable young lady of this city, and just to show what a hit he made with her the young lady had him arrested. Then, after spending a night in jail, the judge made him pay the costs and sent him out to some bug house to have a new set of brains put in his head. A good title for the above would be the scum of England.

Many changes have taken place here in the past few months; notable among them is the fact that the firm of Hess & Hopkins is at this writing a strictly closed shop. Talk about slavery, why it is no comparison. It isn't bad enough to know that we have to work for these sanctimonious robbers in order to make a scanty living, but when it gets so bad that a man has to sell his very soul in order to get in-

side of these dirty sweatshops, it is high time for some radical change. Now, then, what are we going to do about it? Try the same thing over again? Let us hope not.

The experience of this strike should be a great lesson to the leather workers, and one experience of this kind ought to be plenty. As a matter of fact, the pure and simple trades union is very much a thing of the past, so far as it pertains to work done in factories where advanced machinery has placed the old-time mechanic in a position that leaves him practically without a trade.

Of course, the bricklayer, plumber and most trades in connection with building industry are still doing fairly well, but it must be taken into consideration that the people who work at these trades still own the tools they have to work with, which is not the case in other industries; then, again, it is an utter impossibility for one-tenth of the working people to control the labor situation; the odds against them are too great to overcome. So it is obvious that what we need today is not a trades union, but an industrial union; this would give everyone who has to work for a living an organization to belong to, instead of only those who think they are mechanics. Much more could be said along these lines, but space will not permit it at this time.

Local No. 80 is not in favor of sending Brother Pfeiffer or anyone else to the next A. F. of L. convention, and it is hoped that other locals will take the same stand. The reason for this is too well known already for any more explanation.

The head of the firm of H. & H. seems to have given up all hopes of fulfilling the assertion he made some time ago to the effect that he could make better mechanics in thirty days than certain undesirables who had previously been in his employ. Several thirty days have passed since the strike began, but we can safely say that no mechanics have been made up to this time. Of course, it may be that the Rockford product is a poor material to work on.

We understand that the little Czar has gone on a fishing trip. Oh, you scabs! look out for the goblin man, or he may get you.

Quite a few of the boys have secured positions outside the trade, and are doing fairly well. We still have sixty-eight members in good standing against forty-five in the slave pit. This is not so bad at all, brothers. Look at the showing made by Local No. 1, the home of the organization, too. When do we move? Let it be soon.

Now, brothers, get your thinking caps on; always bear in mind that the working man has nothing to lose but his chains. The losers in this fight were the ones who sold their manhood and left an everlasting stain on those that have the misfortune of belonging in the family of a scab.

The following members secured work elsewhere and are in good standing: Hugh Tighe, F. C. Weissner, Frank Simons, J. H. Sayers, S. L. Shelter, R. Edmonston, M. W.

Paul, J. J. Santry, M. Jacobi, Moses Ostic, Jack Zimmerman, Paul Foertsch, W. Feingold, J. W. Erskine, B. Schroeder, E. C. Martin, Al Doren, Ben Hering, L. G. Gunn, M. L. Manley, H. Klacous, Ed Peters, M. M. Salinas, V. H. Shario, E. Steffens.

List of H. & H. scabs to date: Wm. Anderson, Oscar Anderson, Alfred Antaya, F. C. Allen, W. J. Brown, S. Blask, Wm. Beckman, Abe Crozier, Reuben Card, Alex Chisholm, Angelo Ciamfoni, John Dobler, John Dengler, Otto Evers, Harry Ellis, Wm. Hawley, Ernest Holtman, Joe Harrigan, A. K. Jacobson, Albert T. Jensen, Alfred L. Jensen, Walle Jensen, Al Larson, Olof Loy, A. Lachman, Ed Luethye, T. Lucas, Ed McDonald, J. W. McDonald, A. C. Maxwold, Robt. Monchief, L. Murray, John Miller, Arthur B. Othmer, Tony Pfau, Albert Pfau, J. T. Peterson, Emil Pearic, Fred Reinert, C. J. Russell, Jas. W. Scott, Henry Theler, Gideon Taylor, F. C. Weber, F. D. Yeakle, Wm. Yeakle, C. G. Stansbury.

Fraternally yours,

— CORRESPONDENT.

BRANCH No. 106, DECATUR, IND.

Local No. 106 meets as usual the first and third Fridays at the Decatur Band Hall. Business is not rushing at this writing, but all U. B. men are at work. Brother H. Streit has been in the hospital at Fort Wayne for the past six weeks, and from all reports his condition is very low, but we all hope for his speedy recovery.

Brother Otto Hessert, our secretary-treasurer, goes to Fort Wayne to have a finger taken off in a day or two, on account of an unnatural growth on that member, which has caused him a lot of suffering of late. I am sure the members of Local No. 106 will be glad to see you back at your old stand again.

Brothers H. Gamp and G. Glass went to Fort Wayne the other day to see the circus, but when they got there they stepped into one of them German beer gardens and forgot all about the circus. Well, you cannot blame the boys, as Decatur is one of those dry towns—why, even the river went dry since the last election, and that is not the worst of it; we haven't had any rain since the town went dry. But one thing we have got in this town, and that is a good firm to deal with and a shop card hanging up in sight of everyone. We also have a nine-hour agreement signed up for one year, with a 10 per cent increase. This happy bunch of leather workers are willing to do everything in their power to make the harness business a success for the Shaffer Harness Co. They are novices in the wholesale business, and if Local No. 106 can do anything to make the business profitable by turning out good work, you can rest assured that the boys will do it.

Brothers G. Johnson, Harry Braden and Alex Tanvas have moved here from South Bend. Brother G. Johnson is operating a machine; H. Braden is holding down a har-

ness bench, and A. W. Tanvas a cutting bench.

Brother Wm. Hensel went back to South Bend to work at the cutting bench there, and Brother Oscar Schwiteck left for Decatur, Ill. Success be with you, brothers.

As we are about to have a convention, it should be the duty of every local to select their best material for delegates, so that the meeting will prove successful in every way. Let this convention form the basis for a grand new brotherhood, that we will be in a position to face the N. S. M. A. and turn the tables on them the very next time they say fight.

Heartily wishing all locals success,
A. W. TANVAS.
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 115, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Local No. 115 is still doing business at the old stand in Labor Hall the second and fourth Fridays, and all members except one working eight hours in closed shop.

Notwithstanding the statements sent out by Storey & Campbell that the strike was settled, this firm is still unfair and will be kept that way until they are ready to do business with the U. B. We have this firm on the toboggan, and if we meet with the same success in the future as in the past, in a short while they will be in a worse condition than when they started in business only a few years ago with a capital of a month's rent, a few buckles, some leather, a little thread and beeswax, with lots of luck. They increased their business so rapidly that they forgot it was necessary to have men to fill the benches and so filled them with rats. The rats, however, are dying fast. You know how rats desert a sinking ship.

Oh, you Eastern locals! And this goes for both sides of that imaginary line. Wake up and get in the game. Are you any worse off than other locals that are making a fight. Your firms' traveling men say they cannot get leather workers enough to fill orders that they are forced to take, and still you hang back. Turn your eyes to Los Angeles, and I do not believe there is a worse place for opposition on the face of the earth; if they can fight, so can you. But you would not have to fight, only make a stand and you will get part of yours.

We have two propositions submitted to us by the executive council, one in regard to canceling the last election. Now, there is one thing we must submit to, and that is the will of the majority, and when a question is put and carried that should settle it. The officers who were elected received three-fifths of the vote cast, and the other two-fifths of our members were certainly in favor of the men or they would have come to the meetings to vote against them. All of the newly elected have been in office for over two years, and members have had a chance to see what was in them; so if they,

the majority, think they are right, I am willing to follow where they lead.

In regard to the convention, we should have had one long ago, and it becomes more necessary all the time. I hope each local will see that they have a delegate there when it is called, as every local can send a delegate if it wants to, without working a hardship on its members. There is just one thing that would be better than a general convention, and that is district conventions, and they to send one delegate to a meeting; have each section of the jurisdiction call a meeting and express their wishes, then get these representatives together. We would then be getting down to brass tacks, and find out what we really did want.

In conclusion, as this is my last correspondence in regard to the strike. I see some correspondents finding fault with the general officers and some with other locals. To my mind there are only two troubles, one is with ourselves, barring no one, and the other is lack of discipline.

We will all be able to learn a lesson from this struggle, and while it has not been the success that some looked for, it has not been a failure. We have seen our faults and gained some concessions, and others will get theirs shortly. We have also learned the manufacturers a lesson, and not least, but foremost, the lesson that you must ask and ask darn strong to receive.

With best wishes to sister locals.

A. LETROADEC,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 116, SCRANTON, PA.

Three years ago the coming 4th day of August, Local No. 116, U. B. of L. W. on H. G. was organized with less than thirty members, and within one year was reduced by death and withdrawals to less than twenty-five members. While the actual number was below twenty; yet, with these remaining few, we have kept our organization close to organized labor lines. We have donated liberally to other locals who were struggling along under less favorable circumstances and more opposition than we had.

Not until the present season has anything occurred to mar the good feeling existing between employers and our members, but owing to the increased prices in the necessities of life and increased house rent, coupled with the fact, that the leather workers wage scale was far below other mechanics, made it compulsory for the leather workers of this city to ask the small advance of ten per cent on the wage scale then prevailing and 7½ hours work for Saturday instead of 9 hours as under the old agreement.

To this the employers would not consent and the following Monday morning all union workmen remained out, which condition continued until the following Saturday night at 9 o'clock when all agreements were signed

and the following Monday morning at 7:30 a. m. work was resumed and apparent good feeling was restored, and the little cloud that scarcely got above the horizon was dispelled, leaving no mark of its invasion.

Yours fraternally,

G. R. STILES,
Secretary.

BRANCH No. 166, MADISON, WIS.

Branch No. 166 is still trying to breathe, but it is a pretty hard breath. Some of the boys look as if they had just gotten over a bad case of yellow fever, and it started when they began to say that there was a yellow streak at Headquarters. I told them it was all bosh, but some of them would not have it that way, and so they got the yellow streak themselves. Since last write-up we have drifted on the rock of lonesome, and it is the rock that will forever stand out prominent and alone, for we will be mighty lonesome before we will reorganize again with such a bunch of lepers. Just think of it, we had the game down all right and fine when some of our crew done the Benedict Arnold trick, and there you are.

Brother Legers, up at Green Bay, says he will never go back to old slavery again. He would rather carry the hod. If they had all been like George, it would have been a different tale to tell. He is one of the true blues that you can depend upon to the last ditch. If any of the brothers ever run across him, give him the glad hand. It is brothers like him that makes me so bitter against the miserable scab; gives his last dollar and works for his board, and then let a scab eat up the good things.

Whether this strike was well advised or not, we went into it, and it looks as if we had lost out, but we can never go in again with the smallpox lot that betrayed us; and to hold together we have got to first devise some way to get these worms off the earth, for to compromise or sympathize with them; we will die first. No, never, we are a hater of the pest, and this bunch of pests came from the low spots of the earth; they were born low, they are low, and they are too blasted low for us to ever associate with again, so please don't ask us; but we are so insignificant that we were not mentioned in the report of strikes still on. Our little bunch had to see all the rest that were out mentioned but disconsolate No. 166.

Good bye brothers, when the roll is called, we will be there.

R. J. WILSON,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 168, CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

No. 168 meets second and fourth Fridays of each month, corner of First St. and University Ave.

Well, brothers, you all know my time has expired as correspondent, but will take the pleasure in writing once more, as none of the newly elected officers have been in-

stalled, but when they are the new correspondent will give you the full list.

I think our Executive Council made a good move when they changed the months for the election of General Officers, and it would be still better to do likewise in local elections, as it is more interesting than the regular form of meeting. You all know that it takes something pretty interesting to get the boys out to the meetings this hot weather.

I want to make a suggestion, which I know will do no harm, if no good, but I presume the officers higher up will take care of this matter, which I am going to speak of. I will first say the local organizer should do his duty, and he knows what it is; by the aid of the local organizer the General President can secure the names of every scab in the United States, and by having their names on file at headquarters, it is an easy matter to trace them and keep them on the run.

I trust that we will see different laws in our constitution in the near future, and perhaps a few locals or a few individual U. B.'s won't have to bear all the burdens. This thing of a few having to do it all is getting pretty old.

Since No. 168's last correspondence there has been considerable changing or in other words, traveling. Brothers Lee Allen, Joe William, Joe Helman, Mike Burgraff and Roy Jones have left us and we have two newcomers, whose names I have not secured. Brother Hill has also left us.

The Fourth of July celebrations and vacations were something great, especially the way St. Louis filled up with leather workers. They say Brother Henton walked to St. Louis and by wagon road at that. Brother Van Isegham was there and come back with a wrist brace on. He said it was pretty hard work lifting those heavy ones up when a man wasn't used to it. This is a dry town you know.

They say Brother Rob Cannon is traveling on the road now, looking for a boarding house. But talk about your vacations, Brother Ham took ten days off and he says he killed three wild turkeys and twenty-seven mud-hens and of course we believe him.

Brother Ellis intends to purchase a swell farm of three hundred and twenty acres; he is going to build a house on it and raise h—.

Brother Ben Cannon has been elected marshal, and has purchased a brand new gun and club. He says he is going to round up the delinquents. That's the stuff, round up the walker.

With best wishes to all locals, I am for the label.

FRED CANNON,
Correspondent.

BRANCH No. 173, STOCKTON, CAL.

Local No. 173 has changed meeting nights from Thursday to Friday nights. We now

meet the second and fourth Fridays of the month.

As our correspondence got side-tracked or lost last month, I will try and make up for it this time, and not growl about the other not being published. There has been some real good things happened here since our last writing. To start with, W. H. Schaffer, after holding out for four months signed up to work eight hours and mighty glad to get the chance, as he has only secured one man in the four months, and he only lasted about a week or until we got a chance to talk to him, so we can consider ourselves lucky. The one was Slim Werner from Sacramento.

It was not such an easy job to get Schaffer, for at the last moment we nearly lost him by one of our over anxious members butting in. After Schaffer sent for the committee to make a settlement, and all ready to sign for eight hours, this same guy butts in with the proposition that Schaffer quit retailing and work nine hours. What do you think of that after working for four months to get an agreement at all, and this man working eight hours himself, propose for Schaffer to sign up for nine hours. What a chance that would have given the other shops. The nine hours first came in when No. 57 went back; there was a great howl here but the boys all stuck out for eight hours, and we have now got it in all the shops.

While No. 173 has been lucky in not having scabs come in here, three or four of the boys from here, or I don't know as they deserve to be called boys, left here and went scabbing, when there was plenty of work here at less hours. One guy by the name of Andruss, who was instrumental in starting this local, took out his retiring card here and went to Seattle to scab, also Bonehill scabbed at Seattle. His right name is Willis R. Sampson.

Since our last writing, George Burkholder of Local No. 12 has deposited his card here; glad to have you with us, brother, and good luck to you.

Shorty Bennet is also with us and running the machine at C. Rodder's. Glad to have you with us, Shorty, as a few old heads are a great help to a young local.

There has been quite a lot of talk going on here about Bennet taking Brother Bease's job, but let me say right here that Bennet was in the right all the time, for I saw the letter that C. Rodder wrote to Wagner of the Campbell Machine Co. asking him to get them a good man, and he got Bennet. Well, Bennet gets the job, and then Pease complains about him coming here and taking his job. A firm has a perfect right to hire capable men to operate their plant. Just because you are a union man is no sign you shall have a life long job with a certain firm. Personally Pease is a fine fellow, but I have got my opinion of a fellow who after being fired comes back and cries for a job and then blames another for the trouble. As for Bennet, I need not say anything about him, as all who know

him, and he is pretty well known, know him to be all right and honest in all his dealings.

After we found out the truth of the matter and put it to Brother Pease straight, he quit his job and left. The last report we heard, he was running a machine in Oakdale. Well, good luck brother, and may things look better for you there.

We have taken in two new members, S. Macormick and S. Norton. We have held no election as yet, but will try and get them together next Friday night.

Well, brothers, I will ring off for this time, hoping some of these guys who are so anxious to work nine hours will get their reward some day.

Fraternally yours,

E. J. SHEEHAN,
Correspondent.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Shelbyville, Tenn.

For the benefit of the members of our organization, I will give you a correct statement regarding an attempt to organize a local branch of the U. B. of L. W. on H. G. in the town of Shelbyville, Tenn. Several days prior to May 28th, a brother by the name of Gunn had passed among the boys employed by the Robinson & McGill Mfg. Co. shop, where he was also employed, and secured the names of some ten or twelve non-union men, who agreed to meet with the six union men from other locals on the following Sunday, May 29th, for the purpose of organizing a local. On Saturday evening, however, Brother Gunn was informed that his services were no longer desired for the reason that he had not treated the firm right by laying off one day, some three or four weeks previous. At any rate we had a meeting on Sunday the 29th of May and organized a local, elected officers, raised the necessary charter fee of \$12.00. The following Monday being a legal holiday, I could not get a money order, so in the meantime another harness maker who worked at another shop asked me to hold the application over until the next day, Tuesday, and he would see his brother, as they both wanted their names on the application. I held the application over and was glad of it afterwards, as the foreman at the Robinson McGill shop fired two union men Tuesday morning, and told them that the balance of us, meaning the U. B. men, would get it sooner or later. So on the following Saturday, June 4th, they fired three more of the U. B. men, myself included, and when they were urged to give a reason for firing us, we were told that it was because we were union men—and had tried to organize a local. Now, mind you, this foreman carries a retiring card issued by Local No. 69, which he has grossly disgraced and dishonored, and for \$20.00 per week furnished the manager with all information that was needed, as they took care to fire one of the non-union men so as to cut our number down below ten, so we could not get the charter.

But when they fired the last three U. B. men, those who had signed the application quit and come out with us without being asked by any one to do so.

The manager, W. J. McGill, had said that we should not have a local union in that town, as we did not need one, and he was determined to prevent one being organized. The only thing left for these men to do was to walk out, McGill having declared that if a man couldn't work for him without belonging to a union, he did not need him at all. Now, this fellow R. E. McCreary, who had all along been considered just an ordinary common, cheap harness maker of the Buford, Ga., type, who never worked for anybody except Bona Allen, went up there and turned traitor on the U. B. as well as on Bona Allen, as he had in his possession a cost sheet and a marked catalogue, the property of the Allen factory, so you know the rest. The supposition is that McCreary contracted with the Robinson-McGill Co. to take charge of their enormous harness factory, the building is fully 60 feet long and about 40 feet wide, with the understanding that he would keep down any attempt to organize the place, as he asked me several weeks before if I was going to try and organize a local at that place. I told him that I had thought the matter over a little. He then asked me what would I do if the manager was to tell him to fire me. I replied that when any man attempted to curtail my liberty that I was willing to quit or be fired either, or to die if needs be, rather than submit to such indignities; so this McCreary contends that the shop is fair. What do you think of it, Mr. Union Man?

Now, they forced several or at least three of the non-union men back to work on account of debts. They hired an old scab named Baker from Chattanooga, also got a valuable man named Logan from Paducah or Cairo, Ill., two or three misfits from somewhere else, and a fellow that came out by the name of Cummings who joined the U. B. at large from Chattanooga about a year ago. He couldn't stand to see his friends Baker or McGill suffer. No, no. Bill Cummins told the writer while in Chattanooga that he would never go back to work for those people, and if you will get me a job on the machines with you, I will come at once, as I was on my way to take a job in another city. I merely stopped over to see some friends, so I took Cummings' address and promised to write him if there was anything doing, but before I could write he had gone back to Shelbyville, got down on his knees and took his medicine. Well, Bill, if scabbing don't take you through your breath will.

Now another man by the name of Alonzo Allen, a man in whom I was fooled and it hurts me to write this way about him, he was one of the U. B. men, a fairly good cutter with a good honest face, always dressed up neat and clean, honestly I can hardly believe he is working back there, although my

friends write me that he is actually working there again after being fired because he was a U. B. man and had taken part in trying to organize the place. Oh you double-tongued friend, what did you tell me in Chattanooga; where did you say your trunk was being left? Why don't you fellows go where you can get a great deal more for your valuable service? Why should you union men turn against men that have stood up and fought your battles, working up there in an unfair shop and eating your meals facing a notorious scab. Say old boy, try some of the white horse brand and quit it. Now, one more word, the assistant manager, a Mr. G. S. Lanam, a pretty nice fellow, sometimes his temper gets the best of him. Oh, well, I don't think his face would turn so red if I had him off down in Georgia, where I expect to be pretty soon. However, during the lock-out or the first part of it rather, in conversation with me, he declared that they proposed to run a strictly non-union shop, and was going to buy a stamp and stamp every piece of goods that they made "scab made" and that he would go right into Texas and sell every strap of it to the Texas Union Farmers. Now, brothers, how is that, did you ever hear anything to compare with that declaration?

I have not mentioned these non-union men's names. I have only tried to say something to encourage these two union men along. Boys, who are so anxious to work for Robinson & McGill, take my advice, never to sign an application, and then go back on a fellow like you did, for had you refused to sign that application for a charter, there would have probably been no disturbances in Shelbyville or anywhere for miles around, and McGill would have been very much better off, and Bill Cummings would have been wearing a crown.

MUGWUMP,
Correspondent.

LABOR IN POLITICS.

Massachusetts State Branch, A. F. of L., Urges Various Bodies' Activity.

Decisions have been reached whereby all Central Labor Unions of the state will be urged by the state branch, A. F. of L., to begin at once formulating plans for political activities in the congressional, state and city primaries and elections this fall.

The members of the executive board of the state branch are at present forming a petition to this effect. It will be sent to all delegate bodies in the state. The executive officers of organized labor in the state intend to conduct a campaign for labor organization in all the congressional, state and city campaigns.

They will work for the election of the friends of labor measures and work for the defeat of those whom they know to be unfriendly to the labor interests.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

- E. J. BAKER**, General President.
209 Postal Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Long distance and local phone 367 Main.
- GEO. SHIPMAN**, 1st Vice-President.
139 Bathurst st., Toronto, Can.
- P. A. MALONEY**, 2d Vice-President.
190 W. Santa Clara st., San Jose, Cal.
- C. C. ZEIGLER**, 3d Vice-President.
15 N. Russel st., Oklahoma City, Okla.
- F. P. MALONEY**, 4th Vice-President.
233 Mulberry st., Newark, N. J.
- JOHN J. PFRIFFER**, General Sec'y-Treas.,
209 Postal Building, Kansas City, Mo.

OFFICERS OF LOCAL BRANCHES.

Secretary-Treasurers of Local Branches are hereby instructed to at once notify headquarters of any changes or vacancies occurring in this list.

- Local Branch No. 1, Kansas City, Mo.**
President—A. L. Haelsig, 5608 Sadle st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Edward J. Baker, 2315 Forest ave.
Rec. Sec'y—Frank Bielestein
1st and 3d Fridays, Labor H'dq'rs, 1112 Locust st.
- Local Branch No. 2, Paducah, Ky.**
President—Ed. Alexander, 635 George st.
Sec'y-Treas.—W. H. Gregory, 1806 Harrison st.
Rec. Sec'y—O. Allen, 617 S. 11th st.
2d and 4th Wednesdays, C. L. U. Hall.
- Local Branch No. 3, St. Joseph, Mo.**
President—Wm. F. Alterman, 1417 Ridenbaugh st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Lew Stanley
Rec. Sec'y—Crate Murphy, 720 Main st.
1st and 3d Fridays, 7th and Edmond st.
- Local Branch No. 4, Memphis, Tenn.**
President—John Maloney
Sec'y-Treas.—O. I. Kruger, 60 S. 2d st.
Rec. Sec'y—Geo. Bowers, 60 S. 2d st.
2d and 4th Fridays, K. P. Temple.
- Local Branch No. 9, San Antonio, Texas.**
President—M. Collins, 1101 N. Flores st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Louis Meles, 801 N. Laredo st.
Rec. Sec'y—H. A. Hoffman, 319 Jackson.
2d and 4th Fridays, Trades Council Hall, 114 S. Alamo st., up stairs.
- Local Branch No. 11, Davenport, Ia.**
President—A. M. Sellers, 301 E. 15th st.
Sec'y-Treas.—J. A. Homberger, 1451 W. Locust st.
Rec. Sec'y—Nels Anderson, Gen'l Delivery.
2d and 4th Mondays, Danish Bros. Hall, W. 4th st., near Western ave.
- Local Branch No. 12, Omaha, Neb.**
President—E. J. Blessing, 735 N. 12th st., South Omaha.
Sec'y-Treas.—T. H. Williamson, 809 S. 18th st.
Rec. Sec'y—John Harrigan, 3412 Maple st.
2d and 4th Wednesdays.
- Local Branch No. 14, Louisville, Ky.**
President—J. L. Benson, 2507 Duncan st.
Sec'y-Treas.—C. L. Lowery, 1411 De Barr ave.
Rec. Sec'y—W. L. Miller, 1830 W. Chestnut st.
2d and 4th Wednesdays, Germania Hall, Jefferson st., near 1st st.
- Local Branch No. 15, Lincoln, Ill.**
President—Lorenzo Tiffany, 408 Willard ave.
Sec'y-Treas.—Edw. Winkelmeyer, Box 25.
Rec. Sec'y—Louis Shaphorst, 737 E. Decatur st.
2d and 4th Fridays, Jacob Jaggi's Hall, S. Chicago st.
- Local Branch No. 17, Chicago, Ill.**
President—G. W. Clouse, 355 W. Chicago ave.
Sec'y-Treas.—Sam'l Polinsky, 22 S. Wood st.
Rec. Sec'y—Fred Angst, 124 S. Halstead st.
2d and 4th Tuesdays, Horan's Hall, 524 S. Halstead st.
- Local Branch No. 18, Minneapolis, Minn.**
President—Walter H. Tighe, 226 Central ave.
Sec'y-Treas.—C. A. Earle, 1321 5th ave., S.
Rec. Sec'y—F. T. Speck, 1003 20th ave., N.
2d and 4th Wednesdays, Union Temple, Washington ave., bet Nicollet and First ave.
- Local Branch No. 19, St. Paul, Minn.**
President—B. F. Morledge, cor. Kane and South sts.
Sec'y-Treas.—P. J. Peterson, 1143 Payne ave.
Rec. Sec'y—W. C. Hovey, 309 Olmstead st.
1st and 3d Tuesdays, Federation Hall.
- Local Branch No. 24, Sioux City, Ia.**
President—J. L. Cooper, 324 Jones st.
Sec'y-Treas.—W. D. Everett, 720 W. 3d st.
Rec. Sec'y—Harry Mathews, 207 7th st.
2d and 4th Wednesdays at Trades Assembly Hall, 210 5th st.
- Local Branch No. 25, Denver, Colo.**
President—Wm. Bassett.
Sec'y-Treas.—Wm. Bassett, 1417 Larimer st.
Rec. Sec'y—
2d and 4th Wednesdays, 416 Club Bldg.
- Local Branch No. 26, Quincy, Ill.**
President—John J. Kearney, 1015 Jersey st.
Sec'y-Treas.—Wm. Lebrink, 903 Madison st.
Rec. Sec'y—Fred Bartelt, 919 S. 10th st.
2d and 4th Thursdays, Trades and Labor Hall.
- Local Branch No. 27, Pueblo, Colo.**
President—
Sec'y-Treas.—C. B. Kretschner, Box 139.
Rec. Sec'y—Edw. J. Smith.
2d and 4th Tuesdays, Trades and Labor Assembly.
- Local Branch No. 28, Dallas, Texas.**
President—S. E. Berry, 248 Commerce st.
Sec'y-Treas.—A. K. Rampenthal, 602 N. Haskell av.
Rec. Sec'y—John Boyer.
2d and 4th Wednesday nights, room 401, 3d floor Main st., Labor Temple.
- Local Branch No. 29, Lincoln, Neb.**
President—Frank Harm.
Sec'y-Treas.—T. C. Kelsey, Box 324.
Rec. Sec'y—B. C. Snavely.
1st and 3d Tuesdays, New Labor Temple, 217 N. 11th st.
- Local Branch No. 30, St. Louis, Mo.**
President—Thos. Finnigan, 2234 Hebert st.
Sec'y-Treas.—J. P. Olivarri, 1144 Kings Highway, S.
Rec. Sec'y—George Wenderoth, 3022 Franklin ave.
2d and 4th Wednesdays, Haurigari Hall, 10th and Carr.
- Local Branch No. 32, Fremont, Neb.**
President—
Sec'y-Treas.—L. G. Windsor, 1216 Cummings st.
Rec. Sec'y—
2d and 4th Mondays, G. A. R. Hall, 6th and Broad sts.
- Local Branch No. 34, Columbus, O.**
President—Chas. L. Needles, 150 S. Princeton ave.
Sec'y-Treas.—T. E. Hall, 1441 Kent st.
Rec. Sec'y—B. F. Ollom, 350 E. State st.
2d and 4th Fridays, 121½ E. Town st.
- Local Branch No. 35, Indianapolis, Ind.**
President—Jos. R. Lumley, 1121 S. State ave.
Sec'y-Treas.—J. E. Weiglein, 1965 Hazel st.
Rec. Sec'y—David F. Newman, 623 S. Missouri st.
2d and 4th Fridays, Morrison Hall, Monument Place.
- Local Branch No. 36, Waco, Texas.**
President—T. B. Hyatt, 735 N. 11th st.
Sec'y-Treas.—W. R. Hepler, 1712 N. 7th st.
Rec. Sec'y—C. Cheneval, 1918 Clay st.
1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Hall, 7th and Austin ave.

Local Branch No. 39. Janesville, Wis.

President—Fred Schroeder.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Frank Novack, 550 Pearl st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Barnie Steere.
 2d and 4th Tuesdays.

Local Branch No. 40. Macon, Ga.

President—J. C. Vann, 1424 4th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—F. A. Rousseau, 388 Morgan ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—R. G. Burge, 621 Pine st.
 1st and 3d Wednesdays. Odd Fellows' Hall, bet. Cotton ave. and 2d st.

Local Branch No. 43. Montreal, Can.

President—J. N. Benjamin, 1115 Clark st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Harry Maldeis, 1139 Simard st.
 Rec. Sec'y—M. Legare, 444 Marquette st.
 2d and 4th Thursdays at Labor Temple Hall.

Local Branch No. 44. Wichita, Kas.

President—Dan Cummings, care Topeka Avenue Hotel.
 Sec'y-Treas.—H. E. Kohn, 212 E. Waterman st.
 Rec. Sec'y—J. J. Donlevy, 4415 N. Washington st.
 2d and 4th Thursdays. F. A. A. Hall, N. Emporia ave.

Local Branch No. 46. Waterloo, Iowa.

President—S. D. Scoville, 315 Quincy st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—F. B. Smith, 237 E. 3d st.
 Rec. Sec'y—James R. Ladd, 1215½ Clybourne st., Flat 7.
 3d Monday, Central Labor Hall, E. 4th st.

Local Branch No. 48. New Orleans, La.

President—Charles Lejeune, 1022 St. Louis st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—G. Crulickshanks, 129 N. Roman st.
 Rec. Sec'y—V. Frayle.
 1st Wednesday, New Hall, Commercial alley.

Local Branch No. 49. Cincinnati, O.

President—Carl Gels, 2307 Merten st., Fairmount, Cincinnati.
 Sec'y-Treas.—F. Vonderhelde, 1519 Jones St.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Schnoorbusch, 1556 Barton st.
 1st and 3d Mondays, Richelieu Hall, 9th and Pham.

Local Branch No. 52. Austin, Texas.

President—
 Sec'y-Treas.—H. N. Jurgensen, 1506 Lavaca st.
 Rec. Sec'y—E. E. Petry, 610 E. 3d st.
 3d Friday, Labor Hall.

Local Branch No. 54. Milwaukee, Wis.

President—Dan Ronecker, 74 7th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Dan Ronecker, 74 7th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—
 2d and 4th Fridays, Pashen's Hall, Chestnut st., between 3d and 4th sts.

Local Branch No. 55. Marietta, Ohio.

President—Jas. Brogan, 508 Front st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. M. McKinley, 219 Virginia st.
 Rec. Sec'y—H. Clinton Miller, 328 6th st.
 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Hall, Front st.

Local Branch No. 56. Portland, Ore.

President—John Yost, 972 Montana ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. French, 269 Wood st.
 Rec. Sec'y—P. B. Fulmer, 208½ 3d st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Bartenders' Hall, 1st st., near Taylor.

Local Branch No. 57. San Francisco, Cal.

President—R. T. Davis, 3305 18th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Patrick Lamb, 489 Noe st.
 Rec. Sec'y—C. F. Wittman, Hotel Howard, 6th and Howard st.
 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero st.

Local Branch No. 59. Evansville, Ind.

President—Wm. Doerr, 406 Jefferson ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. Weber, 400 Mary st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Eugene Fabry, 1134 S. Governor st.

Local Branch No. 60. Wheeling, W. Va.

President—Harry Wild, 2352 Wilson st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Edw. Bach, 1304 McCalloch st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Chas. Habig, 24 24th st.
 2d and 4th Mondays, O. V. T. & L. A. Hall.

Local Branch No. 61. Richmond, Va.

President—T. E. Brooks, 421½ S. Laurel st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Z. W. Sparrow, 803 Hull st., Manchester, Va.
 Rec. Sec'y—Henry W. Stockman, 1307 Ashland av.

Local Branch No. 62. Des Moines, Iowa.

President—J. B. Sivar, 928 13th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Frank Fiesel, 1083 14th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Phillip Lorenz, 1145 23d st.
 2d and 4th Mondays, Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 8th and Locust st.

Local Branch No. 63. Duluth, Minn.

President—
 Sec'y-Treas.—Jos. Miller, 3740 Minnesota ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—
 1st and 3d Fridays, Kalamazoo Hall, 20 W. Superior st.

Local Branch No. 64. Atlanta, Ga.

President—
 Sec'y-Treas.—E. O. Hawkins, 41 S. McDaniel st.
 Rec. Sec'y—
 2d and 4th Thursdays, Federation Hall, 7½ S. Forsyth st.

Local Branch No. 67. Oklahoma City, Okla.

President—A. M. Rice, 1613 W. 5th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—John Von Elm, 10 N. Russell st.
 Rec. Sec'y—
 1st and 3d Fridays, Union Labor Hall, corner Grand and Robinson sts.

Local Branch No. 70. Springfield, Mo.

President—C. J. Thompson, 1019 E. Division st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—H. O. Simons, 438½ South st.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. S. Kirkpatrick, 967 State st.
 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Local Branch No. 72. Los Angeles, Cal.

President—Wm. Jesse, Box 63, Willowbrook, Cal.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Wm. Dye, 735 W. 49th Place.
 Rec. Sec'y—J. H. Lee.
 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Local Branch No. 78. Salt Lake City, Utah.

President—Bert Reed, 21 Creger Court
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. A. Lawson, 151 W. 3d South st.
 Rec. Sec'y—T. C. Wright, 236 W. 2d South st.
 1st Wednesday, Federation of Labor Hall, cor. 4th and State sts.

Local Branch No. 79. Hartford, Conn.

President—Wm. Oldridge, 79 Hamilton st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. M. Morse, 243 Capen st.
 Rec. Sec'y—John B. Blake, 590 Capitol st.
 1st and 3d Mondays, Bethoven Odd Fellows Hall.

Local Branch No. 80. Rockford, Ill.

President—Wm. Reinold, 1009 Kilburn ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Jas. A. McClean, 1010 Peach st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Alfred Olson, 1211 Greenwood st.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, I. O. O. F. Hall, 107 S. Main st.

Local Branch No. 82. Ft. Worth, Texas.

President—Frank Boggeman, 115 Elm st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Frank Hoggeman, 115 Elm st.
 Rec. Sec'y—
 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Local Branch No. 85. Ft. Smith, Ark.

President—John Dorsey.
 Sec'y-Treas.—M. J. Finnigan, 200 Page ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Charles Ansterman.
 1st Thursday, Labor Temple, 5th and Garrison ave.

Local Branch No. 86. Burlington, Iowa.

President—Elmer Larson, 906 Star ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Frank Hasselman, 121 S. 6th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Walter Schwieger, 211 S. Garfield.
 1st and 3d Fridays, Odd Fellow's Bldg., cor. Main and Valley.

Local Branch No. 91. Newark, N. J.

President—Isaac E. Dodd, 64 Morton st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Joseph G. Sugermeyer, Hendrick's Place, Bloomfield, N. J.
 Rec. Sec'y—Lawrence P. O'Rourke, 48 11th ave.
 1st Tuesday, Michel's Hall, 66 S. Osage ave.

Local Branch No. 93. Toronto, Can.

President—J. Palmer, 90 Curryon st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—C. Coulter, 79 Robert st.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. Webster, 453 King st., E.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple Bldg.

Local Branch No. 95. New York, N. Y.

President—John C. O'Brien, 31 E. 144th st., Borough of Bronx.
 Sec'y-Treas.—L. M. Byrnes, 334 E. 34th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—A. Schwellert, 133 E. 123d st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at 3d ave. and 54th st.
 Entrance 165 E. 54th st.

- Local Branch No. 96, Saginaw, Mich.**
 President—C. E. Slaght, 903 Tuscola st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Wm. Haug, 2041 N. Michigan ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—J. G. Leuthjohann, 433 S. 12th st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Federation of Labor Hall, N. Jefferson ave.
- Local Branch No. 97, Calgary, Alta, Canada.**
 President—E. Simper.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Geo. Vice, 426 15th ave., E.
 Rec. Sec'y—P. Burrell, 203 1st st., E.
 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Hall, Barbour Block, 8th ave., E.
- Local Branch No. 98, Fargo, N. D.**
 President—N. A. Johnson
 Sec'y-Treas.—John J. Cerny, 1308 First ave., N.
 Rec. Sec'y—Arthur Budd, 4th st., North.
 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Union Hall, cor. Broadway and 1st ave., N.
- Local Branch No. 100, Philadelphia, Pa.**
 President—Thos. Rubsman, 980 N. 9th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Jas. J. Whelan, 1744 N. Howard st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Jas. B. McLellan, 407 S. Croskey st.
 2d and 4th Saturdays, Dental Hall, 13th and Arch sts., 3d floor, front.
- Local Branch No. 101, Elgin, Ill.**
 President—William Ubinger, 5 Chicago st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—F. Lehman, 54 River st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Henry Cedervall, 31 Jefferson ave.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 54 River st.
- Local Branch No. 102, Fresno, Cal.**
 President—T. C. Dooley, California Hotel.
 Sec'y-Treas.—O. J. Willingham, 502 K st.
 Rec. Sec'y—J. D. Eddleman.
- Local Branch No. 103, Oskaloosa, Iowa.**
 President—C. D. Worley, 513 S. D st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—H. B. Thompson, 115 W. 3d st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Wm. Wilcox, care Oskaloosa Sad. Co.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Turner Hall.
- Local Branch No. 105, Boston, Mass.**
 President—John Fernands, 22 Wescott st., New Dorchester.
 Sec'y-Treas.—David Gaddis, 9 Mountain ave., Somerville, Mass.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Doran, 490 Fremont st., Boston.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 724 Washington st.
- Local Branch No. 106, Decatur, Ind.**
 President—Harry Braden, 115 S. 4th st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Otto F. Hessert, 304 N. Third st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Henry Schwartz, Gen'l Delivery.
 1st and 3d Fridays, Decatur City Band Hall.
- Local Branch No. 106, Shreveport, La.**
 President—A. E. Rella, Box 134.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Jas. G. Morton, Box 134.
 Rec. Sec'y—
 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Simon Building, 405½ Texas st.
- Local Branch No. 110, San Jose, Cal.**
 President—H. T. Beu, 131 Santa Teresa st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Chas. R. Gibbons, 70 Delmas st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Chas. R. Gibbons, 70 Delmas st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Bellolis Hall.
- Local Branch No. 115, Vancouver, B. C.**
 President—Wm. Lennox, 112 Hastings st., W.
 Sec'y-Treas.—G. W. Glover, 1937 Ed ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—W. Slade, 1937 3d ave., W.
 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Hall, Horner and Dunbar sts.
- Local Branch No. 116, Scranton, Pa.**
 President—Frank L. Knapp, 190 Ridge Row.
 Sec'y-Treas.—H. J. Asperschlager, 620 Cedar st.
 Rec. Sec'y—G. R. Stiles, 2112 Myrtle st.
- Local Branch No. 120, Peoria, Ill.**
 President—John Noirot, R. R. D. No. 36.
 Sec'y-Treas.—
 Rec. Sec'y—John Dellert, Jr., 121 Olive st.
- Local Branch No. 123, Detroit, Mich.**
 President—S. Hoffman.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. H. Green, 933 Beaufelt st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Max Polick, 846 Dix ave.
 2d and 4th Fridays, Union Hall, 232 Gratiott ave.
- Local Branch No. 131, Bloomington, Ill.**
 President—Ed. J. Bartels, 915 N. Oak st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—H. E. Martens, 1401 S. Center st.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Baird, 411 E. Jackson st.
 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Heineman Hall, 401 W. Main st.
- Local Branch No. 132, Providence, R. I.**
 President—A. J. Finan, 83 Stamford st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—John C. Scollard, 9 Church st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Edw. A. Sweeney, 38 N. Court st.
 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, cor. Washington and Matthewson sts.
- Local Branch No. 135, Concord, N. H.**
 President—James F. Callahan.
 Sec'y-Treas.—John Barrett, 18 Lyndon st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Fred W. Keeler, 200 N. Main st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays.
- Local Branch No. 136, Portland, Me.**
 President—John P. Griffin, 55 Preble st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Patrick Lyte, 55 Preble st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Chas. M. Godfrey, 34 Free st.
 1st and 3d Wednesdays, room 33 Farrington Block, 430 Congress st.
- Local Branch No. 137, Toledo, Ohio.**
 President—Frank B. Adams, 1131 Champlain st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Christ Reinwald, 2108 Chestnut st.
 Rec. Sec'y—H. E. Groves, 763 Willard st.
- Local Branch No. 142, Little Rock, Ark.**
 President—J. W. Johnston, 920 Rice st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—D. E. Stearns, 532 E. 6th st.
 Rec. Sec'y—Curtis R. Jones, 708 E. 6th st.
 1st and 3d Wednesdays.
- Local Branch No. 145, Nashville, Tenn.**
 President—H. Kane, 1403 3d ave., N.
 Sec'y-Treas.—S. E. Freeman, 214 Howerton ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—G. R. Gosey, 116 4th ave., N.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Advocate office, on the square.
- Local Branch No. 150, South Bend, Ind.**
 President—Frank C. Allen, 1116 S. Lafayette st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—C. E. Morris, 518 Penn ave.
 Rec. Sec'y—Ray Norris, 245 E. Sample st.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays, C. L. U. Hall.
- Local Branch No. 156, Seattle, Wash.**
 President—J. B. George, 1115 1st ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—R. Inch, 2718 Washington st.
 Rec. Sec'y—E. T. Eberhardt, Monmouth Apartments, 20th and Yelder.
 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Hall, 6th and University st.
- Local Branch No. 158, Hamilton, Can.**
 President—Jas. M. Muir, 33 Nightingale st.
 Sec. Treas.—A. Edgeler, 236 Main st., E.
 Rec. Sec'y—C. E. Harvey, 137 John st., S.
- Local Branch No. 159, Winona, Minn.**
 President—D. Rockenstein.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Fred Thees, 552 E. King st.
 Rec. Sec'y—D. Webb.
 2d and 4th Thursdays, 112 W. 3d st.
- Local Branch No. 160, Springfield, Mass.**
 President—C. J. Hunter, 22 Bridge st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Joseph Mercier, 69 High st., Holyoke, Mass.
 Rec. Sec'y—John B. Brassard, 362 High st., Holyoke, Mass.
 2d Sunday, C. L. U. Hall, Sanford st.
- Local Branch No. 161, Owensboro, Ky.**
 President—Sam Gabbert, 422 E. 2d st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Ernest E. Priest, 422 E. 2d st.
 Rec. Sec'y—E. E. Evans, 723 Triplett st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mosley's Hall, Main st., between Frederica and Elizabeth.
- Local Branch No. 162, Ottawa, Can.**
 President—A. W. Chester, Lyon st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Arthur Upton, 140 Elm st.
 Rec. Sec'y—John R. Ross, 198 Albert st.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Allen's Hall.
- Local Branch No. 163, Meridian, Miss.**
 President—F. S. Hancock, Box 640.
 Sec'y-Treas.—J. E. Shurger, Box 504.
 Rec. Sec'y—Lora Schroder, Box 504.
 2d Monday.
- Local Branch No. 166, Madison, Wis.**
 President—Fred Weisman.
 Sec'y-Treas.—R. J. Wilson, 211 Patterson st.
 Rec. Sec'y—John Schillinger.
 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Labor Hall.

Local Branch No. 168, Urbana and Champaign, Ill.
 President—F. L. Cannon, 402 W. California st., Urbana, Ill.
 Sec'y-Treas.—Elmo A. Hammon, 701 Clark st., Urbana, Ill.
 Rec. Sec'y—Sam Berg, 208 N. Walnut st., Champaign, Ill.
 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Local Branch No. 171, Miles City, Mont.
 President—Geo. G. Cook, Furstnow.
 Sec'y-Treas.—C. F. Harter, Box 261.
 Rec. Sec'y—Sam Stauffer, 918 Atlantic ave.

Local Branch No. 172, Oakland, Cal.
 President—I Arth, 1022 San Pablo ave.
 Sec'y-Treas.—F. G. Garichten, 1215 Poplar st.
 Rec. Sec'y—N. W. McNamee, 1011 14th st.
 2d and 4th Tuesdays.

Local Branch No. 173, Stockton, Cal.
 President—T. C. Dooley, 236 S. Grant st.
 Sec'y-Treas.—W. F. Noble, 322 N. Stutter st.
 Rec. Sec'y—J. M. Murray, 522 N. Grant st.
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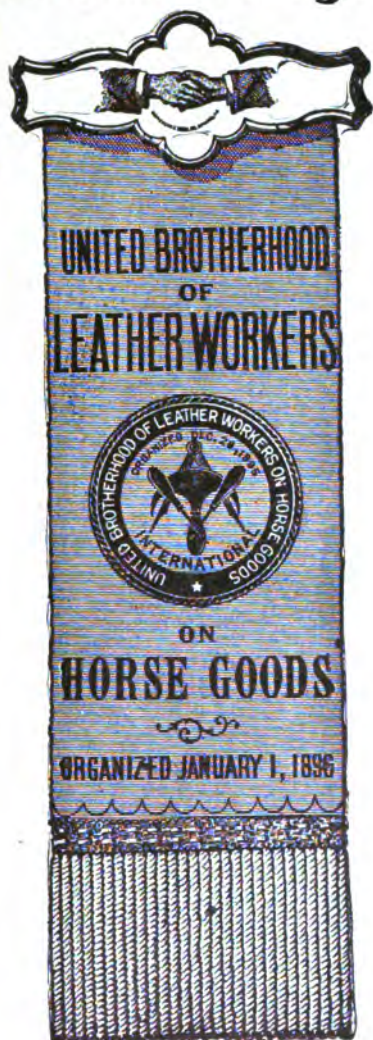
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